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OF
THOROLD
TOWNSHIP AND TOWN

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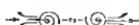
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THE THOROLD ARMS

JUBILEE HISTORY
OF
THOROLD
TOWNSHIP AND TOWN

FROM THE TIME OF THE RED MAN TO THE PRESENT



PUBLISHED BY JOHN H. THOMPSON

FOR THE

THOROLD AND BEAVERDAMS HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THOROLD

THE THOROLD POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

1897-8

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1898, by John
H. Thompson, at the Department of Agriculture

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PREFACE

It was the suggestion of the Provincial Historical Association regarding the compiling of local histories that caused the Thorold and Beaverdams Historical Society to put forth this work, although the members had long felt that the Township possessed a history of its own well worth recording.

Considerable space has been devoted to the Town of Thorold and to the Villages of Allanburgh, Port Robinson and St. Johns West, which lie wholly within the Township; while briefer mention has been made of Fonthill, which lies partly within Pelham. As only a small portion of Welland is on the south side of the Chippawa Creek, and since the town is considered as separate from the Township for all municipal purposes, its history has not been included in this work. It is hoped, however, that both these places will receive due attention when the Townships of Crowland and Pelham record their annals.

The information has been gathered chiefly from the descendants of the early settlers, although, wherever possible, documentary evidence has also been obtained to verify any statements made. In such a work it is impossible to prevent errors from creeping in, for, in the absence of written records on many points, even the best authorities differ greatly.

The writer takes this opportunity of thanking those who have so kindly furnished assistance in procuring information. It would be impossible to mention the names of all those within the Township who have aided the work in this way, but special thanks are due to Mrs. James Munro, Historian of the Society, who has given much valuable help; to A. W. Reavley, Esq., B. A., Principal of Thorold High School, who has written the chapter on Geology, Archæology and Topography; and to A. Sutherland, Esq., who has furnished the history of the fire company. Through the kindness of many

persons living outside the Township, accurate information has been obtained on many important points: Miss M. A. FitzGibbon of Toronto, author of "A Veteran of 1812"; Sir John Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Grantham, Lincolnshire; Col. G. T. Denison, Toronto; Stephen Beatty, Esq., St. Catharines, who has furnished most of the information regarding the Fenian Raids; and Capt. Cruikshank of Fort Erie, from whose monograph entitled "A Century of Municipal History in Welland County" the chapter on municipal government in this book has been compiled.

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

The Thorold and Beaverdams Historical Society, in bringing out this Jubilee History, are working in the pioneer line of a movement which it is hoped will become general throughout the Dominion. The recording of the history of the different localities, fully and freely, by historians born and residing on the ground, frequently actual descendants of the pioneers who wrested their homes from the forest, protected them from the beasts that roamed at will, and again defended them from the foreign invader, is a work of too much value and of too vast importance not to be encouraged to the very utmost by every patriotic citizen.

The publisher of the History of Thorold, for himself and for the Society which he represents, has to acknowledge a warm interest in the work, and many kindly expressions of appreciation of the effort, even while the work was in course of preparation, from many whose opinions are of value.

From a purely business point of view, the enterprise must be allowed to be a bold one. To publish such a book at such a price, the chief demand for which must necessarily come from a single township, and make it a financial as well as a literary and artistic success, requires no small degree of confidence, not to speak of the assurance that the venture will be fully appreciated in that small constituency.

The illustrative features also call for mention. Most of the photographs, excepting, of course, the portraits and a few old pictures, from which the engravings were made were taken by Thorold amateurs, and the quality of the engravings as they appear in the book speaks well for the skill and care bestowed upon the originals. Those illustrations which are from photographs by professionals are so marked.

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ERRATA

- Page 19. For "Frederick Buck" read "Frederick Bouck."
- Page 20. For "lots No. 905, 906, 907, 908 and 909" read "lots No. 205, 206, 207, 208 and 209."
- Page 81, line 6. "The first proprietor was a widow named Johnston" should read "the widow Patterson" (who erected the hotel).
- Page 98, line 15. For "medals are now being given" read "the government has now under consideration the question of giving medals," etc.
- Page 132-3. For revised list of Methodist ministers see Appendix L.
- Page 145, line 18. For "nine years" read "thirteen years."
- Page 151. For "pledged one-third of his life insurance towards the church debt" read "pledged his life insurance to the extent of one-third of the church debt."
- Page 175 (illustration). For "Veterans remaining in 1893" read "in 1892."
- Page 179, line 7. For "first stage" read "third stage."
- Page 192-193. Log building east of Port Robinson was the first log building erected in the Township of Thorold—afterwards removed to its present site.
- Page 24, Appendix. The name of James Battle, deputy-reeve for 1892, is omitted.

FRONT STREET, THOROLD, SHOWING ELECTRIC STREET CAR

From Photo Enlargement by A. Sutherland.



CHAPTER I

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

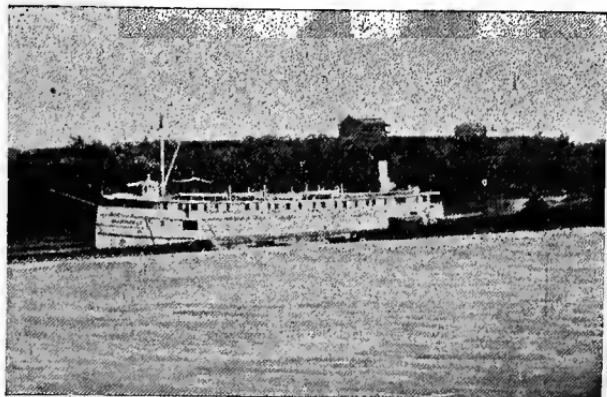
General Topography. Surface. Soil. Trees and animals. Prehistoric races
Neutrals' houses and customs. Ojibways. Trails. Onghiara, or Niagara.
Folklore. An Indian burial. Indian relics illustrated.

Thorold township is the central one of the three forming the northern half of Welland county : it is bounded on the north by the townships of Grantham and Louth of Lincoln county, on the east by the township of Stamford, on the south and west by the townships of Cawland and Pelham respectively. It has an area of twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five acres.

Thorold is in the main a level plateau, varied with an undulating surface in the northern and northwestern portions, where it is decidedly hilly. It is worthy of notice that the Welland river, which forms the southern boundary, has deepened its bed to such an extent that the present level of the river is about eight feet below the level of Lake Erie. This condition is the result of the deepening of the Niagara gorge, into which the Welland river flows. The northern extremity of the township presents a feature equally interesting to the geologist. Here the plateau ends abruptly, forming in some places a steep bluff one hundred and fifty feet high, constituting what is called by geologists the "Niagara escarpment." Along this bluff there are numerous indications which prove conclusively that the shore of Lake Ontario once followed the cliffs near Cartmell's quarry and Lakeview cemetery. At that distant period an observer at either of the above points would have seen the blue waters of Lake Ontario at his feet, instead of nine miles distant as we see them to-day. The beautiful stretch of country called the "Garden of Canada" was then the bottom of a lake, whose shore

can still be traced westward from Queenston to Burlington quite around the lake. There is no way of knowing with any degree of certainty the length of time that has elapsed since the lake occupied the former level ; but it must certainly be very great, the more moderate estimates being from eight thousand to sixty thousand years.

GEOLOGY. The surface strata are alluvial deposits of the post glacial period, which vary in depth from twenty to eighty feet. In this period the whole of the Niagara District, and in fact the greater part of western Ontario, was under the sea. Beneath the alluvial deposits we find the "bed-rock," polished and scored with "striæ,"



Face of cliff at Cartmell's quarry, with new Welland canal in foreground.

running from south-west to north-east. The bed-rock in Thorold township is known as the Niagara limestone, and is a silurian formation. It is a massive, dark blue rock of magnesian and siliceous character, copiously interspersed with cavities containing calc spar and gypsum. It is highly bituminous, emitting from its seams an inflammable gas. Below the formation just described we come to the "Niagara shale," a bluish grey or nearly black laminated mass, which shows a marked tendency to decompose and crumble when exposed to the atmosphere.

Next in order occurs a member of the Clinton group, a very hard

and durable limestone of light grey color, and about sixteen feet in thickness. This rock furnishes excellent material for building purposes.

Underlying the above is a formation of light green shale five feet in thickness, which soon turns to clay on being exposed to the atmosphere.

The next in succession is known as the Medina sandstone, a greyish or brown mottled formation of fifteen feet in thickness.

Below the former are alternations of sandstone and limestone sixty feet in thickness. Lower, we encounter a light grey quartzose sandstone of excellent quality, largely quarried from Queenston to Dundas.

The suitableness of Thorold stone for all purposes of construction has been amply proved by its use in the locks of the Welland canal and in public and private buildings. The excellence of the lime and cement made from the calcined rock has gained a most enviable reputation from being employed in the construction of such works as Victoria bridge and the St. Clair tunnel. A consideration of the foregoing, in connection with the ready means of transport available, leads to the conclusion that the rock formations of Thorold and their products will play an important part in the industrial and commercial interests of the future.

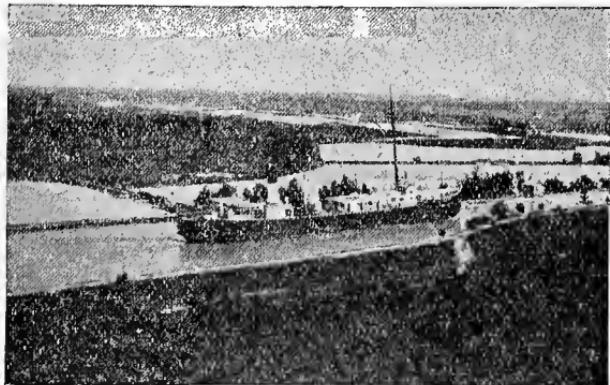
SOIL. The soil is chiefly a heavy clay; but there are numerous areas of sandy loam throughout the township, and along the Pelham line a purely sandy soil is found. Such soils in our climate always produce a luxuriant growth of woods, and the virgin forests of Thorold are not surpassed by any others in the province. These include beech, maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, elm, hickory, pine, ash, and linden (basswood), besides many smaller species.

The level character of the central portions of the township was an obstacle to the drainage, and this in turn delayed settlement. The uncleared portions continued for years to furnish a harbor for deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, and an occasional panther; while the numerous small streams were the abode of the beaver and the otter. But the soil, once cleared, repaid amply the tiller's labor in the abundant yield of the more useful grains and vegetables and hardy

fruits. The soil has proved an excellent one for the growth of nursery stock, one firm having several hundred acres under cultivation in the township for that purpose. With such a soil, and convenient markets, it is needless to state that the farmers of Thorold are a thrifty class.

ARCHÆOLOGY. It is impossible to say much of the archæology of Thorold township distinct from that of the Niagara district. So far as the writer knows, no ossuaries have been found in the township, though numbers of them doubtless exist; but excavations have not been fortunate in discovering them.

The abundance of stone and flint implements found everywhere seems to indicate that every hillock has been the scene of a "death"

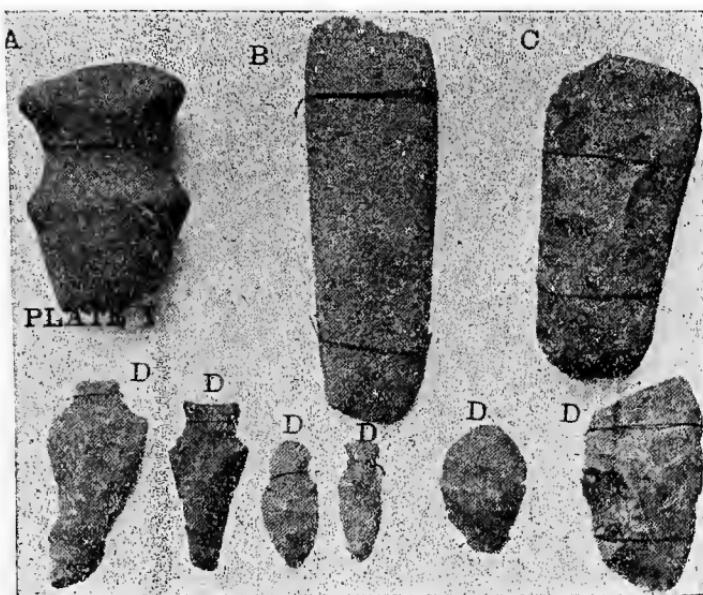


View from top of cliff at Cartmell's quarry, showing primary bed of lake Ontario, now traversed by new Welland canal.

in the chase. These implements do not differ materially from those used by primeval man in other parts of the world. In outward appearance they resemble closely the representatives of the two well-known classes—palæolithic (old stone) age, and neolithic (recent stone) age. The first, besides instruments of doubtful use, includes rudely formed arrow tips, spear heads and knives, along with rough or unpolished stone axes and hammers. The second is characterized by well formed arrow and spear heads of flint, by polished stone axes, gouges, etc., and by unglazed

pottery. The difference between the two classes is fairly represented by the groups shown in Plates I and II.

Whether the race which used the rough stone implements was identical with that which used the more skilfully made weapons cannot now be determined from the evidence at our disposal. It is, however, affirmed that only one race occupied the Niagara district prior to the coming of the Jesuit missionary, La Roche Daillon, in 1626. If this improbable contention be correct, then the

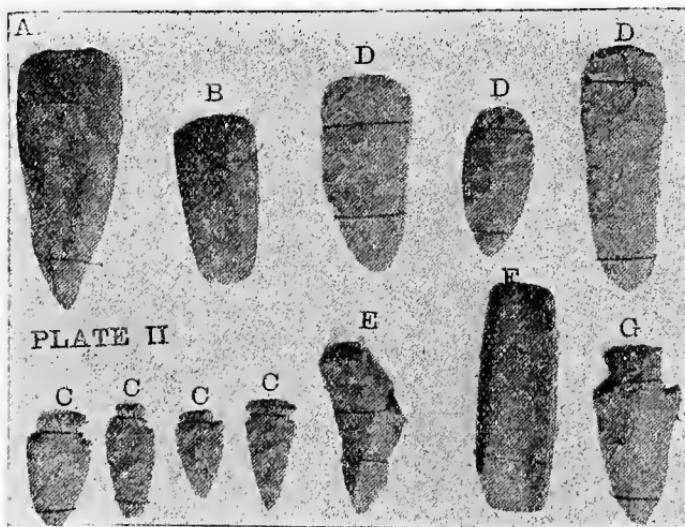


a. Specimen found on Muisiner farm, near Chippawa river. b and c. Found near town of Thorold. d, d, d, d, d, d. Specimens rudely formed.

Attiwandarons or Attikidarons were the first occupants of the Niagara district. Unquestionably they used the artistically formed flints, for they had, we are credibly informed, no knowledge of metals before the arrival of the "pale-faces." The Attiwandarons, speaking approximately, occupied a long, narrow strip along the north shore of lake Erie, bounded on the north by a line from Sarnia to Burlington: on the east their settlements extended beyond

the Niagara river to Genesee. They were the kinsmen of the Hurons to the north of them, and also of the fierce Iroquois to the east and south. The Attiwandarons received from the French the name of "Neutrals" because they took no part in the deadly struggle between the Hurons and Iroquois.

Our knowledge of the Neutrals* is obtained from the Jesuit missionaries, who sent yearly to France an account of their work among the savages of Canada. These narratives contain full



a and b. Axes used by Neutrals. *c, c, c, c.* Arrow-heads. *d, d, d.* Flint knives. *e.* Boring instrument. *f.* Gouge. *g.* Spear-head.

descriptions of the manners and mode of life of the once powerful race which held possession of this part of Ontario.†

The visit of the first missionary to the "Neutrals" has been mentioned: the second was made by Fathers Breboeuf and

* These writings, known as "Relations of the Jesuits," were published at the time in France, and were reprinted in 1858 by the Canadian Government.

† Those wishing fuller information regarding the Neutrals are referred to Parkman's "The Jesuits in North America," to Dean Harris' "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula," and "The Annals of Niagara," by William Kirby.

Chaumonot in 1640. From them we learn that the Neutrals were the most ferocious in Canada. In 1640 their forty villages contained a population of 12,000 souls, distributed over the area already defined.

They were possessed of a splendid physique, and in this respect they were superior to the Hurons and Iroquois. We must call them ingenious mechanics if we consider together their workmanship and their tools. Their flints are among the best specimens made by savage man. Stone implements hard enough to cut glass have been found, worn into symmetrical shape, which must have cost incredible perseverance. Their constructive power made them good surgeons. Though hunting and fishing gave them an abundant supply of animal food, they had clearings in which they grew maize, pumpkins and beans. In many of their customs they resemble their kinsmen the Hurons. In summer the men wore no clothing, but tattooed their bodies; while the women went but scantily attired. But in winter both sexes were comfortably dressed in furs and skins.

But however rude their customs were, they possessed two which are not thought to be unworthy of the dignity of modern society. Their fondness for gambling and their love of smoking are the practices referred to.

In the Niagara district the Neutrals had numerous small villages and two large ones, viz.: at Point Abino and Niagara. The last name is but a changed form of the Indian appellation "Onghiara," which was once used to designate the Neutral village which stood on the site of the present historic town. The land adjacent to the village was well cultivated in the growth of maize and tobacco. The traditional treeless districts of Stamford township may have been similarly used.

In Thorold, as in other parts of the province, there were temporary villages, used only during the hunting season. Along the Welland river, every bank examined gives proof of occupation, by the abundance of flakes of flint, fragments of arrow heads and other broken implements. On the Muisiner farm, already mentioned (Plate I), all the indications of former habitation are met with, while on the opposite side of the river, in Crowland township, a burial

place is known to exist. The suitableness of the banks of the Chippawa (Welland) river for temporary residences is obvious : the stream is the largest intersecting the Niagara peninsula, and is navigable with canoes fully twenty-five miles from its mouth, and had the important advantage of leading to a section abounding in game.

The Neutrals usually lived in bark wigwams ; but, like the Hurons, they had "long houses," from forty to two hundred and forty feet in length, and thirty feet in width and height. To build a house of this kind, they planted two rows of saplings the required distance apart, to form the sides. These poles were then bent together at the top and tied to form the ridge. Other poles were tied horizontally, to give firmness to the structure. The sides and roof were formed from pieces of bark securely fastened. An opening a foot wide was left the entire length of the roof for the escape of smoke. Berths were built a few feet from the ground along both sides of the house, and here, on mats and skins, reposed the inmates of the house. In winter a row of fires was built in the centre of the house, from one end to the other. In many parts of the province the position of these houses can still be traced, as at Point Abino, by rows of ash heaps, which in some cases reach a depth of two feet. The ash heaps are flanked by accumulations of camp refuse of equal depth, containing fragments of pottery, pipes, bone needles and other implements casually dropped.*

CHARACTER OF NEUTRALS. The cruel, warlike character of the Neutrals is brought out in their war with the Mascoutins or Nation of Fire, a numerous people who inhabited the south shore of Lake Michigan. The Neutrals, two thousand strong, besieged their enemy for ten days. Then taking the town by storm, they made an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. Eight hundred prisoners were captured and brought back to the Neutral country.†

* The best examples which it has been the good fortune of the writer to examine are found on the farm of the late Cornelius Burwell, Elgin County, near Eden, Ont.

† Relations des Hurons, 1644.

These events took place in December, 1643. The victorious Neutrals, on reaching their own country, portioned out the prisoners among their cantons, and put them to death by prolonged torture, the details of which seem too shocking to relate.

But the day of vengeance was at hand. The Iroquois found a pretext for attacking the Neutrals in 1645-1650. The Mohawks and Senecas took two frontier towns belonging to the Neutrals, one of which contained 1600 men. They slaughtered the old people and children, who were too weak to stand the journey to the country of the Iroquois, but took with them a large number of prisoners, chiefly young women. The remainder of the Neutrals were so terrified by the fate of the captured towns that they fled from their villages, and, abandoning their territory, sought safety in the remote wilds of the forests. Thus separated, the fugitives soon either succumbed to starvation, or were absorbed into other tribes, and the Neutral nation became extinct forever. But we still find traces of the vanished race in our plowed fields, in our gardens, and even in our streets—traces which excite our curiosity, and deepen the mystery of human life and progress.

For an unknown period the country of the Neutrals remained a solitude which was avoided by superstitious Indians; but it was finally occupied by the Chippawas, or Ojibways, as the word was sometimes used.

The colonization of the English and French on the Atlantic coasts doubtless did much to attract the western tribes eastward for the purpose of barter, to which the superior implements of the Europeans gave an irresistible impulse. Stone axes, flint knives and bone needles yielded at once to steel ones, for which there was a keen demand.

This seems to be the most plausible explanation of the re-settlement of the Neutral country by the Chippawas, and also of the trans-continental trails connecting the east with the great west.

A part of these trails afterwards proved of great service to the U. E. Loyalists, who wished to make their way to the Niagara frontier in order to escape the persecution of an intolerant, victorious democracy.

One of these routes passed from Detroit through Canada by what is now called Talbot street and the Canboro road to the Niagara river. Two branches of the trail cross Thorold township. Commencing at Fonthill, the Canboro road passes through Allanburgh to Lundy's Lane, where it intersects the "Portage Road," which ran from Queenston to a point on the Niagara river above the Falls. The other branch deviated to the northward, following a part of the Beaverdams and St. Davids roads to Queenston. Another trail connected Lundy's Lane with Burlington, thus crossing the Queenston trail not far to the south of the town of Thorold, and is still in use as a travelled road.

The branch of the Chippawas which took possession of the Neutral country are known as Mississaugas, who continued to occupy the country till their title to the land was extinguished through purchase by the British Government.

Owing to their commerce with the whites, their habits were very different from those of the Neutrals. They copied many of the virtues of their "white brothers," and, sad to say, many of their vices also. In loyalty, honor and gratitude, the most illustrious examples may be found—examples which utterly shame the weaker product of civilization. Still they clung with tenacity to their pagan religion.

It is much to be regretted that the early settlers of this district have not left us written accounts of the customs of the Indians with whom they came in contact: such information would be of the highest value to-day. Most of the traditional lore is so corrupted as to be almost worthless.

The following brief sketch of the burial of a pagan Indian chief may be relied on as correct :

A flotilla of fifty or more canoes brought the funeral party to a spot on the bank of the Welland river, in the township of Crowland, on the farm now owned by Jabez Clarkson. The body was dressed in the official costume of a chief of that tribe. It consisted of moccasins, leggings and coat made of buckskin, with profuse ornamentation of beads, feathers and porcupine quills. In the grave beside the body were placed a bow, some arrows and a tomahawk.

Then the assembly formed in a circle about the grave, and the officiating chief began his harangue. He faced the east, holding his tomahawk in the right hand, and commenced to speak, at times swinging the tomahawk over his head, pointing now at the deceased, now towards the sun. Continuing, he faced gradually to the south and then to the west, and finally completed the circuit of the heavens, arriving at the point where he began. Throughout the oration he gesticulated wildly, frequently pointing to the east, to the sun and to the dead chief. Whether the speech related the history of the tribe or enumerated the exploits of the dead brave in this world, or whether it expatiated on the joys of the "happy hunting ground" beyond, the spectators could not tell; but one thoughtful onlooker believed he saw unmistakeable reverence for the sun.

Such, in brief, are the main facts in the history of the races which once occupied Thorold township and the adjacent territory. But since those days the whole face of the country is changed. Instead of the continuous forests, within whose shadows the Attiwandaron, with his mute dogs, pursued the antlered monarch, we have to-day a picturesque landscape checkered with meadow and grainfield, studded here and there with trees of a new growth. Instead of the intricate trail of the savage, broad highways open to us vistas of orchard, farm and dwelling. The warwhoop has given place to the whistle of the locomotive, and the howl of the wolf to the bleating of sheep and the lowing of cattle. A sunshine of peace has dispelled forever the darkness and horrors of two centuries ago, and the words of the poet seem to be realized :

No clime than this hath prouder, brighter hopes,
With its innumerable and untrod leagues
Of fertile earth, that wait but human skill
And patient industry, by commerce fed,
To win their way to eminence as proud
As any nation on the varied earth —
The balmy winds may breathe more fragrant sighs o'er other climes,
And rarer flowers may in their gardens bloom ;
But in stern majesty and grandeur, none
May bear the palm away.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENT

United Empire Loyalists. First comers. Mode of travelling. Indian treaties. The naming of Thorold Township. List of original patentees. List of Butler's Rangers who settled in the Township. Notes about the first settlers.

Our debt to former generations is often all too easily forgotten ; but we, who are now enjoying the goodly heritage of this most favored land, may do well to consider the struggles and privations of those who first tilled its soil.

Distinctively a U. E. Loyalist settlement, Thorold township could not have been more fortunate in the character and ability of its founders. Having already made one home in the wilds of America, no one knew better than they how to cope with the difficulties that everywhere beset them. Clear of brain and strong of body, men who feared God and honored the King, they drained the swamps, cleared the woodlands, lived honest, industrious lives, and left behind them families well fitted to carry on the work so nobly begun.

Throughout the Revolutionary War many persecuted loyalists from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania fled for refuge to the Niagara frontier. Fort Niagara sheltered several thousand Tories until after the independence of the United States was declared, as before the boundaries of the new Republic were clearly defined that spot still lay within the British jurisdiction. Then they crossed over into the British colony, and from that time until the end of the century a constant stream of U. E. Loyalists came to make new homes in Upper Canada and New Brunswick. A letter from Col. Butler to Gen. Haldimand, dated the 17th of December, 1780, reports that four or five families had already settled in this district,

and had built themselves houses. Probably there were also others, unknown to him, who had settled as "squatters" in the woods. The Misener family records give 1782 for the date of the building of a log house by Leonard Misener on Lot 180, on the Thorold bank of the Chippawa river. The year 1783 brought a large number of settlers. About this time John Brown took up land at the Gore, and Abraham Overholt settled near the Pelham boundary, while John Kelly came from New Jersey to make his home near the present town of Thorold. The first white child born in the township was Kelly's son Isaac, who lived from 1787 to 1874.

Neither necessity nor hope of reward was the chief cause of these immigrations. In some cases the Americans had offered tracts of land to the loyalists if they would promise allegiance to the new government. Such an offer was made to the younger Jacob Ball's father-in-law, Captain Clement, known as Ranger John, who had led a regiment of Indian warriors on the King's side all through the war. "No," hotly replied the sturdy old fighter; "I'll follow the British flag into the wilderness of Canada, to live under it there, and if need be to die for it, but never to fight against it." Other and more worldly-wise subjects of King George found it wiser for their families' sake to accept the bribe and promise to preserve a neutral attitude, while at the same time they gave vent to their loyalty by covertly assisting His Majesty's supporters in crossing to Canada. Then, nearer the close of the century, they were better able to join their friends and take advantage of the grants given to the U. E. Loyalists.

The early settlers of Thorold were chiefly of Dutch or German descent, and nearly all were adherents of the Lutheran Church. These men had come on horseback by way of Niagara or Fort Erie from their old homes, several families travelling together. Portmanteaus fastened to their saddles contained their chief portable possessions, while those who could brought also a cow or two and some hogs. Often there were not enough horses for the number of travellers, so, in order that the women might ride, the men had to walk most of the way, while little children were balanced on each side of a saddle in improvised panniers. Quaint, pathetic proces-

sions these little bands of exiles must have appeared, not, perhaps, without a touch of the comic to unsympathizing spectators.

In several cases the men had come first, and those who had been too openly faithful to the King were afraid to go back for their families, so sometimes this duty would be entrusted to a friend who had been less zealously loyal. One of the Swayzes, who had evidently underestimated his service to the Crown, volunteered to convey the wives and children of some neighbors from New Jersey to Niagara; but the new Republic had remembered him as a warm Tory, and some soldiers were sent down to capture him at his old home. After feeling a bayonet thrust through his sleeve and unpleasantly near his arm while hiding beneath the floor of a log cabin, he decided upon an artifice by which his pursuers were sent off in the wrong direction: taking the heels off his boots and fastening them to the toes, he left misleading tracks in the mud, and was able to carry off his charges in safety.

The first settlers came by the Indian trails, while the later ones followed the "blazed" paths. Often they were obliged to hide in the daytime, and do all their travelling by night, for fear of meeting with hostile Indians or United States soldiers. However, they were treated with great kindness by the loyal Indian tribes. When they reached the Niagara river, it was always easy to get canoes to cross in, and once on British soil they felt compensated for all the dangers of travel.

The Indians may be said to have ceded the township to the Crown in *will* on May 22nd, 1784, and in *deed* on December 7th, 1792. The treaty of the earlier date gave up most of the district lying between Lakes Erie and Ontario, but a careless description of the western boundary made it impossible upon actual survey to decide upon that limit of the land. So, in 1792, a new treaty was signed, definitely including the site of Thorold in the lands thus surrendered.

The following is the full text of the treaty:

J. Graves Simcoe.

7TH DECEMBER, 1792.

This Indenture, made at Navy Hall in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the seventh day of December in

the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, between Wabakanyne, Wabanip, Kantabys, Wabaninship and Nattoton on the one part, and our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., on the other part.

Whereas, by a certain indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and made between Wabakanyne, Nannibosure, Pokquawr, Nanaughkawestrawr, Peapamaw, Tabendau, Sawainchik, Peasanish, Wapamanischigun, Wapeanojhqua, Sachems and War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Messissague Indian Nation, on the one part, and Our said Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., &c., on the other part,

It was witnessed that the said Wabakanyne and the said Principal Chiefs and Women above named, for and in consideration of the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings and fourpence of lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Wabakanyne, Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women in hand, well and truly did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario four miles westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Messissague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that flows from a small lake into the said Lake Ontario, known by the name of Washquarter; from thence a northwesterly course until it strikes the river La Tranche or New River; thence down the stream of the said river to the part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Cat Fish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Cat Fish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the nation of Messissague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land belonging. To have and to hold unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors for ever, as in and by the said Indenture will more fully and at large appear.

And whereas at the time of executing the said Indenture the boundaries of the said parcel of land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the small Lake Washquarter in a north-west course until it strikes the river, but from an actual survey it has been discovered that a line from the said Lake Washquarter carried on in a northwesterly direction will not strike the said River La Tranche.

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the boundary

lines of the said parcel of land should be more accurately laid down and described.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, and the said Wabakanye, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow do hereby acknowledge and declare that the true and real description of the said tract or parcel of land so bargained, sold, aliened and transferred by and to the parties aforesaid is all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lake Ontario and Erie beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort known by the name of Messissague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake known by the name of Washquarter into said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degrees, west fifty miles ; thence south forty-five degrees, west twenty miles ; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche ; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek ; thence down the Lake to the lands heretofore purchased from the said nation of Messissague Indians ; and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, water-courses and appurtenances thereunto belonging. And therefore the said Wabakanye, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow, for and in consideration of the said sum so advanced as aforesaid, and for the further consideration of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to them, the said Wabakanye, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow in hand duly paid at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents, and for the better ratifying and confirming of the heretofore recited Indenture, have granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and confirm to His Brittannick Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort known by the name Messissague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario ; and from thence north forty-five degrees, west fifty miles ; thence south forty-five degrees, west twenty miles ; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche ; and then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of the Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek ; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the



James Walker



William James



William Cartmell



John Band



Mrs. John Band



Wm. E. Hartley



Abel E. Ripley



Mrs. W. Mawdesley



Amantus Schwaller



George McArthur



James Stewart



Hiram P. Swayze

nation of Messissague Indians ; and from thence along the said purchase of Lake Ontario at the place beginning as above mentioned, together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, water courses and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To have and to hold all and singular the said tract or parcel of land, with its appurtenances, unto His Britannick Majesty, His heirs and successors forever.

And whereas at a conference held by John Collins and William R. Crawford, Esqrs., with the principal Chiefs of the Messissague Nation, Mr. John Rousseau, interpreter, it was unanimously agreed that the King should have a right to make roads through the Messissague country, that the navigation of the said rivers and lakes should be open and free for His vessels and those of His subjects, that the King's subjects should carry on a free trade, unmolested, in and through the country : Now this Indenture doth hereby ratify and confirm the said conference and agreement so had between the parties aforesaid, giving and granting to His said Majesty a power and right to make roads through the said Messissague country, together with the navigation of the said rivers and lakes for His vessels and those of His subjects trading thereon free and unmolested.

In Witness Whereof the Chiefs, on the part of the Messissague Nation, and His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, &c., &c., &c., on the part of His Britannick Majesty, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written in the presence of

JOHN BUTTER	[L. S.]	WABAKANYNE	[L. S.]	(totem)
R. HAMILTON	[L. S.]	WABANIP	[L. S.]	(totem)
ROBT. KERR	[L. S.]	KANTABUS	[L. S.]	(totem)
PETER RUSSELL	[L. S.]	WAEBANINSHIP	[L. S.]	(totem)
JOHN MCGILL	[L. S.]	MATTOTOW	[L. S.]	(totem)
DAVID WILLIAM SMITH	[L. S.]	J. GRAVES SIMCOE	[L. S.]	

It was fully four years after the signing of this treaty when the first patents of land were given. By that time the Niagara district had been thoroughly surveyed, and the whole peninsula had been named Lincoln county. The townships were known at first by number, Thorold being the ninth. Even as late as 1798 it appears without a name on a map of the organized part of Upper Canada made by D. W. Smith, the number in this case being 95. The townships were nearly all called after the subdivisions of old Lincolnshire, the chief exceptions being Niagara, which has thus perpetuated the name of the old Indian village, Onghiara, and Thorold, which was called after Sir John Thorold, at that time and

for several years previous Member for Lincolnshire. The Thorolds are an ancient Lincolnshire family of Saxon origin, whose seat is Syston Park in Grantham. The Sir John Thorold who was head of the house in 1775 was greatly interested in colonial questions, and voted against the war with America, and it is fitting that his name should be perpetuated in a colonial township.

The Chippawa Creek, which forms the southern boundary of Thorold, was at this time re-named the Welland, and to-day it is indifferently called by both names.

The grants of land and the names of the patentees for 1796 are :

NAME OF PATENTEE	ACRES	NO. OF LOT
Hon. Robert Hamilton	2000	225-228, 231-237, 240, 242-246, 253-254, 258.
Jacob Ball	100	3
Jacob Ball, jr.	200	6, 7
Andrew Heron	400	20, 33
James Jones	200	34, 35
William Dickson	250	40, 41, 42
Israel Swayze	550	53, 54, 55, 75, 76, 77
Edmund Frost	300	56, 57, 79
Andrew Whitsell	300	59, 60, 61
Abraham Overholt	400	156, 157, 161, 162
Captain Thomas Welsh	600	241, 247, 248, 249, 252, 256

Those who received grants in the following year (1797) were :

Andrew Jones	200	21, 22
Esea Waterhouse	280	23, 24, 36, part of 37
Isaac Swayze	220	Part of 37, 38
John Brown	300	64, 65, The Gore
John Vanderberg	700	118, 119, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145
Harmon Vanderbarack	150	Part 135, 178
John Lutes	200	155, 163
Blackly Robins	200	194, 158
Peter Misener	256	179, 195
James Berger (full amount not given)		Part 259, 257
Agnes Brown	165	Part 259, 260

The allotments for 1798 were particularly large, being :

George Keefer	600	9, 10, 11, 18, 103, 104
George Miller	150	27, Part 28
Jacob Upper	200	44, 67
George Couke	400	45, 68, 91, 114

Robert Wilkinson	300	46, 47, 69
John Kelly	200	48, 49
Ezekiel Younglove	750	78, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
John Stoffle	100	80
Christian Ninger	200	86, 87
William Vanevery	300	96, 97, 120
Isaac Haney	300	130, 132, 107
Obadiah Hopkins	200	146, 147
Ephraim Hopkins	200	148, 149
Christian Bouck	200	150, 151
Joshua Robins	200	159, 160
Thomas Haraghan	100	168
George Hartsell	400	144, 145, 146, 147
Leonard Misener	300	180, 196, 197
James Park	200	183, 184
Samuel Street	400	185, 187, 188, 189
John Carl	440	186, 203, 204, 213
Emanuel Stinehuff	200	214, part 215
James Crawford	50	Part 215
Andrew Heron	250	222, 223
John Camp	250	250, 251

In 1799 only two patents were issued, namely :

George Bowman	400	29, 30, 31, 32
Leonard Misener	230	198, 210

1801 was the next date of issue, when these grants were made :

Abraham Laraway	200	14, 102
George Upper	400	43, 89, 112, 66
John Decue	200	58, 81
Anthony Upper	100	95
Adam Dennis	400	105, 106, 129
Benajah Williams	100	113
Eleanor Ostrander	100	115
Isaac Ostrander	100	116
George Lutes	100	117
George Hoover	200	126, 127
John Dennis	100	128
Frederick Buck	200	219, 220
John Castleman	100	221

The following patents bear date 1802 :

George Miller	200	25, 26
John Wilson	350	50, 51, 52, part 53
John Brown	100	108
Benjamin Canby	400	109, 110, 111, 134

John McAlwain	100	164
Hon. Robert Hamilton	200	181, 182
James Gregor	222	199, 200
John Williams	220	201, 202
Jonathan Silverthorn	210	229, 230

In 1803 the following grants were made:

George Turney	144	1, 4
Jonathan Hagar	300	62, 63, 64, 85
Isaac Ostrander	200	70, 93
Peter Ostrander	100	94
Benajah Williams	100	90
John Brown	100	131
Peter Staght	200	165, 170
Deborah Topham		
John, Andrew, Wm. and Nathan Cohoe	300	166, 167, 168, 172
Christina Ostrander		
Amy Keevers et al		
Edward Topham	100	173
Hon. Robert Hamilton	100	190
Job Robins	100	191

The later grants were given in the following years:

1804	Andrew Hansalear	200	12, 13
	Peter Ostrander	100	71
	John Wilson	200	73, 74
	John Lutz	200	155, 163
1805	George Turney	124	2, 5
	John Hill	200	15, 16
1806	Peter Boughener	100	152
	Sarah Robins	200	192, 193
1807	Andrew Whitsell	200	82, 83
1808	Henry Damewood	200	153, 154
	Thos and John Wilson and	800	905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 216, 217, 218
	John Hannin		
1809	John Hill	32	Part 8
	George Keefer	32	Part 8
	Eleanor Ostrander	100	169
1810	Mathias Crysler	200	238, 239
	Andrew Whitsell	100	54

1811	{ George Bowman First Rectory in Thorold William Halton }	150 400 30	Part 28, 19 98, 99, 100, 121 Part 215
1815	{ Lt. Col. Colley Lyons L. Hostler }	100	224
1816	{ Thomas Topping John Darling }	100 100	171 153
1817	Stephen Seburn	300	123, 124, 125
1825	Joseph Augustus Wilford	84	225
1829	John Clark	200	211, 212

Many of these names have a special interest because of historic association. The following men had served in the Revolutionary war in Col. Butler's famous company of Rangers :

Jacob Ball	William Vanevery
Abraham Overholt	Christian Bouck
Andrew Jones	Thomas Haragan
John Brown	James Park
John Lutes	George Bowman
George Lutes	Abraham Larraway
Peter Misener	John DeCou
Leonard Misener	Frederick Buck
George Miller	John Castleman
Ezekiel Younglove	George Turney
John Stoffle	Mathias Crysler

In the Canadian Archives, Haldimand collection, we find this account of Capt. Jacob Ball:

" First Lieutenant Jacob Ball.

Place of nativity, Schoharie in ye County of Albany, P. N. Yk.

Length of service—6 years.

A Farmer, Captain of Militia, left his estate and family in 1778 and brought off part of a company of men and joined the corps of Rangers."

As the Balls had Whig relatives, and were connected by marriage with the Van Rensselaers of Revolutionary fame, the Tory members of the family had to pay dearly for their loyalty.

The Turnneys were an Irish family, as is shown by the following extract from the Archives concerning one of the Rangers :

"First Lieutenant John Turney.

Place of Nativity—Strangford, County Down, Ireland.

Length of service, 25 years, 18 years on "the King's (or 8th) Regiment, 17 of which a non-commissioned officer."

Many of the Thorold patentees were not residents of the township. The Hon. Robert Hamilton lived at Queenston, and took an active part in the early politics of the country. Isaac Swayze, who made his home at Niagara, was a member of the first Parliament of Upper Canada. Samuel Street's name was associated with Niagara Falls; he was known as the wealthiest man in Canada, and was a sort of banking institution for all the settlers in the district.

Among the actual residents of the township, the Miseners were among the first comers. They were of Dutch extraction, the original spelling of the name being Miznardt, afterwards corrupted to Muisener. The brothers, Leonard and Peter, came from Pennsylvania near the Virginia border; they brought their goods and chattels in a wagon that had carried supplies for the King's party in 1776; a hub of this wagon is still in the possession of one of their descendants. Leonard Misener first took up 500 acres of land near Drummondville, but as he could raise only buckwheat there, he exchanged for land in Thorold near the present village of Port Robinson.

The DeCous were another family whose name appears in various forms; we find it in documents as DeCue, DeCau and DeCow, while the present spelling is DeCew. The family had originally fled from France as Huguenots; and after several generations had lived in England some of the name emigrated to Vermont, where Capt. John DeCou was born in 1766. At the close of the American revolution his father's family removed to Upper Canada, crossing the river at Queenston. Capt. DeCou selected a property to his liking in the townships of Thorold and Grantham, including what is now DeCew Falls on the Beaverdam Creek. He purchased one man's right to a hundred acres for an axe and an Indian blanket, and another hundred acres for a gold doubloon.

George Bowman, or Boman, was a Dutch Loyalist, who came with his son in 1783 from the Schuylkill mountains near the

Hudson. They travelled on foot for about five hundred miles through an almost unbroken wilderness. After securing a title to a large block of land in Thorold, they returned to their old home, where Bowman settled his affairs ; and then, with his wife and five children, he started on the long journey to the scene of his future labors.

The Swayzes (or Sweezys) were of Welsh descent, and came to Canada from New Jersey. Israel Swayze was the chief founder of the old settlement at the Beaverdams.

In 1790 George Keefer, a youth of eighteen, and his brother Jacob, two years younger, left the United States to seek a home under British rule. Their father had come from the vicinity of Strasbourg, and settled in New Jersey, but the Republican government had confiscated all his property. The brothers walked all the way from New Jersey to Canada, following an Indian trail through a dense forest. When they reached the site of Buffalo, they found only a few fishing huts. Crossing the Niagara River at Fort Erie, they continued their way until on the site of the town of Thorold they found a lone squatter who had cut down a few trees and built a log hut. He gladly sold his claim to the young men, who stayed for two years clearing the land and making a home for their mother and family. In 1792 the brothers walked back for them, and several other families returned with them to Canada.

John Brown came from Schoharie in Albany County, New York State. He was a German by birth and a Lutheran by religion, although in the matter of war his views were decidedly Quakerish. He first made his home at Niagara, where his son was born in 1784, but before Thorold was surveyed he took up land in the township, where he lived until his death in 1804.

The Cohoes had originally emigrated from the north of Ireland to New Jersey, and from the latter place they came to Canada in 1787. The children received grants of land in Thorold, in acknowledgment of a petition sent by them to the governor in 1789, stating that their father had been the only Tory member of a large family, and that his politics had brought him to this province, and that after suffering many privations because of his loyalty he had died in the "starving year."

The Hartzel Road from Merriton to St. Catharines has been called after a Thorold settler—George Hartsell (or Hartzel) as the name is now spelt.)

John Carl's grant included the present village of Port Robinson. The oldest house still standing in the village is that originally built by him. Although since bricked in, it still bears traces of the old Dutch architecture.

The Uppers came from New Jersey, crossing the Niagara river at Fort Erie. They brought a small herd of cattle with them, and stopped at a spring just north of Allanburgh. Here they decided to make their home, and the first log building was very near the site of the present large stone house owned by one of their descendants.

The Hoovers came to this country from Morris county, New Jersey, travelling on foot most of the way, and crossing the Niagara river at Queenston. They brought only a cow and a horse with them, and therefore they were particularly careful to spare the poor animals as much as possible on the long journey from New Jersey.

John Vanderburgh (or Van der Berg, as the name appears in old papers) came from the Mohawk valley in New York state in 1784, accompanied by his wife and three children, Jacob, Elizabeth and Harmonius. His grant from the crown included the site of the present village of Allanburgh, where many of his descendants still live.

The Wilkersons were English Loyalists who proved their allegiance to the King again in 1812. Their crown grant of land lying between Thorold and Allanburgh is still in the possession of the Wilkerson family.

CHAPTER III

EARLY STRUGGLES AND SUCCESSES

Log houses. Ingenious contrivances. Fruits, game and fish. Woollen clothing. Itinerant tailors and shoemakers. Wild animals. Swamps. The "Cold, Hungry Year" of 1788. Military stores. The Great Hurricane of 1792. Constitutional Act. First Parliament of Upper Canada. The old Lutheran Church. Rev. Robert Addison. Extracts from his register. Old burying grounds. First mills and shops. Rumors of war.

The way of the pioneer is always hard, but the settlers of the Niagara district had more than ordinary hardships to endure. However, during the first four years after the Revolutionary war, their troubles were chiefly those incident to a wilderness life. Fortunately, the government grant included tools and seed for every Loyalist, and thus some slight compensation was made for the possessions left in their old homes. The men were kept busy clearing the woods, sowing the grain and building log huts. Rude structures these first houses were, but by no means uncomfortable. The earth was dug away from the floor, and a well-mixed clay stamped in its place ; huge fire-places were built, in which the largest stumps could be burnt; sometimes the house was built around the stumps left from felled trees, and these did duty as seats. Glass was unobtainable, and several substitutes were used for windows, a common one being oiled paper stretched over apertures in the wall. The nearest shops were at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and naturally all imported articles were extremely dear. Nails cost a shilling a pound, so they were very little used, wooden pegs being driven in to fasten boards together. One settler had to walk to Rochester, New York, for a set of harrow teeth, and then had to carry them home on his back.

The forest itself provided the settlers with food ; even in the early days fruit was abundant in this district, and plums, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, huckleberries, cranberries, and crab

apples all grew wild. Walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, hickorynuts and beechnuts were gathered for the larder, while the sweets were also to be procured for very little trouble; the maple provided syrup and sugar, while honey was obtained from the hives of wild bees. Game was plentiful, and each farmer had his troughs of venison and squirrel salted for the winter. These troughs were merely logs hollowed out to serve as substitutes for barrels. Rabbits, pigeons, quail, plover and fish were common articles of food.

Grain being scarce at first, acorns and the common nuts were gathered for the hogs. The fire-light was strong enough to read by, but few of the settlers possessed many books other than a German or English Bible. Grease was burnt for lights, and afterwards candles were made from beeswax. All the clothes worn were woollen; nearly every family possessed a spinning wheel, while one loom served for several. The walnut and butternut husks and the sumach furnished natural dyes. Boots were a great luxury, and it was only when itinerant cobblers began to visit the district that even the women possessed any footgear. Then a hide would be tanned, and the shoemaker would find plenty of employment. In the same way, the tailors of those days used to travel from house to house. In various ways inventive brains and capable hands contrived many little substitutes for the comforts to which the settlers had once been accustomed, and gradually the Loyalists acquired the little possessions that commonly belong to civilized life.

Still, the forest held its terrors as well as its stores. The settlers were constantly in danger from the wild animals that were roaming about, and the horses and cattle had to be sheltered from them every night. Wolves were continually prowling around and attacking the cows. No uncommon story is that of the farmer's daughter who in searching one night for the cattle that had strayed farther than usual was overtaken by darkness in the bush; and, knowing it impossible to get the animals through the wood at that hour, climbed a tree to be safe from the wolves until morning, when fewer dangers would beset the way. In the records of the council of the united

counties of Lincoln and Welland are the following items, showing how these animals were got rid of: "1850, bounty paid for seven wolf scalps," and "1854, bounty paid for seventeen wolf scalps." Foxes, too, made their usual raids upon the farms, and even within the last decade these sly prowlers have occasionally been found in Thorold township, when they have furnished sport for a few huntsmen and their hounds. Black bears were common; and panthers were also occasionally seen, the last one having been killed about sixty-eight years ago; uttering hideous yells, it passed with almost lightning speed through the township, and was killed at Pelham, where all the farmers turned out to attack it with pitchforks. Eagles were plentiful in the early days, and were the terror of the settlers' flocks. The royal bird is not yet quite extinct in this district, for within the last three years some of the species have been shot near Shriner's pond.

At that time the low lying lands at the north-east of the township were mere swamps—the source of disease and the home of the rattlesnake. During the war of 1812 both the British and the United States soldiers stationed in this district suffered greatly from malaria, and Lieut. FitzGibbon said that he was glad to get his men away from such a sink of disease. Later on agriculture and the constructing of the canals drained these morasses, but as late as the middle of this century the climate was still miasmatic.

However, in spite of these dangers and troubles, a great deal of progress had been made. Good results were showing from the four years of patient work, and the hopeful pioneers were just becoming encouraged by the bountiful harvests, when, in 1788, a famine fell upon the land. During the spring and summer of that year, several successive frosts destroyed the crops. No grain was brought to maturity, and the poor settlers suffered terribly, for they had not yet been able to provide for such a contingency. Those living near the lake or river were able to procure fish, but those on inland farms had very few resources. By the King's bounty, as it was called, provision was again made for serving grain and food from the Government stores to those in need, but ill-fed men and women could not walk any great distance to procure these rations. Of

course, there were as yet very few horses or oxen in the township. Niagara and Queenston were the nearest store-houses, the supplies at the latter place being given out by the Secords. Very pathetically this was named the "Hungry year," and as such it has since been known. Drawn nearer together by the brotherhood of suffering, the poor settlers helped one another as much as possible. Those who had cows kept their poorer neighbors supplied with milk and curds. One farmer, who felt that his cow must be sacrificed rather than his family, went out to kill the animal, but found himself too tender-hearted to act as his own butcher; however, just as he returned to his cabin, his children discovered and pried out some grains of maize that had got between the cracks of the loft. These, bruised and boiled, helped to ward off starvation for a short time. Then some Indians came to beg; but when they saw the state of want to which the poor white colonists were reduced, they gave food—bread, made from bean flour—instead of taking it. Also, they told the poor settlers of the pork and beans that were being given out from the military stores. The wheat, which had to be cut while still unripe, was dried in the sun, and when shelled between stones was used for food; mixed with water, or with milk when the latter was procurable, the grain made a palatable and nourishing dish. The leaves of the beech tree when cooked took the place of vegetables for that summer, and in the fall the nuts were eagerly welcomed. In the winter the settlers fared less badly, for they could then shoot game; but in the spring of 1789 the suffering was very great.

There is very little to be found in official documents relating to the "Hungry year." The first notice of the scarcity of provisions to be found in state papers is in a report sent on the 14th of February, 1789, by Lord Dorchester to Lord Sydney, stating that on account of want of food he had allowed the free importation of provisions. On the 14th of March Lord Dorchester reported that in addition to opening trade by Lake Champlain for importing provisions, applications had been made for permission to import by sea.

On the 25th of January, 1789, Bishop Hubert sent a circular to the clergy of the province of Quebec, saying: "The scarcity (disette) of this year having multiplied the poor in a great number

of the parishes, we must endeavor to multiply resources in their favor and to show more than ever sentiments of compassion for so many of the unfortunate." The Bishop also urged them to obtain grain for the spring sowing.*

One month later the Bishop wrote that the efforts at relief were insufficient, and that in spite of every measure "misery is felt more keenly than ever in a great number of parishes." He desired the priests to enquire as to the best methods of relieving the distress.†

With the help from the King's stores, the spring was tided over, and altogether only a very few lives were lost. The summers immediately following yielded splendid harvests, and there was great cause for the heartfelt rejoicing so generally shown. However, the "Hungry year" was not without its effect upon the founders of Upper Canada, for a people whose lot had included rude labor, warfare and famine were not the men to shrink from smaller dangers or to be daunted by any common reverses.

The year 1792 was marked by another calamity, which, however, proved to be a blessing in the end. A violent hurricane passed over the southwestern portion of the township, levelling all the houses in its path, but at the same time uprooting the trees, thus effectually clearing the woods. A road was afterwards built through this storm-swept region from Fonthill to Port Robinson, and was appropriately named the "Hurricane Road."

From this time until the outbreak of the war progress was continuous, the greatest activity being shown in the neighborhood of the Short Hills, or St. Johns. New and better houses were built as more of the Loyalists came over. About the close of the century some English Quakers, who had waited to test the new Government of the United States, settled near the Pelham side of the township. In 1791 the Constitutional Act had given the people greater security in the tenure of their land, and in 1792, when Newark (Niagara) was made the seat of Government for Upper Canada, the meeting of Parliament brought new interests into the lives of the Thorold settlers. All their trading was done at Newark, and all their first

* "Mandements des Eveques de Quebec." Vol. II, p. 360.

† Idem. p. 361.

grain was ground there, so there was constant intercourse between the old lake town and the inland districts. Gradually, as the farmers had more time left after their agricultural labors, they began to turn their other talents to account, and various articles were manufactured that proved to be more marketable commodities than farm produce, and these were taken to Niagara and exchanged for groceries. Still, every member of the settlement worked hard ; even the women helped in the fields and in the bush, and in one case the girls of the family dug the well.

From the very first the Lutheran settlers worshipped together every Sunday in the different houses. They had all brought their

German service books with them, and by means of public prayer and praise they managed to keep together little congregations here and there throughout the peninsula. At a very early date a log church was built for the use of the Lutherans from Thorold, Niagara and Stamford townships, the Hutts, Balls, Keefers and Lampmans being those chiefly interested in its erection. Until late in the sixties it stood in a corner of the



The Old Lutheran Church

old graveyard at the east of the present town of Thorold. It seems to have been known by many names, for we find it spoken of as the German, the Lutheran, and sometimes the Presbyterian church. Sunday was strictly observed among the old pioneers ; even whistling on that day was considered extremely sinful. Yet the church services were also looked forward to as social gatherings, for long before the minister made his appearance the people would meet at the old spring which is still to be seen just outside the graveyard.

At the same time there was built near the church a comfortable log house, which was intended for a manse. However, as no

minister came, it was rented to Dr. Prendergast, who came here from Mayville, New York. When war was declared in 1812, he, with other aliens, was obliged to leave the country, but his daughter afterwards returned to Canada as the wife of the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt of St. Catharines.

The Lutherans had brought no pastor with them from the Mohawk valley, but the Church of England services being so like their own, they gratefully accepted the ministrations of the Rev. Robert Addison, who had been sent in 1792 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Dr. Addison was the first Rector of old St. Mark's at Niagara, but the parish of which he voluntarily assumed charge really extended throughout this district and as far as York (Toronto); and the careful entries in his register show how faithfully he administered the Church's rites for thirty-seven years. We find him preaching in private houses in Thorold township and baptizing at the Twelve Mile Creek, as St. Catharines was then called; but the more important services were usually held at Niagara, a church having been built there in 1804. The old register of St. Mark's contains several items referring to Thorold, among others the following entries:

Weddings, Niagara, 1809, May 4.

Jacob H. Ball, Bachelor, and Catherine Clement, Spinster.

Burials, Niagara, 1810. Old Anna Meisner.

Baptisms at Twelve Mile Creek, 1815, May 14.

Mary Ann Laraway of Jonas and Mary.

Caroline Bowman of Adam and Hannah.

Jane Jemima Laraway of Harmonene and Phœbe.

Agnes,

Nancy,

George Adam

} Bowman of Adam and Hannah.

Weddings, Niagara, 1815, June 8.

George Keefer, Widower, and Jane Emory, Widow.

Weddings, Niagara, 1816, Novr. 7.

Jacob A. Ball, Bachelor, and Elizabeth Hostetter, Spinster
(of Grantham).

Baptisms, 1817, Jan'y 21.

Emily Browne of riper years.

John Browne of Richard and Emily.

Baptisms, 1818, May 27.

Amelia Keefer of George Keefer Esq. and Jane.

Weddings, Niagara, 1823, December 25.

Thomas Creen, Bachelor, and Anna D. Ball (Thorold),
Spinster.

Mr. Creen afterwards succeeded Mr. Addison as Rector of St. Mark's.

Before any churches were built the burying-grounds were on the settlers' farms. "God's Acre" the Germans reverently called these plots set apart for the dead. Most of the older tombstones have either been destroyed or the inscriptions have been so rudely cut that it is impossible now to decipher them. One of the oldest inscriptions in the Brown graveyard at the Gore reads :

Magdalene Brown.

Ap. 18th, 1804.

Aged 54.

Born 1750.

In the Misener, Carl and Ball burying ground, near Port Robinson, some of the earliest settlers are buried; but the oldest stones have been stolen. That erected to the memory of Leonard Misener and his wife bears this inscription :

Leonard Misener

Died Sept. 3, 1806.

62 years.

Barbara Misener,
Widow of Leonard Misener,
Died 23rd Apl., 1821.

Then follows a quaint verse of the old time elegiac order.

In the graveyard at Beaverdams, one of the oldest in the township, the earliest date that is at all decipherable is 1801. These are the oldest inscriptions :

Here lieth the Body
of Peter Weaver
Who departed this life, the 7th day of March,
in the year of Our Lord, 1801.
He was aged 52 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Here lies the Body of — Shaver
Who departed this life Sept. 5th
in the year of Our Lord, 1805.



GEORGE KEEFER, SR.

Born in Sussex County, colony of New Jersey, Nov. 8, 1773. Died at Thorold, June 25, 1858 aged 84 years, 7 months and 17 days.



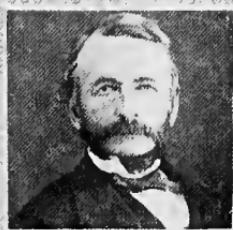
ELIZABETH HAMOT
Born Nov. 17, 1797. Died 1880



GEORGE
Born Feb 25, 1799. Died Nov. 18, 1883



JACOB
Born Nov. 5, 1800. Died June, 1875



PETER
Born Mar. 20, 1805. Died Jan. 23, 1880

CATHERINE LAMPMAN
Born 1778, Died 1813

MARY
HER DAUGHTER
Born 1803
Died 1804

No Portraits of These
are extant



ANNA KELSO
Born Jan. 1, 1807. Died May 31, 1891



CATHERINE EASTMAN
Born Jan. 23, 1809. Died Dec. 6, 1892



JOHN
Born Jan. 13, 1813. Died Nov. 6, 1897



SAMUEL
Born Jan. 23, 1811. Died Jan. 7, 1890

Children of George Keefer and Catherine Lampman,
who died in 1814



Children of George Keefer and Jane McBride,
who died in 1833

In the old cemetery at Allanburgh, where so many of the pioneers are buried, there are no dates of interments to be found made there before the war. The earliest inscriptions that can now be read appear thus :

In Memory of
Noah Davis

Son of Wright Davis, who departed
this life December 29th,
1813, Aged 21 years
and 2 months.

In Memory of
Mary Crysler,

Who departed this life on
the 14th Dec., 1815, in
the 52nd year of her age.

Even in the very early days of the settlement time was taken to instruct the young. The older boys and girls, who worked in the fields all day, spent the evening in study. Those who lived near enough used to attend a night-school conducted by Dr. Prendergast at his house, and here many of the youths gained a solid foundation in the more necessary branches of learning.

At first the nearest mills were at Niagara and Queenston ; but as early as 1801 we find in the municipal records of Thorold township mention of DeCou's grist-mill, while John Darling's mill is spoken of as being in existence in 1803. Some time before the war of 1812 Jacob Ball had a saw-mill on a little stream running through what is now called Wilson's bush, east of the town of Thorold. The foundation is still to be seen a little east of the culvert under the Welland division of the Grand Trunk Railway. At a very early date John DeCou built an oil-mill, there being none at that time between the two lakes. He was aided in his enterprise by Colonel Hamilton of Queenston, who imported the necessary ironwork from Scotland.

One of the first shops in the township was kept by an old man named Lard. It was situated just within the Thorold boundary, opposite the George Hoover place. Here the farmers could trade their butter and eggs for other groceries, while Lard sold this farm produce at Niagara. At the smaller shops everything was paid for

in kind, but as the goods were brought from Montreal the necessaries and many of the luxuries were procurable in this way. There are still in the possession of the Hoover family a side saddle and a china dinner service for which butter was traded at Niagara in 1812. At Fort George the commissary paid at the rate of twenty-five cents a pound for butter, and twenty-five cents a dozen for eggs; and many a housewife managed to accumulate considerable silver by selling her share of the farm produce at the barracks.

Before the close of the war, George Keefer opened a shop directly in front of Maplehurst, on what is now St. David's street, in Thorold.

At Niagara, the people learned all the news of the day, and not a little interest was taken in the great war then going on in Europe. Gradually there began to reach them rumors of an approaching contest between England and the United States, and of the intention of the new republic to attack Canada. Needless to say, the men, and even the women, who had left the older American colonies because of their loyalty, were willing now to risk everything rather than to give up their new homes under the British flag.

CHAPTER IV

AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

Outbreak of war in 1812. Americans take York and Niagara. The Peninsula in their hands. The battle of Stoney Creek. Americans retreat to Fort George. American raids. Chapin's band. Hiding of valuables. Capt. Merritt's dragoons and FitzGibbon's scouts. Capt. DeCou's account of his experiences as a prisoner of war. Military supplies stored in DeCou's house.

When the war of 1812 broke out several companies of volunteers were formed, and a great many Thorold men served in the Lincoln militia. The residents on the frontier were constantly in danger, and for nearly a month—from May 27th, to June 24th, 1813—the Americans had actual possession of the Niagara peninsula. On the former date their fleet reached Fort George (Niagara) after a successful attack on York. Here, close to their own shores, they were three times repulsed when they attempted to land; but Gen. Vincent, who had not enough men nor sufficient ammunition to sustain so unequal a conflict, was obliged to leave the fort to the enemy, after spiking the guns and blowing up the magazine. Retreating to Queenston, he sent orders to the garrisons at Fort Erie and Chippawa to join him at Beaverdams. The next day he continued his retreat to Burlington Heights, thus leaving the enemy in possession of the Niagara frontier. The Americans made the most of their brief tenure; officers were sent to every house in the neighborhood to exact a parole from all the male inhabitants, and those who resisted were threatened with exile and imprisonment.*

General Vincent was now completely cut off from help. With York and Niagara both in the hands of the enemy, and his own troops

* Auchinleck's "History of the War of 1812."

about half-way between these two forts, and with the American fleet on the Lake, the outlook was anything but encouraging. However, his men, less than two thousand in number, were eager for battle. On the 6th of June a detachment of the United States army encamped for the night at Stoney Creek. Information was brought to the British, and scouts were at once sent out by Gen. Vincent. To obtain a better knowledge of the American camp, several of the militiamen, dressed in civilians' clothes, passed through the enemy's lines selling butter and other supplies.* It was ascertained that the American forces, though numbering about 3,750 men, were badly disposed, and might be unable to resist a spirited attack. About seven hundred men were chosen from the 8th and 49th regiments, and were put under the command of Col. John Harvey, who led them out at night to surprise the sleeping enemy. The attack was completely successful; nearly a hundred prisoners were taken, including the two American generals, Winder and Chandler; and two field-guns were captured. The bewildered foe, leaving their dead on the field, retreated to Fort George, their flight being considerably precipitated by sundry attacks from Major Evans' companies of infantry, aided by all the farmers in the neighborhood. General Dearborn, discouraged by the result of this expedition, at once withdrew the garrisons from the outposts, and entrenched his troops, in all about six thousand men, within Fort George.†

General Vincent now established his headquarters at Forty Mile Creek, or Grimsby, and many detachments were sent throughout the country, although the British were not strong enough to make an attack upon Fort George (at Niagara). In many cases the Canadian militia were disbanded, but were ordered to go at once to the assistance of the British if ever they heard the sound of guns. They were also warned not to keep their arms in the houses, for the Americans would certainly take them from them.

The enemy now roamed about the country, a company of New York volunteers under Major Cyrenius Chapin of Buffalo making

* Cruikshank—Miss FitzGibbons.

† Cruikshank.

raids upon the farmhouses all over the peninsula. Chapin's men were really only a band of marauders, whose doings were not always countenanced at headquarters. Many Americans of the lower classes also came over in swarms to secure all the plunder possible; they landed at Queenston, where they were met by a renegade Canadian named Scheldenburg, who directed them to the wealthier houses. Most of the inhabitants had hidden their valuables, any plate that they possessed being safely buried. No place was really secure, but one of the best depositories was that chosen by a careful housewife, who buried her silver teapot beside a spring of water, where the mud could be well stamped down over it and show no suspicious traces. The Hanselers had \$20,000 in specie, which they hid in a barrel and buried, and made doubly secure by placing a heavy cider-press over the spot. Notwithstanding all these precautions, considerable booty was secured by the Americans, who showed a marked predilection for all the English watches that they could lay their hands on. They had to make the most of every opportunity, for they sometimes found their movements restricted by a few bands of British scouts. Col. Clarke with his company, No. 2 Lincoln militia, and Capt. Merritt with a troop of Provincial dragoons* afforded some protection to the inhabitants, and caused considerable discomfort to the enemy.

Lieut. FitzGibbon of the 49th, Brock's old regiment, gained permission to lead a band of fifty men as scouts into the peninsula. Many volunteered to accompany him, but he took only forty-six men of the 49th and three Canadian militiamen—Thompson, Ensign Winder and Jarvis, afterwards Judge Jarvis of Brockville. From the green facing on the tunics of the 49th, these men came to be called "FitzGibbon's Green 'uns" and the "Green Tigers." This little company used to break up into three divisions, and thus cover more ground, while they communicated with one another by means of cowbells and a code of signals that they had arranged. They interrupted communication between Fort Erie and Fort George; and, destroying the bridge over the Chippawa river, they had Chapin

*Merritt's Journal.

shut up in a corner, until 150 infantry from Fort Erie came to his assistance.†

Among the Canadians who were taken prisoners was John DeCou, who has left us this interesting account of his experiences:

I was appointed captain of a company of militia, and being thoroughly British I turned out with my men, although conscious that we had to fight against great odds, yet determined to make up by courage what we lacked in numbers. After engaging in several skirmishes, I was among the few that were made prisoners at the taking of Niagara. We were at once hurried across the river to Batavia, where we were joined by some of our regulars.

We now numbered in all about fifty prisoners, but only a small guard was placed over us. We discovered in the place an arsenal containing arms and ammunition, and resolved to capture it, and thus arm ourselves and make our way home. We laid our plans carefully, and appointed the time to put them into execution. Our movements were to be made at night, when we should have least to fear from the inhabitants; but just before the hour arrived one of our regulars divulged our wild scheme to the enemy. Our indignation against the traitor was so great that our guard had to rescue him; but his red coat could not be found, and enquiry after it elicited the remark from one of his old comrades that "He deserted his colors and his coat deserted him." An opportunity was shortly afterwards presented, when said coat was placed on a post and whipped to shreds.

Shortly after this we were moved about from place to place, and we proved to be great objects of curiosity, one old lady expressing disappointment at finding that we were "just like our folks." At length we arrived at Pittsfield, and twelve officers, myself among the number, were selected as hostages to be sent to Washington and executed, in retaliation for the supposed execution of some Americans; these men, however, proved to be deserters of our army, who were captured when found bearing arms against us. After travelling night and day towards Washington, we received notice that the orders for our execution had been countermanded. The reason for this was Sir George Prevost's action in placing twenty-four Americans in close confinement, and threatening to put to death two of the enemy for every one of our men that the Americans executed.

While the matter was being arranged we were ordered to be kept at Philadelphia, and were placed in what was called the Invincible Prison, a large three-storied building, the third flat of which contained a spacious hall to which we all had access during the day. We were humanely treated, and for a time had liberty to

† Miss FitzGibbon's "A Veteran of 1812."

traverse a portion of the city on parole. During our parole we were frequently invited to the tables of the wealthier inhabitants ; and naturally, the chief topics of conversation on these occasions were the war and its injustice.

On returning to our restricted positions our longing for home, coupled with uncertainty as to our ultimate position, caused us again to plan our escape. At the end of the hall nearest the street there was a fire-place, the chimney of which was sufficiently large to admit of our escape through it. It was grated with iron bars, and at least two of these would have to be removed for our egress. We knew the hours when we were usually left alone, so we commenced operations on the grates with little saws made from the mainsprings of our watches, which we had placed in frames for that purpose ; but the work was not completed before our tools were worn out. Help came in the end from a young lady who had become engaged to one of our men. She furnished a phial of aquafortis, hidden in a handkerchief, and this soon completed the work. The chimney was inspected every day, and to prevent suspicion we had to replace the grate when we were not working at it ; wrapping it in sooty paper, we managed to fasten it securely in place, and thus prevent detection. We next made a rope by tying strips of bedding together ; we chose the hour between eight and nine in the evening for our escape, as we were usually alone, and the street was not much frequented at that time. I was the last to make the descent, and unfortunately for me the rope had broken with the man that preceded me. Finding myself at the end of the rope, I could do nothing but drop to the ground, where I found myself supported by my comrades, the blood running from my mouth. With difficulty I prevailed upon my comrades to leave me and make their own escape, as it was impossible for me to travel. After remaining alone for some time I found that a heavy rain had begun to fall, and feeling sufficiently recovered to be able to walk, I started out ; but had not gone far when in the darkness I fell into an unoccupied cellar. I lost my hat in the fall, and as nearly a foot of water stood in the cellar I had to wade about for some length of time to recover my headgear and to find my way out ; and in the meantime I heard the patrol of dragoons pass by on the street. Notwithstanding my accumulated bruises, I was able to continue my journey until I saw a light from a window, towards which I proceeded, directed as I believe by a kind Providence. On reaching the house and gaining admittance, I found a lady and gentleman occupied with books, and I addressed myself to them, saying : " You see before you an unfortunate prisoner of war, who has just escaped from the Invincible, in which he has been confined as a hostage with the possibility of execution. I have a wife and four children on the frontiers of Canada, exposed to all the ills of a bloody war. I am maimed and bruised in affecting my escape. I am wholly dependent

upon what your mercy may induce you to do." The young man seemed lost in astonishment, and the lady sat in silence, but I saw tears in her eyes and a glow of generosity beaming on her countenance as she exclaimed : "I would risk everything rather than have him given up." They then proposed to hide me upstairs, but I advised them to allow me to go to some outhouse, so that if discovered I could say that I had secreted myself there without their knowledge. This they consented to, and I crawled into a hayloft over a stable. My present anxiety being somewhat relieved, I was given time to feel the full force of the pain caused by my bruises. I was not neglected, however, for the young lady brought me refreshments in the morning, and wept over my sad condition. One day I came nearly being discovered by some children, but I covered myself up effectually with the hay as I heard them approaching ; however, they discovered some pretty buttons that I had bought in the city (for I never forgot my boys), and ran to the house with them. This aroused the watchfulness of the owner of the premises, and he himself afterwards kept guard over the building when the children were about. He was a Quaker, and was engaged in publishing a Bible. On the day following my concealment he presented me with a printed bill offering one hundred dollars for the capture of each of the escaped prisoners, and also announcing that if anyone was known to harbor them or in any way to assist in their escape his property would be confiscated and he himself would be tried for high treason. In view of the immense risk that he ran, I begged the Quaker to give me up and receive the reward ; but to this he would by no means consent, preferring, as he said, a good conscience to his estates, although they were considerable.

On the first forenoon after this bill was published, the escaped prisoners were all recaptured except myself and two others, who had friends in the city. I remained in my concealment for several days, during which time I received every possible kind attention. When leaving my hiding-place I was furnished with a change of clothing to prevent detection, and was also provided with a sum of money for the expenses of my journey. I set out as a drover returning from market, and fell in with two others of that calling, from whom I obtained a great deal of information respecting the business, as well as considerable knowledge about the roads and the country through which I had to pass. I had great pain in one of my feet, which had been injured in my fall, but this I accounted for by saying that I was afflicted with rheumatism.

Knowing that I should not be able to cross the Niagara river,* I betook my way to Lower Canada, passing through Vermont, my native state. Near Bennington I found some of my relatives, to whom I made myself known ; from them I received assistance that enabled me to continue my journey, by way of Rutland, to Burling-

ton, and thence by boat to Plattsburg. At Burlington a young man eyed me closely, and afterwards, when lighting me to bed, said : "Here you will be safe." In the morning he wakened me and conducted me to the boat, where he enquired if there were any officers on board. He probably took me for a deserting soldier.

From Plattsburg I made my way to the Canadian border, on nearing which I cut a short cudgel and resolved not to be captured by fewer than five men. I found myself sadly perplexed to know how to avoid the Americans and how to fall in with the Canadian out-posts, for I dared not make any enquiries. However, I entered a cottage and found an old lady making johnny-cake, of which I got a share. I praised it highly, and the old lady became very talkative, and told me all I wanted to know. So, in a few hours afterwards, I found myself in a British camp, surrounded by red-coats and under my beloved Union Jack. I was then sent for by the general, who supposed I might have broken my parole ; but on hearing my story he gave me credit for tact and endurance, paid me my arrears and gave me a free pass home, where I arrived just two weeks after my fellow-captives, an exchange of prisoners having been made in the meantime.

During Capt. DeCou's absence part of his house had been turned into a soldiers' barrack, and it was from this place that FitzGibbon's men went out on their daring expeditions. In the same way Dittrick's barn, near St. Catharines, was used as headquarters at times by Capt. Merritt's dragoons.

CHAPTER V

THE SKIRMISH AT BEAVERDAMS

Americans resolve to dislodge FitzGibbon's men. True story of Laura Secord. Skirmish at the Beechwoods between the American detachment and the Mohawk Indians. FitzGibbon's stratagem. Six hundred of the enemy surrendered to fifty or sixty British. Articles of capitulation. Monument on the Welland Canal where the bones of American soldiers were found. FitzGibbon's promotion, his services in 1837, and his appointment as a Military Knight of Windsor. Laura Secord's after life. The certificate presented to her by Col. FitzGibbon. The proposed monument to her memory.

On the 24th of June, 1813, an effectual check was put upon the enemy's progress by what is often vaguely called the "affair" at Beaverdams. Lieut. FitzGibbon with his band of scouts had taken up his headquarters at DeCew's stone house, a building which still stands about three miles west of the present town of Thorold. From this position he guarded the way to Burlington Heights; and the enemy, finding their progress greatly impeded, determined to dislodge these troublesome "Green Tigers." Major Chapin, always boastful, urged the attack, declaring that he was familiar with the country even farther inland than the Beaverdams. Although it is true that he had gone on his raids as far west as Fonthill, yet he afterwards proved himself unable to guide the Americans on their march. Through the unguarded language of himself and his followers, the enemy's plans became known even before the orders were signed at Fort George. Two soldiers, asking for food at James Secord's at Queenston, openly spoke of their intentions; and their careless words were not lost upon their unwilling entertainers. James Secord had been wounded at Queenston Heights, and was at home on parole, too crippled for active service; but it was decided that FitzGibbon must be warned, and after some consultation it was arranged that his wife should make the attempt. Early next morning, under pretext

of milking a refractory cow, which, however, by means of judicious prodding she managed to drive past the enemy's picket, Laura Secord began her long and perilous walk. When at a safe distance from the sentries she hid her milking stool, and let her cow wander at will. The day became exceedingly hot, and near St. Davids she stopped to rest at the house of a friend, who tried to dissuade her from continuing her journey. However, she was not to be discouraged, and soon set out again on her loyal errand. Now began the most dismal part of her walk ; to avoid the wildcats, rattlesnakes and Indians, to circumvent the enemy's picket, and to find a path through the black swamp, was enough to tax every energy. With all these dangers before her, it was impossible for her to take the direct route to DeCew's. In her wanderings Mrs. Secord crossed the Twelve Mile Creek at St. Catharines, and then, discovering that she had already gone too far, she recrossed the stream by means of a fallen tree at a point near the Turney farm, where the creek is still bridged in a somewhat primitive manner. Becoming dizzy near the middle of the brook, she got down on her hands and knees and crawled along the log until she reached the other bank. At this moment the moon shone out, and she lifted up her hands in thanksgiving for its friendly beams. According to Mrs. Secord's own estimate she had already walked nineteen miles,* although the direct route from Queenston to the DeCew house is only twelve miles.

Here Mrs. Secord's own account, often told while her faculties were yet unimpaired to persons who are still living, differs materially from that of other narrators. Most writers of her story tell of her coming upon an Indian encampment, but the heroine herself in her earlier days made no mention of such an adventure. She said that while walking along a rather well-frequented path she heard the sound of a horse's hoofs, and at once hid behind some bushes, but recognizing the horseman as a preacher who had often conducted services at Queenston she came out and told him her errand. He tried to persuade her to ride the rest of the way, but she begged him to go on alone with all haste to warn FitzGibbon, while she waited

*Letter from Laura Secord to Lossing, published in the "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812."

there. In due time her good friend returned, and mounted her upon his horse. When she reached DeCew's house she was received right royally by Lieut. FitzGibbon and his men, who presented arms when she rode up. Mrs. DeCew urged her to remain for the night, but she did not care to stay at a house that might soon be battered down by American guns, so she begged to be taken to her friends the Turneys. Two Indians carried her thither in a hammock improvised from an army blanket, while a soldier walked on each side as guard. In this way she was safely borne over the same stream that she had crossed in such dread a short time before.

FitzGibbon at once sank such stores as he had with him in a pond behind the DeCew house, in order that in case of defeat the enemy might not profit by them.

The Americans were now making preparations for the attack.

The expedition was entrusted to Col. Boerstler of the 14th U. S. infantry or Maryland regiment—a gallant officer, eager for active service, having already suffered many disappointments by seeing other men put in charge of work that had first been promised to him. The force under his command consisted of between 500 and 600 men, including Capt. McDowell's company of light artillery with two field-pieces (one six-pounder and one twelve-pounder), 20 dragoons under Cornet Burd, Major Chapin's 38 or 40 militia, and the rest infantry of the 14th, 6th and 23rd regiments.† On the evening of the 23rd this detachment began the march from Fort George to Queenston, reaching the heights about midnight, as the roads were in a wretched state owing to the recent heavy rains. Early the next morning they continued their way, taking the mountain road, according to Boerstler's own account. Philip Metler and his brother were ploughing on their farm in Stamford when Chapin, whose band was in advance of the others, rode up and with an oath asked where the British soldiers were; getting no satisfactory answer he galloped on, but the Metlers, fearing some trouble, left their oxen and hid in the bush, and afterwards looked on at the fight. Little

† Armstrong says 500, while Coffin states the force as 673.

Hannah Feller, seeing the enemy pass, fled to the Hanselers' barn loft, from which she, too, watched the engagement. The Hansels were also working in the field when Chapin came up, and they were taken prisoners by the Americans; a little farther on the enemy came upon John Hoover, from whom they took a fine horse. At the Bowman farm they encountered a body of Indians under Capt. Kerr and young John Brant. The number of warriors is variously stated at from 30 to 450, but Kerr's own narrative, contained in a letter to Col. FitzGibbon, says that he had 250 men. These Indians were chiefly Mohawks from the Grand River. Young Brant, who was a son of the old chief Joseph, was at this time only a youth of nineteen.

The Indians opened fire upon Boerstler, and fought in their own fashion, concealing themselves in the woods and attacking his detachment in the flanks and rear.‡ The sound of firing aroused the whole neighborhood, and all the farmers possessing arms rushed to the scene of combat, including Isaac Kelly, with his brother, who was a militiaman, then at home putting in a crop. Jacob H. Ball heard the guns, and arming himself rushed to the field, but was too late for the fighting.

The Kellys thought the sounds were from British guns, and getting their muskets from their hiding-place in the woods they ran to the east corner of their farm, and found the two American field-pieces mired in Shriner's creek.

The contest lasted for three hours, and, the Indians having adroitly surrounded the enemy, Boerstler concluded that he had met a foe of far superior numbers. Chapin behaved like a consummate coward throughout the engagement,§ and when Lieut. FitzGibbon came up with his men Col. Boerstler, thinking large reinforcements had come to the British, felt sure of defeat. FitzGibbon had already sent a despatch to Major De Haren, then at Twelve Mile Creek, or St. Catharines; and, knowing that he dared not expose his small numbers, he was obliged to resort to strategem. Tying a white handkerchief to his sword, he advanced and found

‡ Stone's "Life of Brant."

§ Stone.

Col. Boerstler ready for a parley. FitzGibbon stated his rank, said he had with him a detachment of British soldiers, that his commanding officer, De Haren, was near by with several companies, and that he would have great difficulty in restraining the ferocity of the Indians;‡ and, magnifying his numbers, he called on the Americans to surrender. This Col. Boerstler refused to do, especially as he had not yet seen the British force. To this FitzGibbon replied that he would request his superior officer to allow any American officer whom Boerstler might name to inspect the British troops. Just about this time Capt. Hall came up with about twenty dragoons, having ridden from Chippawa, attracted by the cannonading.§ FitzGibbon persuaded him to act as his superior officer, and to refuse the request. When Boerstler received this refusal, he asked for time to consider; but FitzGibbon would not allow more than five minutes, and the result was that the Americans surrendered as prisoners of war. It was really a very embarrassing moment for the British, as they had not enough men to take charge of the prisoners.|| Just then Major De Haren came up, and soon all the militia who were in hearing of the guns were upon the scene. The Americans stacked their guns in what is now the orchard of the Shriner farm. Articles of capitulation were drawn up, the document reading as follows:

Captulation of Col. Boerstler and 541 American troops.

Particulars made between Capt. McDowell, on the part of Lieut.-Col. Boerstler of the United States army, and Major De Haren of His Britannic Majesty's Canadian regiment, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boerstler.

Article I. That Lieut.-Col. Boerstler and the force under his command shall surrender prisoners of war.

Article II. That the officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.

Article III. That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and shall become prisoners of war.

‡ Coffin.

§ Miss FitzGibbon's "A Veteran of 1812."

|| Coffin.

Article IV. That the militia and volunteers with Lieut.-Col. Boerstler shall be permitted to return to the United States on parole.

ANDREW McDOWELL,
Captain of the United States Light Artillery.
Acceded to and signed. C. G. BOERSTLER,
Lieut.-Colonel commanding detachment United States Army.

B. W. DEHAREN,
Major Canadian Regiment.†

Thus there passed into the hands of the British, besides the prisoners of war, the two field-pieces, two ammunition cars, and the colors of the 14th regiment of the United States army. Several of the Americans had been killed in the skirmish; and many more were wounded, among the latter being Col. Boerstler himself. The British had not lost a single man, and not a single shot had been fired by the regular troops. Capt. Norton, an Indian officer, thus epigrammatically described the affair: "The Mohawks did the fighting, FitzGibbon got the glory, and the Caughnawagas secured the plunder." In the account given by Armstrong, a Major-General in the United States army, and Secretary of War, he gives the strength of the British force by enumerating those actually upon the field at the time of surrender, and by mentioning all those who were in the neighborhood, including Col. Bisshopp at the Twenty Mile Creek, Major De Haren with his three companies of regulars, some Indians and militia, and Col. Clarke with all the militia that he could gather.

The skirmish is important, not only because of the superior numbers of the enemy, but because Boerstler's surrender influenced the subsequent course of the war. By it the Americans, who then occupied most of the Niagara Peninsula, were driven back to Fort George, concentrating all their forces there.

When the new Welland canal was in process of construction, the workmen came upon sixteen bodies of Americans who had fallen at the battle of Beaverdams. Buttons of the United States uniforms were also found, thus proving beyond a doubt the identity of the men. The remains were reinterred near the east bank of the canal, a

† Auchinleck ; Miss FitzGibbon ; Canadian Archives.

little south of the Niagara Central Railway bridge. Through the efforts of the late Judge Baxter of Thorold and Mr. J. P. Merritt of St. Catharines, together with the late John Brown, and other leading citizens, a modest monument was erected on the spot ; and on the 24th of June, 1874—the sixty-first anniversary of the battle—this monument was unveiled in the presence of a large number of people. The inscription at the base of the shaft is simply :

Beaver Danis
24th June, 1813

At the time of the skirmish the town of Thorold was not in existence, and the Beechwoods, at the south-east, and Beaverdams, two miles south-west of the present town, were the nearest places bearing any name by which the battle field could be designated. In reality, the fight took place almost within the limits of what is now the town of Thorold.

For his services in this affair a company in the Glengarry Light Infantry was bestowed upon the gallant Lieutenant of the 49th. After serving throughout the war, Col. FitzGibbon was appointed to a position in the office of the Adjutant-General of Militia in Upper Canada. During the many years of his residence in Canada he proved himself a brave citizen in peace as well as in war. When cholera broke out in Toronto, in 1832 and 1834, FitzGibbon, moved by pity for the Irish immigrants, who suffered most, worked day and night among the sick and dying. In 1837 he was particularly active in organizing a defence against the rebels. It was afterwards proposed in the House to grant him five thousand acres of Crown lands in recognition of his services ; and, although the Queen was petitioned to allow the gift, Her Majesty decided that the recent Provincial Act forbidding the alienation of the waste lands of the Crown would prevent the compensation's taking the form of a grant of land. However, in 1846 Col. FitzGibbon retired on account of ill health, and a pension of three hundred pounds a year, Canadian currency, was given to him. Four years afterwards he was appointed one of the military knights of Windsor, an order founded by Edward III in 1348 for the support of twenty-four soldiers " who had distinguished themselves in the wars, and had afterwards been



FIRST ROW—George Bouch, Mrs. H. N. Summers, Robt. Spencer, Rev. P. L. Spencer, Master Harold S. Bullock, Mrs. Robt. Spencer, Frank Wilson, John F. Guinier, Mrs. John F. Guinier, Robt. Coulter, Miss Amy Ball, Mrs. E. Robins, W. P. Robins.

SECOND ROW—Capt. H. James, Wm. L. Crysler, Garrett Vanderburgh, Henry Vanderburgh, Benjamin Seburn, Levi L. Swayze, Mrs. J. R. Swayze, Mrs. James Millar, James H. Ball, D. E. Millar, E. H. Swayze, Sam Cleveland, Miss Martha Swayze, Miss Sarah Kearney, Mrs. L. O. McClellan, L. O. McClellan.

THIRD ROW—Pearl Crysler, Mrs. Elizabeth Crysler, John Wilkerson, Mrs. John Wilkerson, Mrs. Elispeth Donaldson, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Coulter, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, Hamilton Seburn, Mrs. Hamilton Seburn, Lorain Swayze, Miss D. Gordon, Miss Hattie Swayze.

FOURTH ROW—Walter E. Clark (in buggy), T. J. Holden, Eli Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Uppen (in buggy), Thos. A. Clark, John H. Thompson.

SOME OLD RESIDENTS

From Photo by A. Sutherland.





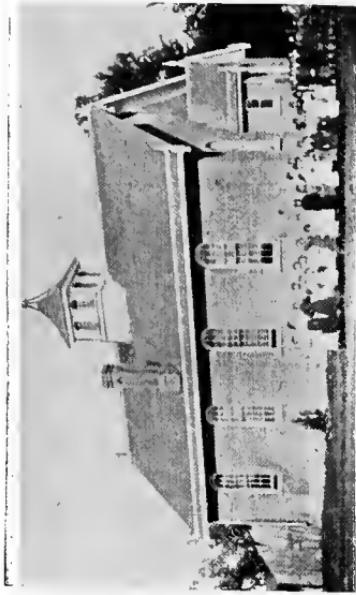
Monument erected on the Beaverdams Battle Ground in 1874



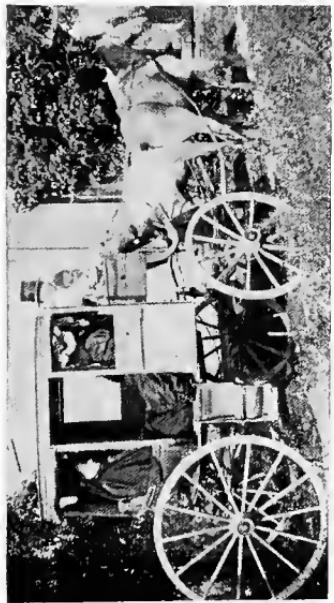
Laura Secord in later life



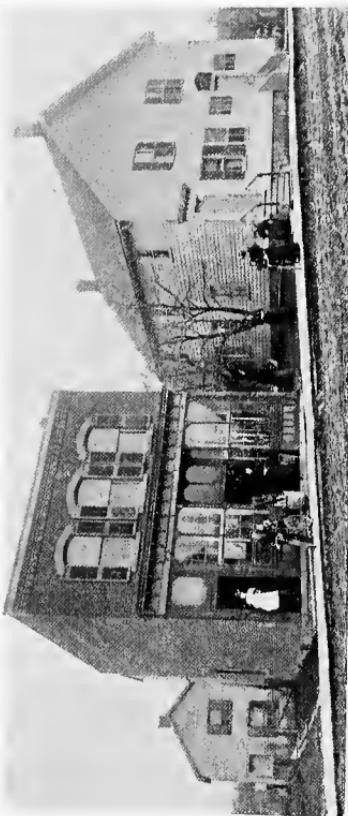
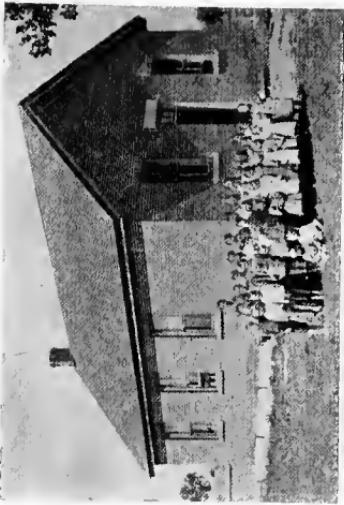
Present appearance of the spot where Laura Secord crossed the Twelve Mile Creek on her way to warn FitzGibbon



Family Coach over 100 years old, now the property of Wm. Upper
and Evan Fraser, still in first-class condition.

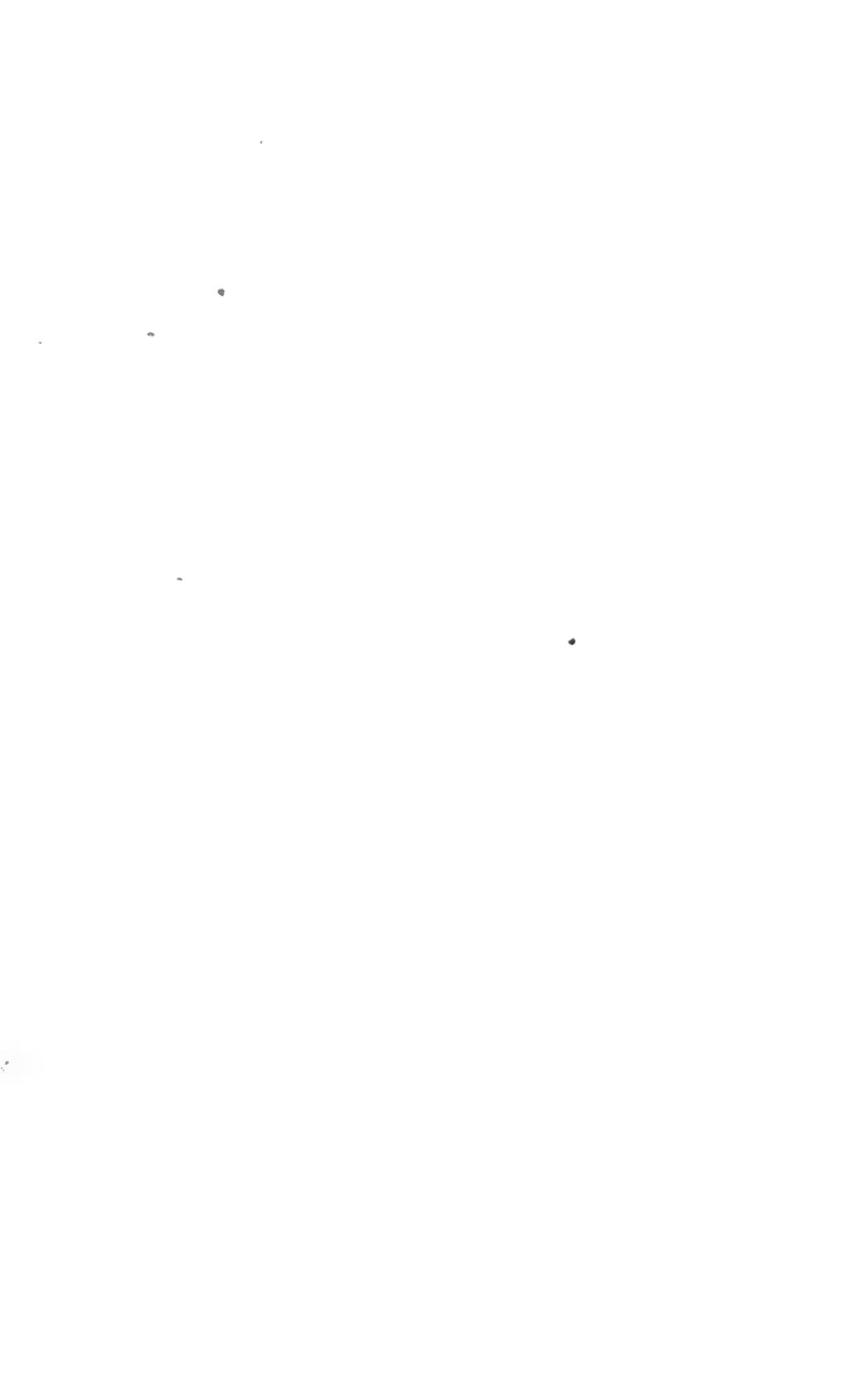


S. S. No. 4, Port Robinson



Union No. 1, Thorold and Stamford.

Residence of L. C. Bessey
Grocery and Residence of Mrs. James Stewart
Residence of Mrs. Geo. McArthur
First Church of Christ, Scientist





MRS. JAMES MUNRO



JAMES MUNRO

reduced to straits." In 1863 the old soldier's busy life ended, and his body was laid to rest in the catacombs of St. George's chapel, Windsor castle.*

A longer but more uneventful life was granted to the heroine of Beaverdams. The Secords moved from St. Davids to Chippawa, and for several years James Secord held the office of collector of customs at that port. He died in 1841, and his widow spent the remainder of her life in the peaceful little village. Although very modest in speaking of her heroic walk, she was always glad to tell stories of the war to the younger generations that she lived to see. Col. FitzGibbon, who never forgot what he owed to her warning, presented her with this certificate :

I do hereby certify that Mrs. Secord, the wife of James Secord of Chippawa, Esq., did, in the month of June, 1813, walk from her house in the village of St. Davids to De Cou's house in Thorold by a circuitous route of about 20 miles, partly through the woods, to acquaint me that the enemy intended to attempt, by surprise, to capture a detachment of the 49th regiment, then under my command, she having obtained such knowledge from good authority, as the event proved. Mrs. Secord was a person of slight and delicate frame, and made the effort in weather excessively warm; and I dreaded at the time that she must suffer in health in consequence of fatigue and anxiety, she having been exposed to danger from the enemy, through whose line of communication she had to pass. The attempt was made on my detachment by the enemy, and his detachment, consisting of upwards of 500 men, and a field-piece and 50 dragoons, were captured in consequence.

I write this certificate in a moment of much hurry and from memory, and it is therefore thus brief.

(Signed) JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Formerly Lieutenant 49th Regiment.†

In 1861, when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, Laura Secord's story was told to him, and the heroine herself was presented to His Royal Highness. The Prince greatly regretted that the government had not rewarded the brave woman, and afterwards sent her as a personal gift the sum of £100. In October, 1868, Laura Secord died at Chippawa, in the 94th year of her age. She was

* "A Veteran of 1812."

† Quoted by Auchinleck, who renders De Cou's as De Camp's; and by Coffin, who spells the name DeCau.

buried in Lundy's Lane Cemetery, where lie the bones of so many gallant soldiers—a fitting resting place for one who served her country as loyally as did any man who bore arms. The stone at the head of her grave bears this brief inscription :

Here rests
Laura,
Beloved wife of James Secord.
Died Oct. 17, 1868,
Aged 93 years.

There is now a movement on foot among the women of Canada to perpetuate the memory of Laura Secord by some monument or benefaction, although it has not yet been decided what form the memorial will take. The money is being collected by ten cent subscriptions, and a considerable amount has already been received.

The other chief actor in the Beaverdams affair was deprived of his command, although his surrender was justified. That Boerstler was the victim of circumstances, in charge of an ill-advised expedition, "detached because of false information given by Major Chapin," was admitted ; while it was also acknowledged that he had not sufficient artillery ammunition to sustain a conflict. But, nevertheless, he was made to feel keenly the disgrace of having yielded with upwards of 600 men to a force not one-tenth so strong in number.

CHAPTER VI

FROM 1815 TO 1897

Effects of the war. Gourlay's statistics. Linen weaving. Luxuries. The Welland canal. Sir Peregrine Maitland. Ministers. Grantham Academy and Upper Canada College. The Family Compact and political abuses. Mackenzie on Navy Island. Thorold companies formed. The burning of the *Caroline*. Doggerel verse. Attack upon the Lancers at St. Johns. Act of Union. Township statistics for 1849. Thorold men in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. Railways, telegraph and telephone. Visit of the Prince of Wales. Fenian raids. Gas well. Important Thorold men. History of Beaverdams and St. Johns West.

The war had more than one effect upon the township. Until its close the people lived in constant terror. Nearly all the men were away fighting in the service of their country, with the exception of the few who were released from time to time to attend to the crops. The old town of Niagara was sacked and burnt, while the village of St. Davids, only two miles east of the township line, suffered destruction in the same way at the hands of the American soldiers. Fighting was going on all along the frontier, and no one knew how soon the enemy might again make a raid upon Thorold. On the other hand, never since their exodus from the United States had the material wealth of the farmers been greater. The highest prices were paid for provisions, and there was a constant demand for all kinds of farm produce.

For many years after peace was declared, this part of the country still felt the effects of the struggle; for scarcely any new immigrants came from the United States, and no great progress was made. The Americans who did make their appearance in Canada at this time were chiefly bent upon securing plunder. Thorold, not being a wealthy place, was rather free from these marauders, although one alien family made their home here for a time. They were looked upon with the greatest suspicion, and the simple Canadians considered it

very significant that they kept a naked sword hanging over the fireplace and frequently boasted of its sharpness. One very dark night the man came to Andrew Hanseler's house, asking for help to extricate his horse, which he stated was mired in the mud. The Hanselers were known to have considerable wealth, and the old people were alone on this night ; but the old man was anxious to help anyone in distress, so he went out with the American, and followed him as far as the cross-roads at the Beechlands. At this point the moon suddenly shone out, and revealed the naked sword hanging at the man's side. Without any thoughts of valor, Hanseler turned and ran, and shortly afterwards the strange family moved away.

Naturally, since those with whom the Canadians came in contact at this time were not the representative people of the United States, it took a long time to heal the differences between the two nations.

In 1817 Robert Gourlay, the young Scotch editor living at Niagara, and afterwards well known as a partisan of the Patriots in the Rebellion, collected a number of statistics, from which we can gather a great deal of information regarding the state of affairs in the country. In that year, in the 25,765 acres that make up Thorold township, there were only eight hundred and thirty inhabitants. One grist-mill and four saw-mills were then in operation. In 1788 wild land was sold for 8d. an acre, while in 1817 cleared farms were valued at 50 shillings an acre.

Better farming was done as more of the land became cleared. The first crops were chiefly corn, grass, and a little wheat, which were sown after the ground had been merely raked over among the stumps. Wooden ploughs were used, and the work was very hard, for it took a dozen men to harvest the grain that two could do with modern machinery. All the grain was cut and bound by hand, and threshed with flails.

Better clothes were now worn, and more luxuries were acquired. The hot Canadian summers made it desirable to weave a cooler material than flannel. Calico then cost \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, so it was worn only on rare occasions, for silk was nearly as cheap. A great deal of flax was raised in the township, and consequently a great deal of linen was made. That it was of good quality is

testified by the pieces still in existence, woven by the pioneer women before sunrise. Another material in common use was the cloth called "linsey-woolsey," made by using the warp of linen and the woof of wool.

The table was no longer ill supplied ; but one of the greatest luxuries was tea, which still sold for two dollars a pound at Niagara. Yet on state occasions it must have been considered a necessary drink, for every housewife of any means at all seems to have possessed a silver tea-pot and caddy. Of fermented drinks a common one was metheglin, made of honey and water boiled and then fermented, and often highly spiced.

The grey and red limestone with which the Thorold quarries abound was already used for building purposes, one of the earliest of the stone houses being that built by Capt. DeCou before the war.

In 1819 several large bush fires raged in this district. A few houses were burnt, and many fields of grain were destroyed.

Until 1824 Beaverdams was still the chief settlement lying wholly within the township. Many industries were carried on at St. John's West, but they were chiefly within the Pelham boundary. In 1824 work began on the Welland canal, a full account of which is given in another chapter. Through the many workmen who were employed, Thorold, Allanburgh and Port Robinson soon became places of importance.

There were social advantages, too, in the early days for the people of this district. At Niagara there were many cultivated persons, who entertained a great deal, and distance was considered no obstacle to attendance at these gatherings. It was particularly pleasant for the Thorold people to have the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, established so near. His handsome house of twenty-two rooms, an uncommon size at that time, was situated only a few miles east of Thorold, at the lower end of the present village of Stamford. From 1820 until 1828 he lived here, and the society that gathered at "Governor's Gate," as the place is still called, was one of the most cultivated in the province. Lady Sara Maitland, it will be remembered, was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and it was her mother who gave the celebrated ball at Brussels the

night before the battle of Waterloo. Sir Peregrine took a great interest in the construction of the canal, and always brought his guests to visit the works. He was fond of making informal calls upon the people here, and he frequently visited the families living near DeCew Falls, the scenery about which he particularly admired.

In religious life, the Methodists were particularly active. As early as 1820 regular services were held at Beaverdams, while local preachers conducted meetings in private houses throughout the township. In the same year the Rev. William Leeming was sent out as a missionary to Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was the first Rector of Chippawa, and after Mr. Addison's time he preached once a fortnight in the old Lutheran church at Thorold. The first Bishop Mountain of Quebec came once in four years to hold confirmation here.

Better opportunities for education were now given to the Canadian youth. On the 14th of September, 1829, the Grantham Academy, now called the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, was opened. It was first owned by a stock company, shares being \$50 each. Jacob Keefer and Hall Davis of Thorold township were among the shareholders. In 1829 Upper Canada College also was founded at York (Toronto). To both of these institutions many boys were sent from Thorold. As there was then no university in Upper Canada, the importance of these secondary schools cannot be over-estimated. No early registers of the Grantham academy are now in existence, so no complete list can be given of Thorold boys educated there while the school was still in its infancy. Some record of later years can be found from the scholarship list which adorns its walls, and the first among these names is that of James H. Ball, now Public School Inspector for Welland County. In the Upper Canada class lists for 1831 we find the name of Samuel Keefer, and on a tablet in the entrance hall of the college Augustus Keefer is mentioned as a member of the first cricket eleven, which was formed in 1836, and was one of the oldest clubs in Canada devoted to this game.

It will be seen that by this time life in the Upper Province had ceased to be all hard work.

The township schools, of which nine were in existence in 1818, are spoken of at greater length in another chapter, while the religious life of the people can be gathered from the chapter devoted to the churches.

Before the war of 1812, complaints had been made that Parliament was not responsible to the people, as the Upper House, through having control of the supplies, was independent of the Assembly, which was elected from the people. When a common danger threatened the country, these grievances were dropped. Afterwards the political abuses became so great that they were again a cause of dissension among the people. Pelham township warmly sympathized with William Lyon Mackenzie and his followers. Thorold, being fully occupied with the canal work, was too self-concentrated to take any very active interest in the affairs of the government ; nevertheless, the loyalty of the inhabitants did not prevent them from being anxious for a better rule than that of the Family Compact. But the best reforms have never yet been brought about by revolution, and the Thorold men were willing to wait for legislation to do the work. When Mackenzie took up arms against the Government, he lost hundreds of his best supporters. Sir Francis Bond Head, with too firm a faith in the loyalty of the disaffected, had very foolishly sent all the regular troops to Lower Canada. Then, when the attack on Toronto was threatened, Reformers and Conservatives alike offered their services to the country. Later on, when Mackenzie took up his position on Navy Island in the Niagara river, this peninsula was well prepared for war, as it was feared that the rebels were receiving considerable assistance from sympathizers in the United States. At Port Robinson, Duncan McFarland organized a cavalry company, which performed good service in carrying despatches ; and Major Anthony Upper of Allanburgh was instrumental in organizing a corps that did active work on the frontier. The rebel force was supposed to be very strong, but Dr. Dillenbaugh, a Buffalo surgeon well known in Canada, confidently affirmed at the time that Mackenzie never had more than one hundred men with him on Navy Island. However, his United States friends, including Dr. Chapin of Buffalo and Rensselaer Van

Rensselaer of Albany, prepared to invade Canada. The American steamer *Caroline*, which as a passenger boat had been well known on the Welland Canal, was chartered to carry supplies for the rebels. On the 29th of December the *Caroline* could be seen from the Canadian shore bringing armed men from Fort Schlosser to Navy Island. Some Mohawk Indians from the Grand River, and a body of negro slaves who had escaped from the United States, and who had now joined the ranks of the Canadian loyalists, were anxious to lead in an attack on the Island. Col. Allan McNab obtained permission from Sir Francis Head to attempt to destroy the *Caroline*. Commander Drew, a retired naval officer, volunteered to undertake the work. At Fort Schlosser he climbed up the side of the steamer with his cutlass between his teeth. After some hard fighting the Canadians obtained possession of the vessel, and sent its crew on shore. The *Caroline* was then set on fire and sent over the Niagara Falls. This act aroused violent indignation among the Americans, but the Canadians felt no remorse, as is evident from this piece of doggerel verse, which was freely sung throughout the country to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" :

When first Mackenzie's rebel band
Was beat at Gallows Hill, sir,
To Buffalo they did retreat,
And said we used him ill, sir.

CHORUS : 'Yankee-doodle, boys, huzzah,
Down outside and up the middle ;
Yankee-doodle, boys, huzzah,
Trumpet, drum and fiddle.

The Buffalonians sympathized,
And kicked up such a roar, sir,
And kicked up such a windy noise
It reached the British shore, sir.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

The steamer, bound for Navy Isle,
Left Buffalo one morning
For to assist Mackenzie's band,
Britannia's thunder scorning.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

But when the lion shook his mane,
And looked a little grim, sir,
He said 'twas not a Texas game
That they could play with him, sir.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

A party left the British shore,
Led on by gallant Drew, sir,
To set the *Caroline* on fire,
And beat her pirate crew, sir.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

The Yankees say they did invent
The steamboat first of all, sir ;
But Britons taught their Yankee boats
To navigate the Falls, sir.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

The spirit of our Wolfe and Brock
Doth still around us hover,
And still we stand on Queenston's rock
To drive the Yankees over.

CHORUS : Yankee doodle, etc.

No slave shall ever breathe our air,
No tyrant's law shall bind us,
So keep your Yankee mob at home,
For Britons still you'll find us.

CHORUS : Yankee-doodle, etc.

The Canadians felt perfectly well able to manage their own affairs without foreign interference ; and it was that sentiment expressed in these verses which made them so popular, in spite of their faulty rhyme and rhythm.

In June, 1838, several of the rebels, with their American sympathizers, crossed over to Niagara and made their way to Pelham township. James Morrow and Benjamin Wait were in command of the party. As soon as the loyalist soldiers who were patrolling the Niagara river heard of this rebel gathering, they sent a detachment of lancers to St. Johns as an outpost, billeting fourteen of the men at Overholt's tavern. On the 18th of June the insurgents made an attack upon this detachment. The wooden building in which the

lancers were stationed was completely riddled by bullets, but the men escaped injury by lying flat on the floor while the shot went whizzing over their heads. Many of the rebels were wounded, but they compelled the loyalists to yield by threatening to set fire to the tavern. A reinforcement of lancers from Niagara and a cavalry troop from St. Catharines soon released the prisoners and put the rebels to flight. Over fifty of the insurgents were captured by the loyalists, Morrow was hanged at Niagara, and one Chandler was sent to Van Diemen's Land.

For some years after the exile of Mackenzie, the frontiers were still guarded for fear his supporters might make a second attempt to invade Canada. Compensation was afterwards made to the loyalists who suffered by the struggle. Very little had been lost by the Thorold people except a scow or two that had been pressed into service on the canal by our own men.

The terms of the Union Act of 1841 gave the Canadians nearly all the reforms that they had wished for, as by it the Legislative Assembly was made directly responsible to the people.

With the exception of the Fenian raids, the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign have been peaceful ones for the Niagara District.

In 1849 Thorold township contained 3,695 inhabitants. Thirteen grist-mills and six saw-mills were then in operation within its limits. From the crop of 1849 forty-four thousand bushels of wheat and twenty-nine thousand bushels of oats were produced, while seventeen thousand pounds of butter were made in that year. Cleared farms sold for £5 10s. per acre, although wild land could still be bought at thirty shillings an acre.

In 1841 Fonthill post office was established, under the name of Pelham. In 1849 the population of the village numbered one hundred and fifty. It then contained a Baptist church, an oil-mill, a sash and last factory, and a cigar and tobacco factory.

In 1850 a Provincial Council was formed for the county of Welland, and on April 21st, 1856, the counties of Lincoln and Welland were finally separated. The *Canada Gazette* of May 12th, 1856, contained a proclamation of Sir Edmund Walker Head, declaring the union of the counties dissolved. Hervey W. Price of

Thorold was appointed Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts.

This riding was only once represented by a Thorold man in the Parliament of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Duncan McFarland of Port Robinson defeated the Conservative candidate, James Cummings of Chippawa. At the next election he was himself defeated by T. C. Street of Niagara Falls. Dr. Frazer of Fonthill also represented this county in the old Parliament before Confederation, but he was really a citizen of Pelham.

When the Dominion was formed in 1867, T. C. Street was elected for the House of Commons from this riding. In 1872 Dr. King of Port Robinson was the Conservative candidate, while the Reformers had nominated William A. Thomson. The contest was an exceedingly close one, but Dr. King was defeated by fifty-nine votes. In 1887 another Thorold representative was nominated in the person of Thomas Conlon, the Reform candidate. He opposed Dr. Ferguson of Niagara Falls, but the latter was elected. In 1892 James Lawson of Thorold was the Conservative candidate, but he was defeated by James Lowell of Niagara Falls South. In 1896 the Reformers again nominated Mr. Lowell, but the Conservative candidate, William McCleary of Thorold, was elected.

In the Ontario Legislature the first representative of this riding was William Beatty of Thorold, who defeated John Pew of Stamford, the Conservative nominee, in 1867, by a majority of 202. Through upholding the Coalition Government of John Sandfield McDonald, Mr. Beatty ceased to represent the Reformers. At the next election, in March, 1871, he was again a candidate for the House of Assembly, his opponent being J. G. Currie of St. Catharines, who appeared in the field as a supporter of party government. Mr. Currie was elected by a majority of 139. In 1886 the Conservatives nominated Alex. Fraser of Thorold, but he was defeated by Col. Morin of Ridgeway, the Reform candidate. In 1890 the Conservatives were more successful, and William McCleary of Thorold, the present member of the Dominion House, was elected. He was again nominated in 1894, but was defeated by William German of Welland.

In the Australian Parliament, also, Thorold has had a representa-

tive, the youngest son of George Keefer having been member for Melbourne. He was the first Canadian that ever sat in the Australian House.

In 1853 the Welland Railway, now owned by the Grand Trunk, was built. It connects Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne, and has stations within the township, at Thorold, Allanburgh and Port Robinson. It was built chiefly for the purpose of carrying grain for the vessels that require to be "lightered" in order to enable them to pass through the canal. Most of its revenue, accordingly, is gained during the summer months. It has always been declared that the Government should buy this railway, since it is operated in connection with the canal. The Air Line branch of the Grand Trunk connects Allanburgh with Niagara Falls.

In 1885 the Town of Thorold passed a by-law granting a bonus to the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway. This road, a great deal of which is built on trestles, has a station at Thorold, from which it runs in a south-easterly direction to Niagara Falls.

Thorold was one of the earliest points to be reached by the electric telegraph, on account of its importance as a shipping and milling centre. In 1884 the telephone was introduced, Thorold being made a portion of the St. Catharines exchange. The line also passed northward through the township, connecting with Port Robinson and other places.

At the Desjardins canal accident near Hamilton, on the 12th of March, 1857, John Morley of Thorold was among the large number of persons who lost their lives in that catastrophe. At the May session of the Welland County Council an address of condolence was drawn up and sent "to the bereaved families, relatives and friends of the late Samuel Zimmerman of Clifton, Esquire, and of Mr. John Morley of Thorold."

In 1858 the decimal currency was substituted for the old Halifax system of pounds, shillings and pence ; but for a great many years previous to this both methods had been commonly used.

In 1860 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made a tour through Canada, visiting many towns in the Niagara District. Although this township was not honored by a visit, many Thorold

persons had an opportunity to show their respect for Her Majesty's representative. Mrs. James Munro sent some verses to the Prince, composed in honor of this visit. A quaint notice that appeared in the *Thorold Chronicle* at this time showed how the negroes testified their loyalty. The notice is here given in its original wording:

The Colored Men's Demonstration.

The Prince of Wales.

The Colored Ladies and Gentlemen of Thorold, Port Robinson and Cayuga, are hereby notified to assemble at Clifton, and form in procession, well uniformed, on the day of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, our future King, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All who do not answer this call will be surely fined in the penal sum of \$2.00 for non-attendance.

Thorold, Aug. 8, 1860.

By order of the

Colored Committee.

In 1866 the Fenian raids created considerable anxiety in this district. When news of the threatened invasion was brought, many persons living near the border left their farms and took as many possessions as they could, in waggons, to Pelham and the western townships. The raid was a very mild invasion, but the fright produced by it was greatly augmented by the wild rumors that were afloat. A full account of the raids, in so far as they affected Thorold township, is given in chapter VIII.

The military camp at Thorold in the latter part of the summer of '66 is described in chapter XV.

In 1870 the New Canal was begun, and a new impetus was thus given to trade and agriculture in Thorold.

A comparison of the census of 1871 with that of 1881 shows that the population of the township, not including the town of Thorold, had decreased from 2,501 to 2,456 between these dates.

Encouraged by the discovery of natural gas in the southern part of the county, a company was formed at Thorold in 1887 to bore for the same natural product. A well was sunk near the High School to a depth of three thousand feet, when gas was reached. A considerable volume came up at first, but the quantity was not large enough to be of any profit to the shareholders. Salt and oil also were found nearer the surface.

The later life of the township has been comparatively uneventful. Agriculture has improved, and the people have profited by the many inventions of the age ; but life has not been different from that in any other of the older rural districts in Ontario.

The younger generations have been worthy successors to the old Loyalist settlers. Thomas C. Keefer is now for the second time President of the Canadian Society of Engineers. He has twice won the Governor's prize for his essays on railways and canals. It was he who chose the site for the Victoria Bridge at Montreal and drew the plans for the structure, although his name has been omitted from the list of engineers on the tablet on the bridge. Before the Canadian Pacific Railway was built he wrote papers urging its construction, showing plans and giving a description of the proposed route. Scarcely less important as an engineer was his brother, the late Samuel Keefer, who was also President of the Society of Engineers for one term. He superintended the building of the stone locks on the old Welland Canal, while the planning of the Parliament Houses at Ottawa was also under his supervision. He built the Suspension Bridge at Ottawa, then the first of its kind in Canada, and was one of the engineers who planned the first Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, which was completed in 1868 ; at that time the latter structure was the longest span in the world. Joseph Hobson, for many years sheriff of Welland county, was also a native of Thorold. Names of other honored sons can be gathered from the pages of this work, for most of those who have attained to any importance in the world have kept up their connection with the township. One of our citizens, Matthew Royal, has achieved no inconsiderable fame as a dramatist in the United States. While Thorold is proud of all these honors gained, yet she glories not so much in a few isolated cases of brilliancy as in the general high average of intellect and character that distinguishes a Canadian township.

BEAVERDAMS. This is the oldest settlement in the township, although it has never attained to the dignity of an incorporated village. The derivation of its name is obvious, the beaver meadow being still pointed out, with the remains of the dam plainly visible.

The first settler at this place was Israel Swayze, who built the first brick house in Welland County. Many of his neighbors had come from the same part of New Jersey—"near the old log jail," as they designated the district, which was then un-named—and this made an additional bond of union among the settlers. Most of these families had come before the "cold, hungry year," and when the famine came they shared their provisions, a deer that was shot by Mr. Swayze furnishing food for many who had not tasted meat for months.

Beaverdams was very early connected with the neighboring settlements by roads, which were laid out in the most irregular way. Wherever possible streams were avoided, and thus the farmers were saved the expense of building bridges.

In 1802 Elisha Edwards had a blacksmith shop at Beaverdams, and before the war there was a tavern at the crossroads kept by a man named June.

Until navigation was opened on the Welland Canal, Beaverdams was a very important place. The first survey for this great work was made by an English engineer named Clewes, who laid out the route from De Cew Falls to the Beaverdam flats. Had his plan been followed, the latter place would have secured all the industries that have since belonged to the town of Thorold. As it was, the older settlement had its due share of business, considering its population. Opposite the tavern was a general store owned by George and Jacob Keefer; the goods were bought at Montreal, and in winter time they were brought up by teams. In this shop was the first township post-office. When work began upon the Deep Cut, the Keefers moved their store to the canal bank. At about this time David Young had a chair factory, while a shoe shop, a tailor shop, a blacksmith shop and a saddlery and harness shop were the other business houses of Beaverdams. Between 1820 and 1825 Hiram Swayze had a saw mill on the creek a little below the hamlet. Here he carried on a large business until the dam broke, after which accident he devoted all his energies to his farming interests. Ephraim Hopkins also built a stone tannery not far from the tavern. Most of the industries were situated near this corner, which was the

regular stopping place for the stage coaches from Hamilton. No less famous than the tavern was the "well in the middle of the road," which is still used.

At the eastern end of the McClelland farm there was a tannery built in 1820 by Thomas Wilson, who had bought the tanning business established by Benjamin Swayze. Wilson came originally from Stamford township, and his interesting experiences in the war of 1812 belong to the history of the frontier. As a manufacturer, however, he became important in Thorold township. As a greater demand arose for lumber, on account of wooden locks being built on the canal, his tannery was converted into a saw-mill. The successive enlargements of the canal destroyed much of his property; and as an indemnity the Government granted him water power to be free forever to himself, his heirs and assigns. Taking advantage of this, in 1845 he built the saw-mill which is still in working order.

A very important building in the little hamlet was the old red school house. In 1820 Hiram Swayze gave the site, and the building was erected by the people of the neighborhood, with the understanding that all denominations might use it for religious purposes outside of school hours. Consequently, services were held in it on Sundays. During the week it served as a court-house as well as a school, for here Squires George Keefer and Crowell Wilson used to try ordinary cases, the chief offenders being disturbers of the peace on the canal.

Beaverdams was a pioneer community in many ways, and as such its history requires a large number of superlatives. In educational work it was exceedingly important. Not only is its school known for early excellence, but it also claims to have been the first free school established in Canada.

Over seventy years ago one of the first circuses was held in a barn at Beaverdams, where there was exhibited a menagerie that would scarcely have satisfied the small boy of the present day, consisting as it did of one elephant and two or three monkeys. The elephant, however, was the first ever shown in Canada.

For a long time this settlement was the centre of Methodism.



THE LATE JOHN BATTLE



Wm. Beatty, Sr.



Mrs. Wm. Beatty



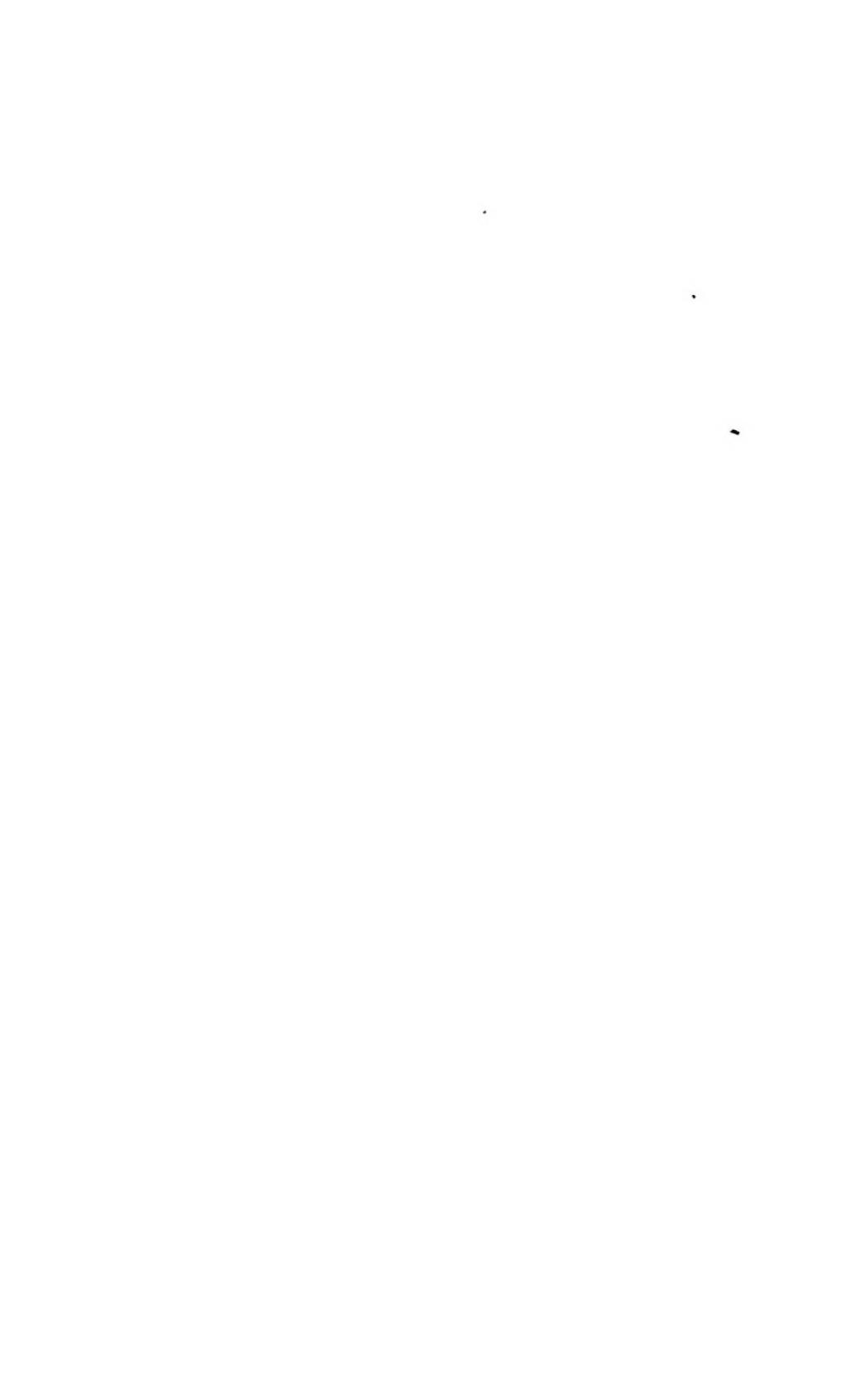
James H. Beatty



James Campbell Beatty



RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. BEATTY, THOROLD





RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL CAMPBELL, THOROLD

in the Niagara District. Large camp-meetings were held here, to which people drove from a distance of twenty miles. The history of the Methodist church is found in another chapter. Until late in the sixties the quarterly meetings took place at Beaverdams ; and it was no uncommon thing upon such an occasion to see one hundred and fifty teams tied under the big elms near the church.

The second brick house built in Welland county stands a little west of Beaverdams, on the road leading to St. Johns, being still the residence of Mr. Levi Louis Swayze.

Although the shops, the hotel, the tannery and the brickyard have long ago vanished, yet the little settlement bears no evidences of decay at the present day. Agriculture has always been the chief industry of the place, and some of the most prosperous farmers in the township are those living in this vicinity.

ST. JOHNS WEST. The village proper now lies wholly within Thorold township, and therefore has to yield to Beaverdams its claims of priority of existence. Just beyond the Pelham boundary, however, were some of the oldest industries of this district. The "Short Hills," with their rich farming land and springs of water, led some of the best of the Loyalists to make their homes there ; and soon their agricultural labors proved so profitable that they were able to establish their own factories and shops, and had no longer to go to Niagara for every manufactured article that they needed. Abraham Overholt, one of Butler's Rangers, owned much of the land in this vicinity, while Samuel Street's crown grant also lay in this fertile region.

Including the one or two important industries that were within Pelham township, St. Johns at one time possessed five grist-mills, all within one mile, on the Twelve Mile Creek. These were known as Darling's, Burgar's, Street's, Davis' and Beckett's. Richard Killens and John Street each built a distillery, while Russell Rich had in operation a saw-mill, a blacksmith shop, a stove foundry, and a machine shop where ploughs and mill machinery were manufactured. John Darling, whose grist-mill was in existence in 1801, built a saw-mill farther down the stream. The Overholts also had a saw-mill, and Samuel Darling built a foundry which was managed by

Paul Hewitt, while Howd's axe factory was in operation over eighty years ago. Brooks & Haney's woollen and carding mills were also among the most important manufactories. Robert Abell's hat factory was another early industry. John C. Davis' tannery was in existence early in the century. There was ready sale for all the wares made at St. Johns, and some of the manufacturers became wealthy, among them being Thomas Fletcher, who made a fortune out of fanning-mills.

The village boasted two general stores, one owned by Zenas Fell, and the other by a man named Terryberry. There were also three tailor shops and a harness and saddlery shop.

In 1849 we find that the population of St. Johns was a hundred and fifty. The industries are spoken of as the five grist-mills, three saw-mills, a tannery, a cloth factory, and a foundry and machine shop. The village possessed by this time a handsome brick church, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist denomination.

Now the only industries at St. Johns are a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and a waggon-shop ; and two groceries have taken the place of the general stores.

Yet the village is not lacking in prosperity. It has given up its manufacturing simply because it found that tilling the soil was a more profitable occupation, and because, since the country has become opened up, manufactured articles are more easily procured than in the early days. One need not go farther than St. Johns to find a practical refutation of the idea that agriculture, properly carried on, no longer pays. On every side are found prosperous farms, while the handsome homes of the owners would grace a city street.

The villagers are very proud of their school, which was one of the nine mentioned by Gourlay in 1817. Among the pupils who got their primary education here were Dr. Fletcher Haney and Dr. Henry Haney, and two ministers, who have held high positions in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, the Rev. William Brown, M. A., and the Rev. Albert R. Rich, D. D.

CHAPTER VII

CANAL TOWNS

Thorold. Its situation. Its founders. Old canal. Census of 1835. Soldiers stationed at Thorold. Mills in 1849 and 1858. Fires. Electric railway. Electric lights and acetylene gas. Vice-regal visits. Minor events. Industries past and present. Port Robinson. Settlement. Origin of the name. Busy days. Regulars stationed at Port Robinson. Negro soldiers. Former industries. Applications for incorporation. Townsend, the highwayman. Allanburgh. Black Horse Tavern. The Holland road. Market on the Deep Cut. First mills. Present condition.

TOWN OF THOROLD. While known chiefly as a manufacturing place, natural advantages alone would make the town of Thorold worthy of mention.

Situated on the brow of the mountain, it commands a fine view of the valley at the north. Looking towards the northeast, one sees the vineyards, fertile fields and richly stocked orchards of Lincoln; and the Niagara lighthouse, fourteen miles distant, shows perfectly at night. Immediately north of the town lies the busy village of Merritton, while St. Catharines, the only city in the district, is situated a little farther away. The two canals can be seen at intervals, winding in and out; and the blue waters of Lake Ontario, dotted with vessels during the summer, form a background for the whole scene. On clear days the coast-line of the opposite shore, fifty-two miles distant, can be discerned, while at night the lights of Toronto illuminate the horizon.

The town is over three hundred and fifty feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and is now well drained. Its invigorating air and good drinking water make it a particularly healthful spot, while its accessibility by water and by rail gives it advantages not always possessed by small towns.

All the land on which Thorold is built was originally included in the crown grants to George Keefer, Jacob Ball and George Hoover.

The Keefer house stood on the hill where Maplehurst has since been built. The Hoover homestead was on the site of the present building, just east of the road bridge over the new canal ; while the Balls lived on what is now St. Davids road, just east of the Grand Trunk Railway track. The Balls had given the land for the churchyard ; and the log church and manse then stood in the midst of their fields. The next house built within the present town limits is that owned by the estate of the late Judge Baxter ; it was the homestead of Squire Black, who bought a farm from the original patentee.

The early history of Thorold has been included in that of the township, for, with the exception of the battle of Beaverdams, no event of importance happened here until the construction of the canal in 1824.

In 1827, two years before navigation opened, Mr. Keefer built the stone grist-mill now known as the Niagara casket factory. The stone was obtained from Hoover's quarry, through which the new canal now runs. While the work of the canal was progressing, the company promised Mr. Keefer, as he was a large shareholder, and had taken so great an interest in the project, that if he would build a stone mill with four run of stone, ready for work when the water was let in, he, his heirs and assigns, should have the hydraulic power rent-free forever. As the mill was finished in time, it still enjoys from the government the free water power promised by the canal company.

Originally Thorold had been well wooded, and for a long time after the land was cleared it was known as "Stumptown." Then the name "St. George" was proposed, in honor of Mr. Keefer, and for a few years that designation was common ; but before the post-office was established the name of the township had been given to the new village. It is impossible to obtain the date of the first post-office situated here, but such an institution is known to have been in existence before 1824. The first post-office called Thorold was situated at Beaverdams ; the mail was distributed there in the shop kept by George and Jacob Keefer. Afterwards the office was removed to Mr. Keefer's store on St. Davids street, Thorold, in the midst of the village.

In 1824, a large number of the Irish and English immigrants

employed on the canal made their homes at Thorold, and shops, inns and houses had to be built for the accommodation of the newcomers. From that year until 1887, the canals offered a constant means of employment to the thousands of workmen who came in successive relays to this district. With the increase of population, new industries sprang up, and a great deal of money was spent in the place. The government always paid the men's wages promptly, and the "fifteenth" of each month took the place of the "quarter-day" to which the laborers had been accustomed in the old country. The money was not always wisely spent, and the "fifteenth" came to be known as a day on which the constables had to be particularly vigilant.

During the building of the old canal, the new residents lived near the works, and Front and Pine streets became the centres of business. At the head of Front street, George Hoover had a large general store where the City Hotel now stands, and many smaller shops were afterwards opened.

The Irish "canallers," as the workmen were popularly called, had brought their religious differences in an intensified form to this country, and occasionally humiliating broils took place; but as the men began to make permanent homes in the place, they gradually came to identify themselves with the Canadians. On the whole, no better element could have been introduced into the township than the quick Hibernian temperament with which to offset the more phlegmatic character of the Dutch and German settlers. At this time, local names were common for the different parts of the village. On the west side of the canal, the southern end was known as Connaught town, while the northern portion, through which St. Davids street runs, was called Protestant Hill; and when the woods farther west were included, it was spoken of as the Queen's Bush.

On August 7th, 1835, a census of Thorold was taken by Jacob Keefer, which showed the total population then to be three hundred and seventy. The families are thus enumerated:

WEST SIDE OF THE CANAL:

Head of household	No. in family	Head of household	No. in family
J. Watts	10	George Keefer, jun.	7
John Hart	3	D. A. Bayham	4

J. Wilde	4	Isaac Head	7
J. Wentworth	2	W. Shipman	5
Joshua Cleveland	8	Peter Boylan	4
William S. Stewart	4	Thomas Walt	2
Alonzo Sweet	5	Libbers Sweet	5
— Graham	3	Nicholas Smith	9
John Darker	9	C. Butcher	5
R. McGraw	6	B. Merithew	9
J. Welstead	10	George Keefer	14
Jacob Keefer	8		

Total on west side, 144.

EAST SIDE OF THE CANAL:

Isaac Lacey	10	H. Doty	5
— Henderson	6	— Millinors	2
— Huntley	15	— Squires	11
— McArthur	10	— Hubbell	3
— McMahon	12	— Waud	7
— McGuire	2	Dr. Aberdein	3
D. S. Brown	8	John Burns	3
— McIntyre	2	R. McCue	8
P. McCoy	6	— Davidson	6
William Coulter	4	D. Black	6
— Durant	7	W. Carter	15
J. Foster	9	— Fitzmaurice	6
James White	9	H. Hoover	10
George Hoover	6	D. Casy	4
— Hogg	7	S. Cleveland	8
— Wallace	3	— Flett	3
O. Ingols	3	R. Garhatt	3

Total on east side, 226.

Total population of Thorold, 370.

After the Rebellion of 1837, a company of redcoats—3rd Battalion, Incorporated Militia—was stationed here. The barracks were on the east side of Pine street, a few doors north of Albert ; the building was afterwards used for the grammar school. These men were followed by a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles ; for when the work of enlargement began on the old canal, only military force was sufficient to keep the peace among the excitable navvies, who formed so large a proportion of the population.

From the opening of the canal until the Manitoba wheat made its appearance upon the market, the Niagara district was unexcelled for the quantity and the quality of its flour. A great many

grist-mills were in operation along the canal, and thousands of barrels of flour were shipped each week to Montreal, and thence to Europe. In 1846, Jacob Keefer built the Welland Mills, then the largest in Canada. An advertisement in the Thorold *Advocate* in 1849 describes them as "in complete order for manufacturing from 200 to 300 barrels of flour per day, with ship elevator capable of discharging 1,000 bushels of wheat per hour, and storage for 70,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 barrels of flour." The building is a substantial stone structure, and was until recently owned by the firm of Howland & Co., the senior partner being Sir William Howland, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Other mills mentioned in an early issue of the *Advocate* give us some idea of the business done in Thorold forty-eight years ago. The advertisements include the following: The Elgin Mills, owned by Alexander Christie, and capable of grinding and packing 150 barrels of flour per day; the Niagara Mills, owned by James Gibson, and able to grind and pack 120 barrels of flour a day; the Old Stone Mill, operated by George Keefer, jun.; and the Thorold Mills, owned by Parke & Cowan, and capable of grinding and packing 130 barrels of flour and 80 bushels of custom work per day. In the same paper we find mention of two other industries, arising out of the natural products of Thorold: Charles Cockburn's Pottery on Pine street, and Brown & McDonald's Cement and Plaster Mill at Lock No. 18. The hotels open in that year included the Thorold House, the Welland Canal Inn, the Union House, the American Hotel, the Farmers' Inn, the Welland Hotel and the Thorold Temperance House.

In "Canada, Past, Present and Future," the village of Thorold is credited with a population of twelve hundred in 1849. The industries are described as: five grist-mills, with an aggregate of fifteen run of stones; one saw-mill, containing one upright and two circular saws, and two planing machines; and a machine shop and carding machine. Mention is made also of a tannery, a broom factory, a plough factory, a soap and candle factory, two potteries and a plaster mill.

In 1847, the first cotton woven in Canada was made at Thorold.

The factory was owned by a company of enterprising citizens ; but the management was not sufficiently economical, and the experiment proved a financial failure.

In 1858 the advertisements in the Thorold *Gazette* show what industrial progress the village was making. In it D. W. Corbin advertises a new brick yard on the Ker farm, close to the Great Western Railway station at Thorold (now called Merriton station) ; John Pollock's new stone yard on Mill street, now Claremont, opposite the "New English Church" is mentioned ; and Walter H. Ball advertises building stone for sale on the township line between Grantham and Thorold. The list of manufactories includes John Brown's cement and plaster mills, Morley's plough factory, W. B. Hendershot's saw mill (leased at that time by John McDonagh), and the Thorold mills, bought from Gibson & Elliott by Band & Hutchison.

From 1850 until 1880 were Thorold's brightest days. There was work for every laborer and mechanic ; all the shops did a thriving business, and the factories found a ready market for all their wares. Throughout the Crimean war, fortunes were made by both farmers and millers in this district. A good story of one of the many quarrels between the mill owners and canal superintendents illustrates the wealth that was made here at that time. In the early fifties John Woodward was one of the most prominent millers of Thorold, and he was frequently annoyed at finding the water turned off from his mill when there was not a sufficient supply for navigation. Angry at the loss that idleness entailed, he once threatened to throw the superintendent into the canal if the water was turned off again. At the next offence he carried out his threat, and when the government official reached the bank he threatened Woodward that the action should cost him a hundred dollars. "Friend," calmly replied the miller, "I could afford to throw you in every day at that price, if my mills may run."

During the civil war in the United States, Thorold shared in the general prosperity enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturing towns, which were constantly shipping goods to the neighboring republic.

In 1850 Thorold was incorporated as a village, and in 1874 the act was passed by which it became a town.

It has several times suffered from fire: In 1857 the Parke & Cowan mill was destroyed; in 1858 several good dwelling houses were burnt; and in 1866 a great fire destroyed forty buildings. The latter catastrophe originated on the west side of Front street, on a very windy Sunday in April. Most of the townspeople were at church when the fire broke out. When the smoke was first seen the news was quickly sent to the Methodist minister, who at once quietly dismissed his congregation. All the people then turned out to try to check the fire. The town possessed only a hand engine at that time; and, although a St. Catharines hose company came up, it was impossible to check the flames until they had carried off all the business portion of Front street. On Claremont street, too, the fire spread as far east as St. John's church, destroying nearly all the buildings in its path. Since that time many small fires have occurred, the most destructive being the one that occurred in 1891; but the town is now well protected. The two canals furnish a never-failing water supply, and the very efficient fire company nearly always prevents the flames from gaining any headway.

On the 18th of April, 1882, a street railway took the place of the bus line that had for some years connected Thorold with St. Catharines. In 1887 the electric system was introduced, the first car being run to Thorold on October 5th of that year. This was the first use of electricity for carrying passengers in Canada. Before the trolley system was used on the St. Catharines and Thorold road, one car had been run by electricity at Windsor, Ontario, but it carried no passengers. Besides the distinction that its seniority gives it, the Thorold road is important because of the hilly nature of the region which it traverses.

The town has been lighted by electricity since 1887. The lights are particularly good, and can be seen distinctly from Upper Canada College at North Toronto.

The Lorne Curling Rink has been the first place in Thorold to use acetylene gas for lighting purposes.

Three times in the course of its history Thorold has been honored by a visit from the Governor-General. In 1850 Lord Elgin, accompanied by several members of the Government, came to

visit the canal. He drove from Port Dalhousie to Thorold, and at this point the steamer *Britannia* took charge of his party and conveyed it to Port Colborne. In 1874 the whole town turned out to do honor to Lord Dufferin, who also came to inspect the great Government work. The 44th Battalion formed a guard of honor for His Excellency. The following address was presented by Mr. John McDonagh, the Reeve for that year :

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P.,
K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada,
&c., &c.*

We, the Reeve and Council of Thorold, on behalf of the inhabitants, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with assurances of loyalty and devotion to the person of Her Majesty the Queen. We also take this opportunity of expressing our respect and esteem for yourself, both personally and as Her Majesty's representative, and of welcoming you and the Countess of Dufferin to the Niagara Peninsula. Your Excellency, during the visit you are about to make to the public works now in the course of construction in this place, will behold an undertaking creditable to the energy and enterprise of the Dominion, and destined, we believe, to be the great highway of the immense carrying trade between the great West and Europe, and to advance the interests and prosperity, not only of this part of the country, but of the whole of Canada. We have no doubt that Your Excellency will appreciate the importance to the general interest of the country of the manufactories, and other industrial establishments on the line of the Welland canal.

While knowing that your extended tour through the Province of Ontario will be taken advantage of by you to increase your knowledge of the country and its people, we trust it will also be productive of pleasure to you, Lady Dufferin and the members of your family.

W. T. FISH, Clerk. JOHN McDONAGH, Reeve.

Lord Dufferin's reply is thus given in the "History of Welland County":

His Excellency expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive an address from the inhabitants of Thorold—a place to which, by its connection with the Welland Canal, considerable attention was at the present time directed, not only from all parts of the Dominion, but from the United States. It was impossible to over-rate the importance of those works now in progress, whose magnitude was a measure of the advancement which had taken place in the aspirations of the Government and of the people of Canada since the present Welland canal was constructed. During his present tour he had visited the distant waters of Lake Superior, and he had arrived at the

conclusion that no reasonable man could doubt that within a few years the industry and energy of the Canadian people would conduct the waterways of the Atlantic to the head of Lake Superior (applause). Neither was it possible to over-rate the consequences that would flow from these great works. No one could look upon the navigation of the northern parts of North America without perceiving that the River St. Lawrence and the chain of lakes that empty their waters into it are destined to be the highroad along which all the productions, not only of the Canadian Northwest, but also of the northern valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, would pass (cheers). It must necessarily follow that a community located upon that great thoroughfare would immensely profit by the stream of commerce that would flow beside them, and he (Lord Dufferin) sincerely trusted that a great deal of the advantage to which he referred would stick to the fingers of the people of Thorold (cheers). In conclusion, he thanked them for their kind expressions in their address with regard to himself and Lady Dufferin, and assured them that he would always watch with great interest what he trusted would result in rapid improvement in their circumstances.

A much more informal visit was that made in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, whose coming was not generally known beforehand. On Monday, September 27th, of that year, His Excellency, accompanied by Mayor Carlisle of St. Catharines, Thomas Monro, C. E., W. G. Thompson, C. E. (both of the canal staff of engineers), and W. Ellis, superintendent of the canal, examined the locks from number 2 to 16. The party then drove to the engineers' office at Thorold, where the Governor-General viewed the plans of the work. Mrs. F. Lampman and Miss Allison then presented bouquets to His Excellency, who graciously thanked them. After this, the party re-entered their carriages and proceeded to Merritton, where a special train was waiting to take them to Clifton.

On December 17th, 1879, Sir Charles Tupper, as Minister of Railways and Canals in the Macdonald government, officially visited Thorold, to inspect the new Welland canal.

In 1865, the steamer *Waubuno* was built at Thorold by W. and J. Beatty, for the Georgian Bay Transportation Company. The vessel was wrecked near Moose Point in November, 1879, and the crew and passengers, twenty in number, were all lost. The *Asia*, another steamer owned by the Beattys, was wrecked in a great

storm on the Georgian Bay, on the 14th of September, 1882, when the crew and all the passengers except two were drowned.

In 1875, the new High School building was erected in Thorold. At that time, also, Albert street was opened up west of Pine. On December 20th, the subject of the erection of a new town hall was brought before the council, and a by-law to raise \$20,000 by debentures was submitted to the people; but was voted down by 89 to 35. In July of this year, fifty-five freeholders petitioned the council to have several old buildings on Front street removed.

In 1875-6, forty-eight buildings were erected in Thorold. In the *Post* of July 23rd, 1875, we find this hopeful statement: "When the new canal is completed and factories and mills are erected thereon, there will be a greater demand for houses."

In 1876 taxes were as high as at present (1897). The people voted down a by-law to borrow \$8,000.00 to pay certain debts, to effect improvements and to purchase a cemetery; and therefore a tax of twenty-five mills on the dollar had to be levied.

During the building of the new canal the population was increased by many Italian laborers. Frequent quarrels took place among the workmen, and occasionally a "strike" among the stone-cutters would retard the progress of the work. More than once the Riot Act was read, and No. 2 company of Volunteers, under Capt. James, had to be called out to disperse the mob. Frequent arrests were made on every pay day, and once in 1876 the Police Magistrate, after holding two courts on Saturday, was obliged to hold an extra session on Sunday to avoid the over-crowding of prisoners in the lock-up.

The Odd Fellows' Hall was built in 1876. In that year the market was so large that Andrew Hardie bought the fees for \$500.00, while now only \$15.00 a month is paid for them. \$1800.00 was spent in the same year in adding the two south rooms to the east side public school.

A special census for license purposes, taken in 1876, credited the town with a population of 3,673.

In 1877, a by-law to expend \$8,000.00 in building a fire-hall was passed by the people. In the following year, a by law was passed

for the issue of debentures for the same amount, in order to purchase a steam fire-engine and hose, and to erect certain tanks and an engine-house.

In 1878, the town council lowered the licenses of the nine taverns from \$130.00 to \$100.00, and of the several liquor shops from \$170.00 to \$140.00.

Since 1879, W. T. Fish was appointed Police Magistrate, a position that he has held to the present day.

In 1880, the citizens were particularly active in trying to induce capitalists to establish factories here.

The industries now existing in Thorold are: two grist-mills, a casket factory, a pulp-mill, a bicycle factory, a basket factory, a cement-mill, a carriage factory, a knitting-mill, and a foundry and machine shop.

The town once possessed the following industries, which no longer exist: four grist-mills, a casket factory, a tannery, a plough factory, a saw-mill, silver-plating works, a pulp-mill, a cotton factory, a ship-yard, two potteries, a cement-mill, two furniture factories, a waggon factory, a soap factory, a candle factory, a chair factory, a casket hardware factory, felt-works, and several cooperages.

The Quebec Bank has a branch at Thorold, and it was only this year (1897) that the Bank of Commerce removed its agency from the town.

There are five churches in the town: The Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist, the first four being handsome stone buildings. Other good public buildings are the Odd Fellows' Hall and the Masonic Hall, while many of the residences are both handsome and substantial.

Not all of Thorold's prominent citizens have been connected with the public life of the town, for in many cases large business interests have claimed all their time and energies. Among those of whom mention must be made in this connection are: The late Dr. Rolls; the late John Battle, manufacturer and vessel-owner; and John D. McDonald, contractor, also deceased.

PORT ROBINSON. Until 1824, Port Robinson was a dense wood, known as the hickory bush; and the only house within the

limits of the present village was that built on the banks of the Chippawa Creek by the U. E. Loyalist, John Carl. Carl's nearest neighbor was Peter Misener, whose second house, built one hundred years ago, still stands about a mile and a-half northeast of the village. For many years after the white settlers came, the Chippawa Indians lived in wigwams on both sides of the river to which they had given their name; and it was only when they began to be annoyed and ill-treated by the navvies working on the canal, that the whole settlement withdrew to the Six Nations Reserve on the banks of the Grand River.

When the excavations began on the old Welland canal, in 1824, the greater number of the men were employed upon the Deep Cut, which lies between Allanburgh and Port Robinson; and naturally a little settlement was made at each terminus of this branch of the work. John Coulter, who had come from Ireland to take a subcontract at the southern end of the cut, built the second house in Port Robinson; while Duncan McFarland, who owned a general store near Allanburgh, soon afterwards removed to this place. In the same year, the first church was erected by the Presbyterians, the same building being still used by that denomination.

The history of Port Robinson has been largely the history of the canal. With the exception of the Carls, Miseners, Blakes, Lenions and McFarlands, the early inhabitants were Irishmen, attracted here by the work of excavation. When navigation was opened in 1829, the village became a port of entry, and was called Port Beverly, after Chief Justice Beverly Robinson, who was a member of the Canal Company. In the same way, Merritton, and Merrittsville (now Welland) were called after the chief promoter of the canal scheme. Later on, the name Port Beverly was changed to Port Robinson. A post-office was established in the village in 1829, and Duncan McFarland was appointed first postmaster.

In 1832 and 1834, Port Robinson suffered from cholera, as did all the settlements of Irish immigrants along the canal.

All the important boats that used the new waterway, from whatever port they came, were obliged to pass through Port Robinson; and soon it became the most flourishing village in the district. In

the matter of trade, it far outrivalled St. Catharines and Buffalo ; and the present county town, Welland, was not yet in existence. There was a large hotel in the place, owned by Dilly Coleman, and capable of accommodating one hundred guests ; and in exchange for this he was offered a valuable lot in Buffalo, but of course he refused the offer, as the United States port, which now boasts of its 300,000 inhabitants, gave no promise at that time of becoming so prosperous a place as the little Canadian village.

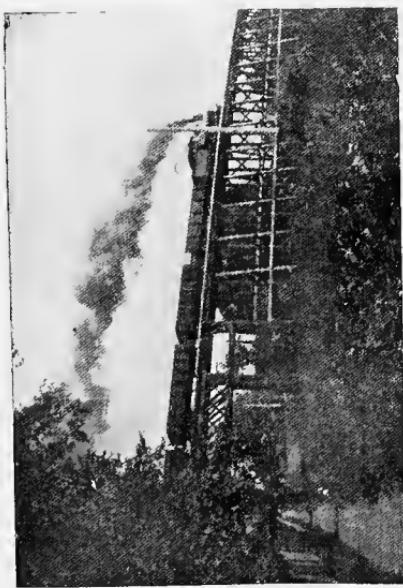
After the Rebellion, the British regulars, who had come out too late to take part in the skirmishes, were kept in the country to prevent further uprising. The 43rd Regiment was stationed at Niagara Falls, and "look-outs" were posted throughout the peninsula, one being kept at Port Robinson. When the 93rd Highlanders succeeded the 43rd, these outposts were withdrawn.

When, in 1840, the Government assumed control of the canal, and the work of enlargement was begun, a new impetus was given to trade at Port Robinson. A great deal of business was done there, for a large number of people were constantly coming and going, as this was the central point for travellers. A steamboat made daily trips between Buffalo and Port Robinson, carrying hundreds of passengers during the navigation season ; a line of passenger packets plied daily during the open season between Port Robinson and Dunnville ; a daily stage coach was laden with passengers on each trip to and from St. Catharines ; and mail coaches came to the village from Wellandport and way stations, and from St. Johns West and North Pelham. A four-horse stage coach also carried passengers and the mail between Port Robinson and Hamilton. All this is now changed ; when the Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railway was completed, the steamboat to Port Robinson ceased to make its usual trips, and when the Welland and Great Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway were finished, the stage coaches from St. Catharines and Hanilton ceased to run, and therefore there was no more use for the packet boats.

Before steam tugs were brought into existence, all vessels, except steamers, were towed by horses. The village being mid-way between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the tow-boys (as they were called) and tow

horses made this their stopping place for rest and refreshments. Now that tugs are used for towing, there is no more use for the ancient mode of propelling, and consequently Port Robinson loses all revenue from that source.

The Irishmen working on the canal came chiefly from Cork and Connaught, and many were the fights that took place between the two classes, who still retained their ancient tribal hatred for each other. The contractors were utterly unable to restrain these riots, so law and order was to some extent maintained by a squad of Mounted Police under Captain John Wheeler, and a corps of colored soldiers commanded by Captain Duncan Macdonald. The officers of this company, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were white men, but the privates were all negroes, chiefly runaway slaves who had escaped from the United States. They were a fine set of fellows, very jealous for the honor of their company, and exceedingly proud of the trust reposed in them. To the Irish, however, the sight of a black man wearing a red coat was as so much more fuel for the fire, for they bitterly resented being governed by a militia made up of the Africans, whom they had always despised. At last, one of their faction fights broke out, and the workmen from Thorold, Allanburgh and the Deep Cut marched southward unmolested. When the mob reached Port Robinson, the whole corps of red-coats, two hundred men in all, were called out, while most of the men of the village were sworn in as special police. The soldiers were served with ball cartridges, and were ordered to fire and charge among the rioters, if they advanced beyond a given point. The infuriated Irishmen were just upon the point of daring the negroes to touch them, when Father McDonagh of St. Catharines rode up, whip in hand. This priest had great power over all the laborers, and was always of great assistance in keeping the peace; but on this occasion he was obliged to resort to extreme measures. Drawing a line across the bank, he threatened to pronounce the curse of the church upon any who dared to cross it. Then, fearing lest some might be tempted to disobey, he rode down among them, laying the horsewhip vigorously over their shoulders, until this form of punishment brought the rabble to their senses, and they gradually slunk off to their homes or lodgings.



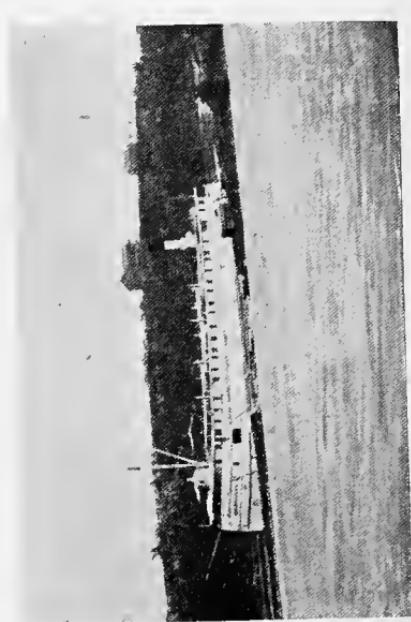
Niagara Central entering Thorold (looking South)



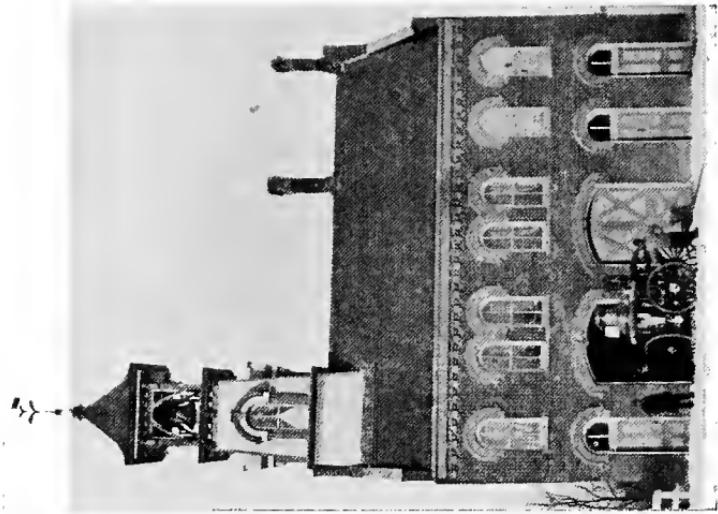
Entering Lock 19—taken from Mountain-top



The Three Canals, Allanburgh—taken from the South
First Canal to the left ; Enlargement of 1840-4 in the centre
New Canal to the right

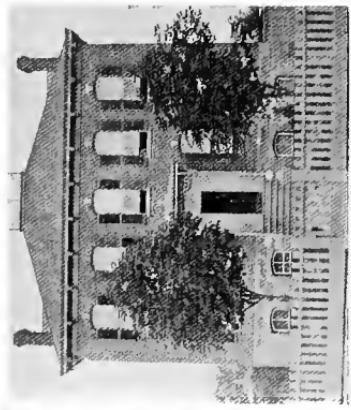


Coming down the Mountain

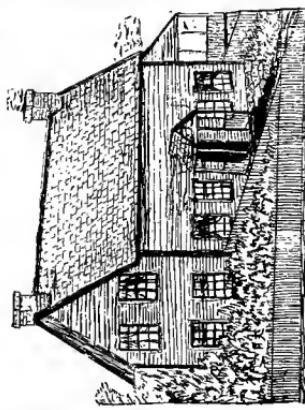


Fire Hall, Thorold

From Photo by A. Sutherland



St. Joseph's Convent, Thorold



First Keefer House built at Thorold



United Brethren Church



Bethel Methodist Church

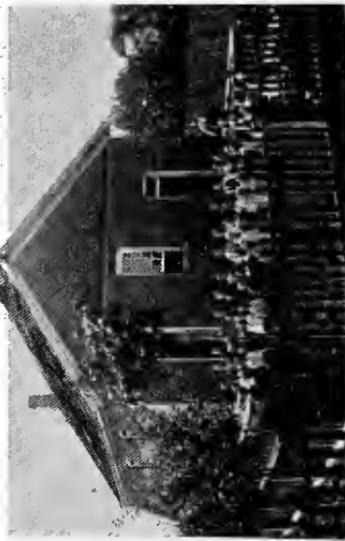
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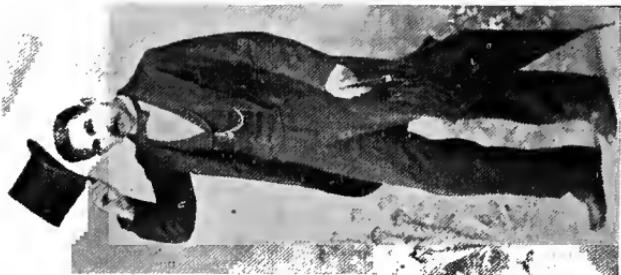


Town of Thorold, from the Mountain, showing Merrittton and St. Catharines to the right.

From Photo by A. Sutherland



S. S. No. 3, Alianburgh.



A. Sutherland, Photo



The Way Mother Baked



Elias Egorter
Reeve



Charles O. Clark
Deputy-Reeve



Thos. A. Clark
Clerk and Treasurer



J. W. Shriner



E. Damude



Warren Moore
Collector

THOROLD TOWNSHIP COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS, 1897



Mrs. George Lacey



Mrs. Jonathan Hagar,
mother of R. W. Hagar



Mrs. Robt. W. Hagar,
daughter of Mrs. Lacey



Mrs. Thaddeus Davis,
daughter of Mrs. R. W. Hagar

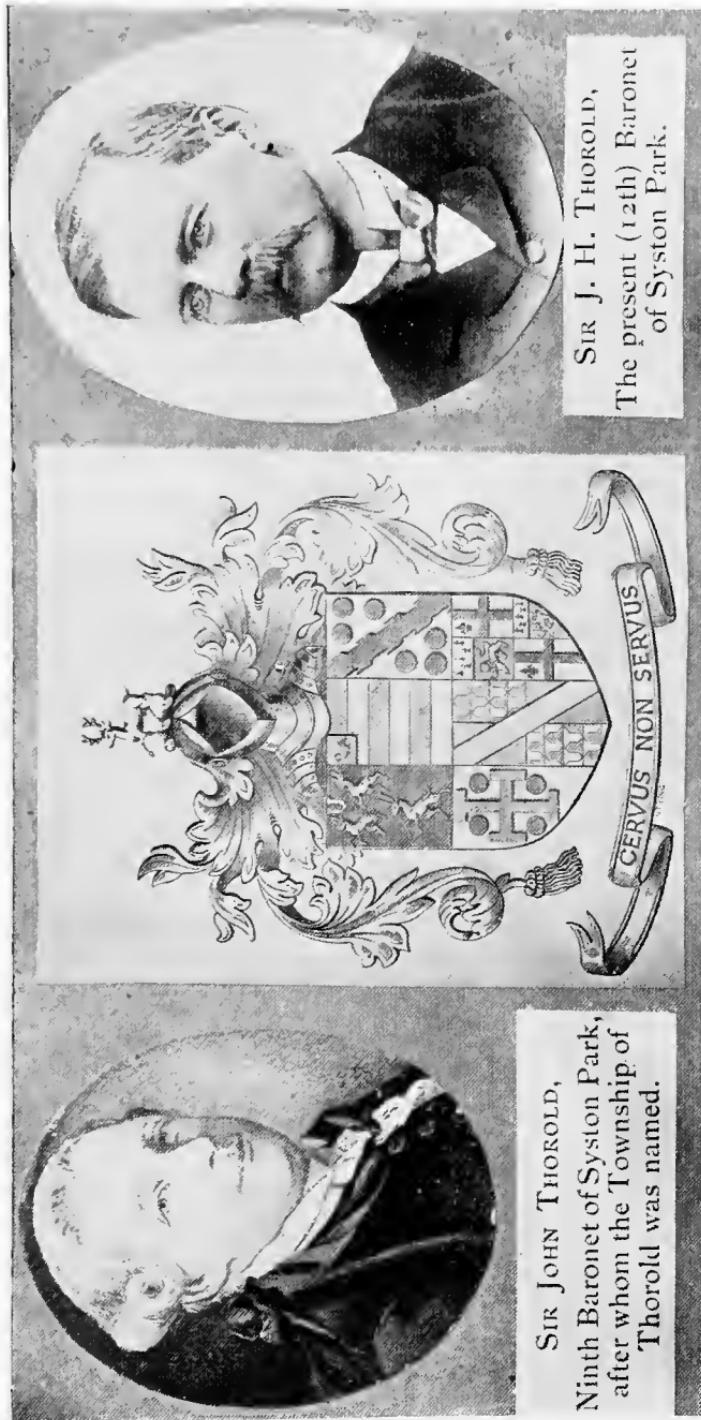


N. B. Hagar,
son of Robt. W. Hagar, and
nephew of Mrs. Thaddeus Davis



Franklin E.,
son of H. Ward Hagar,
and nephew of N. B. Hagar

FIVE GENERATIONS



SIR JOHN THOROLD,

Ninth Baronet of Syston Park,
after whom the Township of
Thorold was named.

SIR J. H. THOROLD,
The present (12th) Baronet
of Syston Park.

The Armorial Bearings of Sir John Henry Thorold, 12th Baronet of Syston, Houghham, Marston, Cranwell, Grayingham, &c., &c.
Creation 1642. 1. Thorold. 2. Hough. 3. Marston. 4. Breinhaugh. 5. Constable. 6. Kent. *Crest*, a Roe buck trippant.
The Norse or Teutonic name Thorold is of great antiquity, and was brought from the North to France by the Northmen of Normandy, and to England by the Saxons, before the Conquest, under the different forms of Torvald, Turauld, Turrold, Turold, and the Latin form—Turolodus.

THE FAMILY OF THOROLD

$$\frac{y_{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha}}$$

THOROLD CIRCLE, NO. 20, O. C. H. C.



From Photo by A. Sutherland.

FRONT ROW—W. Gough, T. E. Grenville, Joseph Cook, Mrs. W. Cave, W. Upper, Mrs. V. Mann, Wm. Monroe, Mrs. E. Bessey, D. W. Mathewson, John Band, James McNeil, Miss Kate Cooper, Mrs. P. McMahon, Mrs. McNamara, Wm. Bradley, Mrs. T. E. Grenville, Mrs. Brannigan.
REAR ROW—N. Gilchrist, A. Fairlie, V. Mann, Geo. Henderson, Joseph Battle, John Constable, Jas. H. Allan, S. Cleveland, W. Winslow, R. Campbell, W. J. Dougan, C. N. Stevenson, J. McLeod, J. H. Thompson, R. Dundas, E. Doyle, J. Upper, A. Martin, E. Bessey, S. Campbell, R. Shriner.

Until the improvements on the old canal were completed, the negro soldiers were stationed at Port Robinson. The two companies were disbanded in 1851. Of the negroes, there is but one now left in the village, Henry Lowry, a highly respected resident.

The first inn built in the place was the one still known as Jordan's Hotel, although the first proprietor was a widow named Johnston. There have been three other large and well kept hotels in Port Robinson, besides a number of smaller ones, and about six small saloons. The extent of business done there may be gathered from the fact that the village once contained four general stores, five groceries, one ship chandlery, four blacksmith shops, three waggon shops, two paint shops, one jewelry store, one drug store, four tailor shops, four boot and shoe shops, one bakery and confectionery, three butcher shops, an ashery, one saddle and harness shop, an ink and sealing-wax factory, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, a shingle factory, one shipyard and two dry-docks, and a plaster-mill. Most of these places employed large numbers of workmen. The shipyard and dry-docks would sometimes give employment to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men.

"Canada, Past, Present and Future," gives the population of Port Robinson as four hundred in 1849. However, at one time it contained fully nine hundred inhabitants, while transients to the number of two or three hundred often passed through the village in a day. In 1856 the county council passed an act making Port Robinson a police village, but it has never been incorporated as a municipality. When it did contain the requisite number of inhabitants, the people could not see any advantages that would accrue to them if the place became a village. Since the population has decreased, the desire to be classed as a municipality has become greater; but the necessary seven hundred inhabitants can now be made up only by including the passengers on excursion trains passing through; and it is said that this was actually done, when the people a few years ago applied for incorporation.

After the Fenian Raid in 1866, there were two hundred British Regulars—the 7th Fusiliers—stationed at Port Robinson. This

corps was kept under canvas until the cold weather, when it was removed to the regiment's headquarters at Brantford.

For a number of years succeeding the Trent Affair (from 1863 until 1886), Port Robinson was the headquarters of the Welland Canal Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. S. King, M. D.; and upon his death the headquarters were removed to Port Colborne, and subsequently to St. Catharines.

When the Counties of Lincoln and Welland were separated, the first check was given to Port Robinson's progress. The new county building had to be situated somewhere in Crowland township; and Port Robinson, which bordered on it, Cook's Mills and Merrittsville were all mentioned as likely places. The first named was by far the largest of these villages, and therefore it was first choice. The corner stone of the Court House was laid on the Clark property, at Ramsden's point, just within the Crowland boundary; but the building was never erected. In the end, the Provisional County Council chose Merrittsville (Welland) as the county town, and the corner-stone of the Gaol and Court House was laid in that village in 1855. This change of choice was the making of Welland, but naturally, it drew trade away from Port Robinson.

One by one its industries have ceased to exist. The shingle factory has been removed. The dry-docks have been closed by the Department of Railways and Canals, and the shipyard was expropriated for canal enlargement. In 1888 a fire broke out, which destroyed Coulter's Hall, a merchant tailor shop, two general stores, two groceries and a bakery, on all of which there was very little insurance. The village has no fire protection; and so in the same way there have been destroyed at other times the saw-mill, the plaster-mill, two grist-mills, Coleman's hotel, a grocery shop, and a bakery in which three tons of flour were burnt.

The village at one time could boast of a fine brass band and of a public library. Until a few years ago it was the headquarters of the Liberal-Conservative Association for Welland County, and here the nomination of the Conservative candidates to contest the riding always took place. In 1895 the office of canal tolls at Port Robinson was closed, and in 1897 the customs office was removed to Welland.

At present the population numbers about five hundred. The places of business now consist of a grist-mill, two blacksmith shops and three general stores.

About 1854 the whole country was in terror from a highwayman named William Townsend, who was supposed to have his hiding-place in the woods near Port Robinson. In the general excitement every harmless vagrant who wandered through the township was declared to be Townsend. No one dared venture alone upon a country road, for the notorious desperado had only to state his name and demand money to make the terrified farmers yield up all their valuables. Bands of men scoured the county in search of him, but he was not to be found. After murdering a man in Haldimand county, he fled to the United States, but soon returned with a comrade, and made his appearance at Jordan's Hotel. The village constable, Charles Richards, at once attempted to arrest him, but Townsend calmly drew his revolver and shot the man, so that he died of the wound four hours afterwards ; and, strange to say, the criminal himself escaped. In 1858 he was captured in the United States and brought to Canada for trial, but was acquitted, as the prisoner claimed to be a Scotchman named McHenry, and swore that he had never been in Canada before. The trial excited the greatest interest throughout the province, for the case was resolved into a question of identity. However, there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the prisoner really was Townsend, and so he was finally acquitted.

ALLANBURGH. Allanburgh, lying midway between Thorold and Port Robinson, is a pretty little village, the history of which has been contemporaneous with that of the latter place.

A little north of the village is the Black Horse Tavern, the oldest inn situated in the county. The exact date of its first building is unknown ; but as it is situated at the intersection of important roads, it is probable that a hotel stood on the site at a very early date. It is said that some Indians had a log wigwam at this place, and that the present tavern took its name from a black horse that the old chief rode, but for this the chronicler cannot vouch. In the early years of this century it was known as Badgeley's Inn, being kept at

that time by Joseph Badgeley. The main road from Niagara Falls to Windsor runs past this place ; and when Western Michigan was being opened up about sixty years ago, the Black Horse Tavern was the stopping place for those who were going from the Eastern States to make homes in the new lumber region. During the time of this emigration, eight or ten waggons containing settlers' property might commonly be seen at the old inn, where the travellers rested for the night.

The village proper was built on the Vanderburgh farm, although the Uppers, whose property lay a little farther north, have always been identified with the interests of the place.

Most of the early settlers in this vicinity were Dutch Loyalists. The first road laid out was an irregular one connecting the farms of the Boukes, the Uppers, the Vanderburghs and the Wilkersons, and was known as the "Holland Road." It now leads from Allanburgh to Lundy's Lane.

In the history of the Welland canals, Allanburgh has been an important point ; for the first sod of the old canal was turned at this village, and here the new waterway joins the old one.

From the time of the canal agitation until navigation was opened, this work was the all-absorbing topic. While the rest of the country was occupied with discussions about the Family Compact and other political abuses of the day, Lincoln county was divided chiefly into two parties—the pro-canal men and the anti-canal party. Naturally, the frontier people, and especially those interested in the portage company, were opposed to Merritt's scheme ; but even among those who afterwards benefited by the canal there were a few who objected to it, because it was something new. Their views changed, however, as soon as excavation began upon the Deep Cut, for at once Allanburgh and its neighborhood became a centre of business. All along the Deep Cut, where now we see well-sodded banks on which the cattle graze, there was then a row of shops and lodging-houses—poorly-built shanties, it is true, but still representing the wonderful change that had taken place in the population. The Canal Company had a general store, and there were three or four other shops on the bank that sold goods of all

kinds. There was also a market at the Deep Cut, and so great was the demand for farm produce that some farmers sent waggons there twice a day, with fruit, vegetables, eggs and butter.

Within the village of Allanburgh two of the oldest shops were those kept by Andrew Vanderburgh and Samuel Swayze.

It was some mills built by an American capitalist that practically gave life to the village. This man, the Hon. J. B. Yates, built a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a shingle factory in Allanburgh in 1835. He was represented in the place by his agent, John G. Stockley. These mills were afterwards owned by several different firms, including that of James McKee & Jacob Uppen, while Baruch Tucker and John Rennie were partners in the business for thirty years. The Canal Company also owned the property at one time, and then the Government bought it. The mills were destroyed when their sites were needed for the enlargement of the new canal.

It was Stockley who gave the village its name, calling it after Allen, a member of the Canal Company.

Among the many industries that the village once possessed were: Duncan & Wright's flour-mill, Bowman's pail factory, Hoover & Vanderburgh's saw-mill, Harper's bakery, Philip Bump's tannery, Thomas Towers' foundry and Williams' wheel-barrow factory, while James Brodhead manufactured scythe snathes. John Brown regularly employed between twenty and thirty persons in his shipyard. Allanburgh has contained also eight taverns, two shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, a brickyard, two blacksmith shops, two cabinet shops, two woollen factories, a dye-house, two wagon shops and a factory in which grain cradles were made. Now all the mills and factories are gone, and the village is merely a little agricultural settlement.

In the curiosity line, Allanburgh has produced the biggest horse that the world has ever seen.

In 1849 the population numbered three hundred. At one time it must have been larger, for the village school has had as many as one hundred and ten pupils attending the classes. Now there are scarcely more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants in the place. The only church in the village is that belonging to the Methodists.

CHAPTER VIII

FENIAN RAIDS

Part played by the Welland Canal Field Battery and No. 2 Company. The "Trent Affair." The Field Battery organized. British troops sent to Canada. Southerners in Canada. Raid on St. Albans. The Fenian Brotherhood. An invasion threatened. Volunteers called out for duty, but dismissed within six weeks. Fenians cross the Niagara River. Field Battery again called out. Badly equipped. On duty at Port Colborne. The tug *W. T. Robb*. Field Battery and Naval Brigade taken to Fort Erie. Volunteers capture fifty-eight prisoners. Canadians hemmed in by eight hundred Fenians. Volunteers obliged to surrender. List of the wounded. List of officers and gunners made prisoners. Canadian victory at Ridgeway. U. S. War Steamer *Michigan* seizes the escaping Fenians. Presentations to the Field Battery. Thorold affected by the raids. Later invasions threatened.

As the Welland Canal Field Battery was organized at the time of the "Trent Affair," and afterwards played so important a part in the Fenian Raids, it will be necessary to give some account of these events here.

During the American Civil War the Government of the Confederate States sent two of their most prominent statesmen, John Slidell and James M. Mason, as commissioners to England and France, to impress upon the governments of those countries the advisability of recognizing the Confederate States as an independent power. All the ports of those States were blockaded by the fleets of the Federal Government. The Commissioners successfully ran the blockade, and landed safely at the capital of a British colony—Kingston, Jamaica. When a favorable opportunity arrived, they took passage for England on the British steamer *Trent*. They had not, however, been long at sea when the vessel was overhauled by a United States man-of-war, and the commissioners were seized as prisoners and taken to a Northern fortress.

In England the news of this insult to the national flag was received with outbursts of popular indignation, which compelled the

Government to make a resentful demand upon the Federal States. The course taken was characteristic of the British nation. There was no parleying, but a simple, imperative demand for the surrender of the prisoners and their attaches.

In Canada the indignation was even more keenly felt than in England. The whole population determined to resent openly the insult offered to the Motherland. Thorold township was quite as active as any of its neighbors in organizing for the expected war, for well the inhabitants knew that the destruction of the Welland Canal would be one of the first attempts of the enemy. If this were effected, no vessel could pass to or from the Upper Lakes, and consequently the British or Canadian gunboats would be unable to destroy the United States lake fleet and forts.

Volunteers were at once enrolled, with instructions to hold themselves in readiness until called upon for service. Thorold township was, jointly with Port Colborne, instrumental in organizing the Welland Canal Field Battery. At first the headquarters were at Port Colborne, John Verner, collector of customs, being Captain. When he was removed to a fresh field of labor the headquarters were transferred to Port Robinson, with R. S. King, M. D., as Captain, A. K. Scholfield of Humberstone as First Lieutenant, and C. B. Nimmo of Port Colborne as Second Lieutenant. Two field-pieces were placed at Port Robinson, and one was stationed at Port Colborne, while a non-commissioned officer from the Royal Artillery was appointed drill instructor.

A large number of British soldiers were sent to Canada, but the trouble was soon ended, and the expected war between the two great English-speaking nations was averted.

In complying with the demands of England, the Federal authorities imposed a deep humiliation upon their own Northern States. The prisoners, over whose capture the whole North had but recently exulted, were immediately surrendered. W. H. Seward, the Federal Secretary of State, even declared that they were given up "cheerfully," and in accordance with the "most cherished principles of American statesmanship"; and advanced an argument in favor of this acknowledgment of England's claims—an argument that might

have come even from a British diplomat. Thus peace was maintained, but it was felt that any overt act might plunge the two countries into warfare.

Many of the Confederates were now living in Canada. Mason himself had taken up his abode at Niagara. Large numbers of citizens from the Northern States had crossed over to Canada in order to prevent being drafted into the army, and the Niagara Peninsula was their chief rendezvous in the Upper Province. Of these Americans, several made their homes in Port Robinson.

During the war considerable friction was caused between Canada and the United States. A number of Southerners made a raid from Lower Canada upon St. Albans in Vermont, where they robbed a bank and committed murder, but they managed to make their way back to Canada in safety. The United States Government at once demanded the surrender of the raiders. This was refused; and, after trial, Judge Counsel of Montreal ordered their release. Naturally, Canada's action, as compared with that of the Federal authorities when a similar demand was made, was not likely to cause harmony between the countries.

In 1865 the rebellion closed, and the great army of the Federal States was disbanded. Fenianism, which had been organized in Ireland, had by this time gained a strong foothold in the northern cities. New York was the headquarters of the Brotherhood; and branches existed in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Erie, Buffalo, Oswego and Ogdensburg. This Fenian army was swelled by recruits from the disbanded Federal soldiers. England was to be attacked through Canada, and in the end Ireland was to be freed from British rule.

After the "Trent Affair" it was England's first intention to recall the army that she had sent to Canada, but fortunately this order was countermanded before the Fenian Raid took place.

During the period of the trouble the British committed no end of blunders. When the attack was threatened, the Canadian Government was extremely careless, through ignorance of the extent of the danger. The Volunteer Militia was being perfected in drill, and the Welland Canal Field Battery was making excellent progress; but

through the indifference of the government to the Brigade Major's advice, that guards should be mounted to look after the valuable field-pieces, Colonel Villiers was obliged to send the guns to Hamilton, where they could be protected by the British Regulars stationed in that city. The Battery, therefore, was obliged to be content with a thorough drill in rifle practice.

On the 8th of March, 1866, a large number of Volunteers were called out for duty; and on the 10th of that month, the Port Robinson detachment was sent to Port Colborne. Along with the left division already stationed at the latter place, they and the Rifle companies of Whitby, Columbus and Collingwood performed the duty of guarding the entrance to the Welland Canal, until the 21st of April, when all fear of a Fenian invasion had passed over, and the men were recalled and dismissed.

But the fears of the people were too soon allayed. On the 31st of May telegrams were received, stating that a Fenian army had crossed the Niagara river from Buffalo, and had landed without opposition at Fort Erie. The strength of the invaders was placed at from 800 to 20,000, but in reality no one knew anything definite about their numbers. Wild rumors were abroad; and even Mr. Hemans, the British Consul at Buffalo, telegraphed to Ottawa that the enemy was supplied with four field-pieces of artillery—a piece of information that had been incorrectly furnished to him.

The Welland Canal Field Battery, although still without its guns, was among the first to respond to the call to arms. Armed with Enfield rifles, the Port Robinson detachment was taken to Port Colborne by the same train that conveyed the Queen's Own Rifles thither. As absentees reported themselves at the latter place, it was found that the Enfield Rifles were insufficient in number; carbines were accordingly served out to the men unsupplied with the former weapon. The bayonets, cartridges and cap pouches were far too few for those who had already reported, and, furthermore, the Battery was not provided with haversacks, and there was not a single cup in the whole company.

In the afternoon a contingent of the Battery, under Lieut. Col. J. Stoughton Dennis of the Queen's Own, was taken by a pilot train

down the Buffalo & Goderich railway to repair Saeurwine's bridge, which had been partially destroyed by the Fenians on the previous night. Having completed this work, they re-entered Port Colborne about midnight. Shortly after their arrival, a train from the west brought in the Thirteenth Battalion and the Rifle Companies of York and Caledonia, all under command of Lieut. Col. Alfred Booker, who at once assumed command of the garrison, being senior Volunteer officer.

A ferry-boat named the *International* was chartered by the Militia Department to patrol the upper part of the Niagara river, in order to prevent the escape of the Fenians from Canada, and also to make it impossible for re-enforcements of the Brotherhood to cross over from the United States. At midnight the steamer had not yet reported at Port Colborne. Later on, instructions to the Commandant at this place were brought by Capt. Akers, of the Royal Engineers, from Col. George Peacock, Commander of the Forces on the Frontier. A conference was held between Colonels Booker and Dennis and Captain Akers, and they decided to telegraph to Capt. L. McCallum, who commanded the Naval Brigade at Dunnville, in order to secure his steam tug, the *W. T. Robb*, with which to patrol the Niagara river. By four o'clock in the morning, the tug arrived, with the Naval Brigade on board. On it the Field Battery was then embarked, and the *Robb* started off for Fort Erie just as the Queen's Own left the village for the unfortunate battle that took place at the Lime Ridge in the forenoon. On reaching Fort Erie, the Volunteers found the village almost deserted by its inhabitants. Customs officers Treble and Schryer were on duty, but there was no duty to perform. The troops were disembarked and divided into squads to reconnoitre. The telegraph wires had been cut, and were found strewn on the ground. The village was thoroughly invested, and eleven unarmed men, who could not, or would not, give satisfactory answers, were taken into custody, and handed over to the civil authorities, who confined them in the village lock-up.

The Battery and Brigade had now become a land force. The men were formed into two divisions ; the right wing, commanded by Col. Dennis, performed patrol duty along the river bank ; while the

left, under Capt. Akers, patrolled the interior as far as one and a-half miles from the river. The day was excessively hot, and as the hours advanced the men grew thirsty. There was not a single drinking vessel in either of the companies. All the farm-houses were locked and deserted. Not until the men reached Percy Beam's farm were they able to quench their thirst; there, however, they were furnished with both sweet milk and butter milk, until the supplies were exhausted.

About five miles north of Fort Erie a halt was made, and the patrol parties of both right and left wings were called in.

On the march down from the head of the river, Thomas Newbigging's farm was passed. It was there that the Fenian force had bivouacked on the previous night, and now desolation was to be seen on every side. All the fences on the farm had been used in the construction of temporary breastworks, while the growing grain, grass and other crops had been trampled under foot. On the march the volunteers made prisoners of a number of men who were skulking about the neighborhood, and who could not give reasons for their presence there. Several of them had small firearms in their possession. Altogether fifty-eight men were taken, as follows:

Patrick O'Mally, aged 35 years		John O'Connor, aged 42 years
Barney Dunn	31	E. Cunningham
A. T. Moseley	33	John O'Neil,
John Grace	37	Daniel Drummond
(From Drummond Capt. King secured a revolver.)		
Thomas Mendy	25	George Miller
James Quinlan	18	Thomas Thilks
James Thatterhouse	17	A. Flonsbery
Michael Cochrane	34	Michael Kilfather
James Dillon	28	James Lynch
Thomas Ellis	31	John Kearney
Robert Bailey	45	John Dillon
John O'Mahony	20	Robert R. Merrison
John Johnston	19	Francis Mills
William Madigan	19	Patrick Kilbourne
John Hughes	37	William Slevin
J. K. Mitchan	23	Thomas Reynolds
J. H. Maxwell	19	Michael Flanin
J. McEidham	17	Martin McCormic
James Roll	26	George Welsh

Francis King	27	James Hogan	23
Daniel Quinn	47	William Killigan	18
James Kelly	30	James A. Hichman	16
Frederick Fry	33	William Baker	40
Thomas McDonald	25	Thomas School	25
John Murphy	27	Patrick Davling	41
John Mayfield	22	John Orr	51
Owen Kennedy	19	Dennis Lynch	20
John Coney	23	Michael Hart	25
Benjamin Berry	15	Thomas Kinkland	16

The last mentioned seemed to be a harmless youth from the neighborhood of Clifton (Niagara Falls).

Francis King, who came from New Orleans, had served in the Confederate army. Canada had been reported to him as a country seven miles wide, which could be over-run and captured in a forenoon.

These, with the men who were seized by other Volunteers, were tried at a special Court of Assize, at Toronto, in the winter of 1866-7. Those not in possession of firearms when captured were acquitted; the others, fewer than a dozen, received sentences of life imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. This sentence was, however, in most cases, commuted to a term of two years. Four or five prisoners were detained until 1872. Considering the deplorable loss of life and property which the raid entailed upon Canadians, there were not a few of the Volunteers and their friends who regarded the treatment which the Fenians received at the hands of the Government as altogether better than they deserved.

At Black Creek the Field Battery and the Naval Brigade, with their prisoners, embarked upon the *Robb*. This proceeding was very necessary, as the Volunteers with their officers numbered only eighty-seven men, while they had fifty-eight prisoners in charge. The commissioned officers who served as Col. Dennis' associates on the march were Captains King and Scholfield; those with Capt. Akers were Capt. McCallum, Lieutenant Ninimo of the Battery and Lieut. Macdonald of the Brigade. Second Lieutenant W. T. Robb of the Naval Brigade was also captain of the tug, and he now took charge of it. The only way of embarkation on the *Robb* was by means of a small row-boat. The prisoners were taken first, in small

squads of three or four at a time, until finally they and their captors were all on board. It will be seen that the course pursued by Col. Dennis, in landing his men and dividing his command into two divisions, was a most dangerous one. The position of the enemy was unknown, and at any time they might have intercepted the march and captured the Volunteers.

The *Robb* at once made its way to Fort Erie, where the troops, with the exception of four men who were detailed for guard duty on the tug, were again disembarked, and formed into line on the wharf. Just then a horseman, Lewis Palmer of Bertie, galloped in from the west, and informed the Commander that the Fenian force, about eight hundred strong, would arrive in the village within twenty minutes.

A small squad was at once sent to bring the prisoners from the lock-up; and these, with the Fenians captured during the day, were safely confined below deck.

The Volunteers were commanded to embark on the tug, but the order was afterwards countermanded. Then the whole force was again drawn up for the coming conflict. The men of the Battery faced the west, while the Brigade faced south. Col. Dennis stood at the right of the Battery, with the other officers in the rear, except Capt. Akers, R. E., who had procured a horse and buggy and gone on a reconnoitering expedition; his return was cut off, but he was able to reach Port Colborne in safety.

Soon the Fenians advanced from the south, first waving a white flag to give the Volunteers an opportunity to surrender. The enemy then opened a fusilade upon the Volunteer force. The first to feel its effects was Capt. King, whose left ankle was shattered. Col. Dennis now observed a large body of the enemy advancing in skirmishing order from the west and coming down the slope of the hill, and another body marching through a street at the northern end of the village. Thus the Volunteers were well hemmed in.

Lieut. Robb, seeing the embarrassing position in which the land force was placed, and fearing that the tug might be captured, either for the sake of liberating the prisoners, or to make it serve as a means of escape for the enemy, now moved out from shore and slowly drifted down the river.

The whole force of the Fenians opened a galling fire, which their opponents could not successfully resist ; and accordingly after a few volleys were fired, the Battery and Brigade broke and ran. Some of the retreating Volunteers, including Captain McCallum, went down the river road, and were afterwards taken on board the *Robb* ; while others escaped through the country to their homes. Some took refuge in the Fort Erie post office, and resumed the fire upon the enemy ; but after their ammunition failed they were obliged to surrender, for the Fenians smashed the windows with the butt end of their rifles.

In this encounter the enemy were known to leave a number of killed and wounded on the field. The Volunteers lost no lives, but a few were wounded. The list of the latter included : Capt. King, ankle shattered ; Gunner John Bradley, thigh shattered ; Gunner Fergus Scholfield, left leg shattered ; Gunner John Harvester, severe flesh wound in leg ; Gunner Robert Jordan Thomas, slight flesh wound in hip on retreat. The last mentioned escaped with Col. Dennis, and reached Col. Peacocke's camp during the night. All of these were of the Welland Battery. There were no casualties in the ranks of the Brigade.

After the surrender the prisoners were divided into small squads, and under heavily-armed escorts were marched up the principal street and halted near the American Consul's residence. Here the green flag of Ireland was unfurled, and the victors cheered at their success ; while a loud response followed from the opposite side of the river, where thousands of Fenians and their sympathizers had assembled and witnessed the fight. The prisoners were then taken to the ruins of old Fort Erie, where they were given quarters on the grass. The captured Volunteer officers, Lieutenants Scholfield and Nimmo of the Welland Battery and Angus Macdonald of the Brigade, were quartered at the residence of Dr. Kempson, the reeve of the village.

The following is a list of the officers and gunners of the Battery who were made prisoners : Sergeant-Major Richard Boyle ; Sergeants Gideon Grisdale and James H. Boyle ; Corporals Stephen Beatty and Vilroy McKee ; Farrier Isaac Pew ; Gunners Robert

Offspring, William Broom, John Waters, Patrick Roach, Samuel Cook, Thomas Boyle, Joseph Reaveley, Jonathan Ward Hagar, William Clark, Robert Armstrong, Jacob Garner, Edward Armstrong, James Coleman, Charles Campbell, Isaac Dickerson, Serril Radcliffe and Maurice Weaver.

The tug *Robb* again steamed up the river; and at Fort Erie it was fired upon, but no damage was done other than breaking a pane of glass in the window of the pilot house, the man at the wheel having a very narrow escape. As only Fenians were visible in the village, those on board the tug came to the conclusion that their comrades had all been killed in an unequal battle; and this was the report that they first brought to Port Colborne.

By permission of Col. John O'Neil, commander of the Fenian force, Capt. King was allowed to be taken to Buffalo, to have his left leg amputated. The wounded gunners, Bradley and Scholfield, had the amputations performed by surgeons on the following morning.

About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, June 3rd, the Canadian prisoners were formed in line near a board fence, a short distance apart; and were afterwards marched to the wharf. They supposed that the Fenians at first intended to shoot them, and that their escape from such a fate was due to the enemy's fearing that their own captured comrades might be more numerous. At the wharf there were a steam tug and a large scow in waiting. The Volunteers did not yet know of the Canadian victory at Ridgeway; but Col. O'Neil now informed them that they were at liberty, and he expressed a hope that the Fenian prisoners would be treated as humanely as these men had been. His force then embarked upon the boats; and not many minutes afterwards the booming of cannon was heard from the United States war steamer *Michigan*, which then came up the river, and in the name of the United States seized the tug and scow, with the Fenians on board, for breaking the neutrality laws. The *Michigan* anchored in the middle of the river to await specific orders from Washington regarding the disposal of its prizes.

Some of the released Volunteers went home, while others remained in the village to await further developments. At about six o'clock in the morning Col. G. T. Denison's cavalry company, of the

Governor General's Body Guard, arrived at Fort Erie, and took up their quarters at the City Hotel. These were followed by Colonel Lowry, commanding Her Majesty's 47th Regiment of foot, with a Battery of Artillery and some Canadian Volunteers. Later on, Col. George Peacocke and his troops reached the village, and in the afternoon the force was increased by the arrival of the Queen's Own and the Thorold men from Port Colborne. The troops went under canvas on the rising ground in the rear of the village.

By noon intercourse between the United States and Canada was resumed, and hundreds of sight-seers and news-gatherers crossed over from Buffalo, while civilians came from various parts of Ontario.

In the afternoon the tug *Robb* came down from Port Colborne, and took on board the wounded Volunteers, and those of the Battery and Brigade who had remained at Fort Erie. The wounded were taken to the British North American hotel at Port Colborne, which had been temporarily converted into a hospital.

By this time the field-pieces had been sent down from Hamilton. The Field Battery, thus properly equipped, began a five week's term of active military service. On the 6th of July they were marched to Port Robinson, their headquarters, and dismissed from duty.

The corporation of the village of Fort Erie presented Captain King with a valuable sword, and the Battery with a silver-plated trumpet. At a special session of the Welland County Council, Edward Lee being then warden, one hundred acres of land in the Great Cranberry Marsh were granted to each of the wounded Volunteers. Captains King and McCallum each received a valuable sword; while to each of the other officers, and to the men, of the Field Battery and the Naval Brigade a medal was given. When the council learned that they had violated the Military Rule, they appealed to the Imperial War Department to recognize their act. Permission was granted, and each of the Volunteers was allowed to wear the medal upon his right breast when he was in uniform. The presentation was formally made at Port Robinson, when most of the residents of Thorold Township assembled to do honor to the Field Battery.

In 1870 the Battery was again called out for service, when the

6



WILLIAM McCLEARY, M. P



JOSEPH BATTLE

Mayor of Thorold, 1898



Dilly Coleman



Col. Lewis Clement



John McGill



Daniel Williams



Mrs. Daniel Williams



James Wilson



Mrs. J. H. Caspar



George Darker



LESLIE McMANANN

President of the Welland County Conservative Association,
and Vice-President of the Thorold Board of Trade.



D. B. CROMBIE

Manager of the Quebec Bank, Thorold, and President of the
Board of Trade.

Fenians threatened a second invasion of Canada. The men felt so indignant for the leniency extended to the Fenian prisoners in 1866 that they resolved to show no quarter.

The headquarters of the Battery have since been removed to St. Catharines, and the Commander is now Lieut.-Col. Frank King, M. D., son of the late Captain R. S. King, M. D.

A less exciting but quite as honorable experience during the raid was that of No. 2 Company of Thorold. For some months before the Fenian invasion the men had been drilled by instructors from the regular army, and they were therefore fully prepared for the attack. On the first of June, 1866, the company, under the command of Captain James, was ordered to proceed to Port Colborne, in order to serve as protection for the town and to guard the locks of the Welland Canal. Then, when it was learned that the Fenians had reached Ridgeway, the men were ordered to that place. As no cars were available, they had to be conveyed thither on an engine and tender on the Grand Trunk Railway. Arriving too late to take part in the fight, they had nevertheless the honor of forming the rear guard to the Queen's Own Rifles on their way back to Port Colborne, that regiment having run short of ammunition. On the following day, the troops marched to Fort Erie, No. 2 Company forming a line of skirmishers on the left of the column. This march was particularly fatiguing, for in passing through the swamps the men were in many places obliged to wade waist deep in water. The company remained at Fort Erie until the camp broke up, attending to the daily military duties under Lord Wolseley. The camp was afterwards formed again at Thorold for about six weeks, at the expiration of which time the Volunteers were allowed to return to their homes.

Archibald Dobbie and Bartholomew Macdonald of Thorold went up to view the battlefield at the Limestone Ridge on the day following the fight. Some of our own men took them for Fenian scouts, and Mr. Macdonald was shot and killed. Not understanding military rules, he disobeyed when called upon to halt.

In 1867 No. 2 Company was again called out, and ordered to Clifton for the protection of that town from a threatened invasion of

Fenians, who were expected to come over by way of Suspension Bridge.

In 1878 another Fenian Raid was threatened, and the Battery and No. 2 Company were again prepared for active service.

At the time of the dynamite outrages perpetrated in London, England, by the Fenians, a rumor was circulated that the Welland Canal was to be destroyed. Guards were placed at various points, and the railway tunnel under the canal at Thorold was well watched. However, no Fenians came, but the guards once mistook an innocent firecracker, dropped by a mischievous youth from the bank overhead, for the dynamite fuse that was to destroy the great Government work.

Partly in commemoration of 1897 as Jubilee Year, and partly in recognition of the services rendered by the Volunteers in 1866, medals are now being given to those who went to the front at the time of the Fenian Raids.

Among those who are or have been residents of the township of Thorold, and who, although participating in the events of that period, were not members either of the Battery or of No. 2 Company, may be mentioned: Rev. P. L. Spencer, rector of St. John's church, Thorold; Mr. D. B. Crombie, manager of the Quebec Bank, Thorold; and Rev. C. R. Lee, rector of St. Andrew's church, Grimsby.

The first of these was, at the time of the 1866 invasion, a teacher in the village of Millbrook. When the call to arms resounded through the Province, he joined the Millbrook Company, which formed a part of the Durham and Northumberland Provisional Battalion; and, though qualified by the possession of a certificate from the Toronto military school to take the position of an officer, he served as a private in the company, remaining with it until the troubles of the times were over. The regiment, after holding itself in readiness for some days to assist, if necessary, at Ridgeway, was sent to Kingston, where it performed the duty of guarding the frontier from a threatened attack by the Fenians at that point, remaining in the city for the space of three weeks. The men were billeted upon the citizens, their active service comprising field manoeuvres and patrol and guard duties.

Mr. Crombie was a member of the Upper Canada College Cadet Company, then attached to the Queen's Own Rifles; but this company, being composed of boys, was not allowed to go out on active service. Several of the older boys, however, joined No. 8, or Trinity College, Company, which at the time was not up to its full complement. Mr. Crombie, along with his company, was present at Ridgeway, and participated in the engagement. His recollection of the circumstances which brought about the withdrawal of the Queen's Own and the 13th from the field, leads him to think that it was entirely due to the ill-judged order of the superior officers to prepare for cavalry. Up to this point of time the Trinity College Company, with others of the regiment, had been moving as skirmishers, and steadily advancing against the Fenians. When the unfortunate order was given, the companies formed rallying squares, and then later doubled in upon the main body. Here the whole regiment received the full fire of the enemy. Then the order was given to retire, followed immediately by the command to halt and front. This was so frequently repeated that the men became bewildered, and the regiment fell into disorder. The volunteers, though retreating, still held together in squads, and from time to time faced the Fenians and fired from the fence corners. The enemy did not follow for any great distance; and the Canadians were of the opinion that the Fenians imagined that, after the good stand the volunteers had made, the retreat was simply a ruse to lead them into ambush.

Rev. C. R. Lee was also a member of Trinity College Company. He held the rank of sergeant; and the opinion entertained by the men was that he was a thoroughly efficient non-commissioned officer.

CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURAL

Grain, fruit, vegetables, stock and dairy produce. First fair in the Niagara District. Beet syrup and silk among the exhibits. Thorold Township Agricultural Society formed. Silver medal awarded to the model farm. Cattle show at Beaverdams in 1848. Prize list.

The Niagara District is far-famed for its excellent farms. In the opening chapter the character of the soil has already been described, and it will be easily understood that the moderate climate of the peninsula still further increases the value of the land. Grain was once the chief product of this township, but it has not been so great a source of wealth since Manitoba has entered into the competition ; and hence our farmers have found it more profitable to turn a considerable portion of their land into orchards. Some idea of the large crops of fruit raised here may be gathered from the market prices of 1896. The harvests in that year were so bountiful that grapes brought only one cent a pound, while the best apples sold for fifty cents a barrel. Of all fruits, peaches bring the best returns, for, however great the supply, the prices vary but little.

Of vegetables, nearly all varieties are raised here, but tomatoes form the largest proportion of those that are exported. Even the lower orders of vegetation are not neglected, for the example of England and France, in utilizing abandoned mines as mushroom beds, has been followed here, an excavation in the "mountain" being made to serve the same purpose at Thorold.

Although stock raising is not very common, yet there are a few farms within the township that ship several thousands of dollars' worth of horses and cattle to England and the United States each year.

Naturally, dairy produce is not so abundant here as in the less

fertile districts, but the quality of the butter and cheese made is extremely good.

Agricultural shows have been held since 1846. In October of that year the first fair of the Niagara District took place at Beaverdams, at the farm and hotel owned by Mr. Ephraim Hopkins. The barn was used as a hall in which fruit, vegetables, cheese and butter, and grain of all kinds were shown. The exhibits included a skein of silk in its natural state, made by the silk worms on the farm of Captain Radcliffe of Centreville. Capt. Radcliffe was a retired officer of the Royal Navy, who took a prominent part in the municipal, educational and agricultural life of the township. At this fair, his farm contributed also a quart of syrup made from the sugar beet. In a field adjoining the hotel were exhibited the horses, sheep and cattle. Farmers and villagers from all parts of the surrounding country were present, but the gathering did not include women, as it was not the custom for them to attend fairs in those days. About one hundred persons sat down at dinner on this occasion, and speeches were afterwards made congratulating the managers upon the success of the exhibition. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the meeting was brought to a close, everyone having been well pleased with the experiment.

The Niagara District Fairs were held annually for five years, and since the expiration of that time their place has been supplied by the township and county agricultural shows, and by the provincial exhibition. The last of the district fairs took place in 1851, in a field adjoining the site of the City Hotel in Thorold.

On the 17th of April, 1847, there was formed the Thorold Township Agricultural Society, with the following as officers:

President, Duncan McFarland; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. T. B. Fuller and John Williams; Treasurer, William Wright; Secretary, Robert Hobson.

The annual membership fee was five shillings, Halifax currency.

One of the articles of the constitution stated that the society should hold a meeting each autumn for the exhibition of "domestic animals, agricultural implements, horticultural and mechanical productions, and such other articles as the Board may deem worthy of

encouraging, at which meetings premiums shall be awarded from the society funds."

A silver medal was awarded to the owner of the best farm in the township. The committee took into consideration the following points: the state of the crops, the drainage, the stock of all kinds, the fences, the barns and sheds, the farm utensils, the fruit trees, the state of the soil, and the amount of help that each farmer received from the members of his own family. Those entering their farms for competition were Alexander Page, Robert Hobson and Robert M. Wilkerson. After inspecting these, the committee sent in the following report:

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Thorold Township Agricultural Society, a committee to inspect the several farms entered with the Secretary, for the silver medal offered for 1848, after a careful and impartial examination of the three farms entered for inspection, do hereby declare it to be our unanimous opinion that, whilst the other two farms entered are in many respects very excellent and in some respects superior to the one to which we awarded the medal, yet, taken as a whole, that of Robert M. Wilkerson is the best.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
T. B. FULLER,
WELLINGTON SMITH.

Thorold, June 20th, 1848.

The first Cattle Show of which we have any account, held under the auspices of the Society, took place at Beaverdams on the 10th of October, 1848, when the following prizes were awarded:

William Ash, stallion, best	\$5 00
John Thomas, stallion, 2nd best	3 00
Andrew Upper, team of horses, best	4 00
John Gainer, team of horses, 2nd best	3 00
William Moore, team of horses, 3rd best	2 00
William Hanney, carriage horses, best	4 00
John Shriner, carriage horses, 2nd best	3 00
George Vanderburgh, carriage horses, 3rd best	2 00
Duncan McFarland, single horses, best	3 00
The Rev. T. B. Fuller, single horses, 2nd best	2 00
John Rannie, single horses, 3rd best	1 00
Thomas Waters, three-year-old colt, best	2 00
David Campbell, three-year-old colt, 2nd best	1 50
William Ash, three-year-old colt, 3rd best	1 00
Robert M. Wilkerson, two-year-old colt, best	2 00
Jacob Bouke, two-year-old colt, 2nd best	1 50

Anthony Upper, two-year-old colt, 3rd best	1 00
Johathan Doan, one-year-old colt, best	2 00
Andrew Orr, one-year-old colt, 2nd best	1 50
Samuel Johnston, one-year-old colt, 3rd best	1 00
David Campbell, mare and colt, best	3 00
Dr. Campbell, mare and colt, 2nd best	2 00
Duncan McFarland, mare and colt, 3rd best	1 00
Duncan McFarland, bull over 2 years, best	3 00
Samuel Johnston, bull over 2 years, 2nd best	2 00
John Williams, bull over 2 years, 3rd best	1 00
Obadiah Hopkins, bull from 1 to 2 years, best	2 00
James Smith, bull from 1 to 2 years, 2nd best	1 00
Duncan McFarland, milch cow, best	3 00
James Vanalstine, milch cow, 2nd best	2 00
Thomas McCormack, milch cow, 3rd best	1 00
Duncan McFarland, two-year-old heifer, best	2 00
Duncan McFarland, two-year-old heifer, 2nd best	1 50
John Williams, two-year-old heifer, 3rd best	1 00
Aaron Upper, one-year-old heifer, best	1 50
Andrew Upper, one-year old heifer, 2nd best	1 00
Robert M. Wilkerson, steer, according to age, best	2 00
Peter Upper, steer, according to age, 2nd best	1 50
Andrew Upper, steer, according to age, 3rd best	1 00
William Vanderburgh, calf, according to age, best	1 50
Thoinas McCormack, calf, according to age, 2nd best	1 00
John McCoppin, calf, according to age, 3rd best	50
Andrew Upper, working oxen, best	3 00
Andrew Upper, working oxen, 2nd best	1 00
William Ash, ram, fine wool, best	3 00
William Ash, ram, fine wool, 2nd best	2 00
Wellington Smith, ram, coarse wool, best	3 00
William Ash, ram, coarse wool, 2nd best	2 00
Rev. T. B. Fuller, three ewes, best	2 00
Wellington Smith, three ewes, 2nd best	1 00
Wellington Smith, three lambs, best	2 00
John Shriner, three lambs, 2nd best	1 00
Rev. T. B. Fuller, three boars, best	3 00
William Moore, three boars, 2nd best	2 00
Wellington Smith, three boars, 3rd best	1 00
William Wright, breeding sow and pigs, best	3 00
Ephraim Hopkins, two pigs under one year old, best	2 00
Jonathan Doan, two bushels of wheat, best	1 00
Robert M. Wilkerson, 10 lbs. of butter, best	1 00
Alexander Page, 10 lbs. of butter, 2nd best	60
William Vanderburgh, 10 lbs. of butter, 3rd best	50
Alexander Page, half-bushel of potatoes, best	25
Wellington Smith, half-bushel of turnips, best	25

Alexander Page, half-bushel of onions, best	50
John Williams, half-bushel of timothy seed, best	50
John Morley, plough, best	3 00
Wellington Smith, plough, 2nd best	2 00
Wellington Smith, harrow, best	2 00
Wellington Smith, turning drill, best	1 00
Duncan McFarland, scarifier, best	1 00
Alexander Page, 10 lbs. of cheese, best	1 00
Peter Upper, 10 yards of flannel, best	1 00
Wellington Smith, fulled cloth, best	1 00
Andrew Upper, carpeting, best	50
Andrew Upper, coverlets, best	1 00
Alexander Page, six kinds of apples, best	50
John Williams, cabbage, best	15
John Williams, flax seed, best	15
Alexander Page, corn, best	30
James Hilton, corn brooms, best	30
Wellington Smith, cultivator, best	30

The prize list of the last township fair (1897) shows a wonderful increase in the number of entries.*

* See Appendix for 1897 prize list.

CHAPTER X

THE WELLAND CANALS

Their importance. The Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt. Canal Company formed. First sod turned. Mr. Merritt's speech. Attempt to build an underground canal. Failure of the scheme. Plan to feed the canal from the Chippawa Creek. Impossibility owing to quicksands. Third plan successful. Canal fed from the Grand River. Navigation opened in 1829. Widening of the wooden locks. Government buys the stock. Second enlargement of the old canal. Stone locks built. The new canal begun in 1870. Dimensions. Completion. Cost. Canal tolls. Important vessels. Navigation Season. Sabbath observance. Tolls and freight in 1895. Cataract Power Canal begun in 1897.

Without doubt the greatest work of importance ever undertaken in the township is the Welland Canal. Apart from its value as a piece of engineering, it has a definite local interest, in that it has given to an inland district all the advantages of a lake port. By its construction, Thorold, Allanburgh and Port Robinson were all brought into existence, and to it all their business enterprises are due ; for not only does it offer an easy means of transportation, but its great water powers have attracted or developed many important industries. And thus, in the midst of one of the finest fruit districts in the world, we have the uncommon feature of several manufacturing towns and villages.

For a long time it had been thought possible to create a water-way through the Niagara Peninsula, and thus to overcome the great obstacle to continuous travel presented by the Niagara Falls ; but it was the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt of St. Catharines who brought forward a definite plan that resulted in the actual construction of the Welland Canal. Mr. Merritt owned a mill on the Twelve Mile Creek at St. Catharines, but in dry seasons there was not enough water to turn the wheel, so he conceived of a scheme by which the stream might be fed through an artificial channel from the Welland or Chippawa River. In 1818, he and some friends went

over the proposed route, and afterwards Mr. Merritt submitted his plans to the Government. The Legislature became interested in the project, and voted £2,000 to have the land more correctly surveyed. They decided, however, that the course suggested by Mr. Merritt was too near the frontier, and all this money was spent, therefore, upon surveying a less practicable route from the Grand River to Burlington Bay, a distance of fifty miles.

In 1823 Mr. Merritt, influenced by the success of the Erie Canal in New York state, made another attempt to put his plan in operation. A number of persons furnished funds to have the old route surveyed by a competent engineer, named Hiram Tibbetts. The Welland Canal Company was then organized, with a stock of £40,000, shares being £12, 10s. each. Mr. George Keefer was elected President. The chief shareholders were: George Keefer, Thomas Merritt, George Adams, William Chisholm, Joseph Smith, Paul Shipman, John DeCou and William Hamilton Merritt. The Company was incorporated by an act passed in January, 1824. On the last day of November of the same year, the first sod was turned near the present village of Allanburgh. About two hundred persons were present at this formal opening of the work. Mr. Merritt's speech on this occasion well explains the benefits that would result from the construction of the canal. We give his speech in full:

Having been appointed an agent by the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to manage the affairs for the time being, they have honored me with an opportunity of addressing you at this time, and I assure you that nothing could afford me greater satisfaction, were I not conscious, from want of ability and from not being in the habit of public speaking, that I shall fall far short of doing common justice to the occasion. We are assembled here this day for the purpose of removing the first earth from a canal which will, by the shortest distance, connect the greatest extent of inland waters in the whole world; and it gives me peculiar pleasure to find that the line of this canal has been located in this neighborhood, the inhabitants of which have turned out on all occasions with a zeal and alacrity worthy of the undertaking. Their homes have been open at all times, and to their personal exertions we are greatly indebted for its speedy commencement. You are now, gentlemen, about to receive the just and well-merited rewards for your time and hospitality. The first attempt that was made to level this route was in 1818. A meeting was held at the Beaverdams, a plan drawn out,

and a petition sent to the Legislature, requesting that they would send an engineer to explore the route. Its advantages were not at that time fully comprehended, and our request was not attended to.

In 1818 the Legislature appropriated a sum of money to explore the country between Lakes Erie and Ontario. Commissioners were appointed, to whom we applied, stating the natural advantages of the route, and requesting that it should be explored. They considered it too near the frontier, and we were again disappointed. Having failed in our applications, we were sensible that if we did not make use of great personal exertion we could never bring the subject properly before the public. We were fully aware of the supposed magnitude of the undertaking; we were sensible that the personal interest of the capital and talent of the district was against us, and that we had no co-operation to expect from them, which the result fully proved. Every attempt has been made to get this project taken up by able hands, but not one individual of extensive capital in the province, or in any high official station, has given it the least assistance, except the Hon. John H. Dunn. He came forward at an early day, and has given us his steady and warmest support. At the same time we were conscious that if disinterested capitalists were aware of the natural facilities of the route, the simple fact of uniting so great an extent of waters at so trifling an expense would be a sufficient inducement for them to embark in it. We therefore determined to depend on others no longer, but to apply our own shoulders to the wheel, and set about it in good earnest. A subscription paper was made out at the April session, 1823, a small sum of money raised, an engineer employed and a report of the same laid before the public on the 10th of May. An act of incorporation was obtained at the next sitting of the Legislature in February, 1824. Subscriptions were made at Quebec and this place, in May following, to the amount of nearly \$50,000. It was our intention at that time to follow it up immediately, and to commence the work at this point in June last. However, as some gentlemen in this district, who were wholly misinformed respecting the situation of the route, thought it proper to write stating the whole scheme to be entirely visionary, and that it would most probably result in a total loss to the subscribers, we were under the necessity of suspending operations until surveys and reports were obtained by different engineers, which have already been published, and which have given perfect satisfaction. We then sent to New York and obtained the aid required to cover the first estimates, and have now put this part of the line under contract, as was the original design. We have had difficulties and prejudices to contend with, but not so many as we apprehended; and taking everything into consideration, we have commenced as soon as could be reasonably expected. A report having been circulated that the stockholders in Quebec refuse to pay the amount of

their subscriptions, we beg leave to read an extract of a paper received from the Committee in Quebec, through our agents, Messrs. Irvine, McNought & Co., addressed to the President, George Keefer, Esq.:

"SIR—At a general meeting of the stockholders in the District of Quebec, held on Monday last, the reports, letter and documents received from you and Mr. Merritt were submitted, and the whole gave great satisfaction. The general meeting, having every confidence in the judgment, discretion and prudent management of the Directors in conducting the general concerns of the Welland Canal Company, as well as in the economical expenditure of the funds confided to their discretion, have withdrawn the restrictions heretofore thought necessary. The directors need not entertain any doubt of the due payment by the stockholders. They mention this, not only with a view to satisfying the public, but more especially the contractors, as we wish them to retain every confidence in the Directors, and to rest assured of the punctual fulfilment of our engagements in Quebec of the instalments when called for, their doubts in the expediency and advantage of the undertaking being quite removed ; and as already stated, in the integrity of your management they rest with implicit reliance."

There still remains about \$30,000 to be subscribed to fill up the amount of our capital. It was the wish of the Directors to have \$100,000 taken up in the provinces, and \$50,000 elsewhere, that we might have a greater interest in a work that so materially concerns us. We hope and trust that every farmer and inhabitant within the influence of this canal will make himself interested in the undertaking, by subscribing for more or less shares. It will be a peculiar satisfaction to you, one and all, to go to your own mills and machinery,—everything you take to them will be putting money in your own pockets. We wish this stock to become general, and you may be sure if you let this opportunity pass, you will have reason to regret it. There is not the least doubt but it will be the most profitable description of stock. This is the opinion of almost every intelligent man who has given himself the trouble thoroughly to examine the subject. J. B. Yates, Esq., has taken stock to the value of \$30,000, and Mr. Alfred Hovey, \$10,000. These gentlemen have no interest in the country whatever ; but have taken it for no other object than the returns they are hereafter to receive. Gentlemen, this canal, from its peculiar and most favorable situation, will be the means of creating within itself, or by its own construction, a greater amount of transportation than will pay the interest of the capital expended, over and above the transit it will draw from Lake Erie and the profits of its hydraulic situation. It is well known to you that the banks of the River Welland and the Grand River abound with an inexhaustible supply of pine timber, now useless, which will be floated down to our establishments, converted into lumber, and

transported to the entrance of the American canal at Tonawanda, where it must ever find a constant and ready demand, as their borders are destitute of that article. There are likewise important quarries of the purest white gypsum, or plasters, on the borders of the Grand River, which will soon become a profitable article of commerce. Staves can be conveyed thence to Lake Ontario for \$2.00 or \$3.00 a thousand. All the produce from the most remote townships of that river and west of it, which now goes to Burlington, will come through this canal. The transit of these articles, and many more too numerous to mention, will be created by its construction; besides thousands of barrels of flour, which will be drawn from the surrounding country to its mills. By entering the mouth of the Grand River one month earlier every spring, we shall draw all the early transit from the American shore, even should they join their own canal again at Tonawanda. This is an advantage of the greatest importance, and one that this will ever retain, as nature has placed such a barrier to the entrance at Buffalo, by the ice, that with all their enterprise and ingenuity they will never be able to overcome it. In case it should hereafter be found expedient, by the construction of one lock with a four-foot lift at Fort Erie or Waterloo, and making a tow-path on the Niagara or Chippawa Rivers, which can be accomplished at a small expense, vessels can be towed of any burthen from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. This peninsula is wholly destitute of a situation for rivers that can even be considered mercantile, the Falls of Niagara excepted. This canal, having the Niagara for its feeder, at the commencement will afford the best and most numerous situations for machinery within the same distance in America; wet or dry, warm or cold, we always have the same abundant and steady supply of water, which will be alternately made use of without any detriment to transportation, until its termination in Lake Ontario. The very idea of those contemplated improvements has a tendency to exhilarate our spirits. Instead of remaining in this dull, supine state, in which we have been for years past, we shall mingle in the bustle and active scenes of business; our commodities will be enhanced in value, and a general tide of prosperity will be witnessed on the whole line and surrounding country. In short, gentlemen, we are situated in a country favored with every advantage, in soil, climate and situation; its resources remain only to be known to draw men of capital amongst us; and we trust, now that improvements have commenced, it will increase, and that we may witness the same spirit of enterprise here that our neighbors, the Americans, possess in so eminent a degree. We have now stated the local advantages of this canal, and the reasonable expectation we have that it will become a profitable speculation to the shareholders. You may think we are hazarding a bold assertion; but I verily believe it to be as great a national object to the Province as the Erie Canal is to the State of New York. They have

appropriated \$8,000,000 for the purpose of connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River or the ocean ; we shall expect the same object for one-fiftieth part of the money, and shall reap equal if not superior advantages by the Welland. This canal is the commencement of a similar undertaking ; it is the most important link in that chain of communication which we hope to see effected within three years. We remove the only natural barrier of importance—the Falls of Niagara. The rapids between Prescott and Lachine command the next consideration. If the subject is properly before the Legislature of the two provinces this winter, it can be commenced the year following. There is nothing novel, new or intricate in the undertaking, or the method to be pursued. Let us only follow the plan adopted by that celebrated and enlightened statesman, De Witt Clinton, and it will succeed without taxing the country one farthing. If they can make a canal 300 miles without taxation, I trust we can do the same for 50 miles by following similar means. When we contemplate the natural advantages we possess over the Americans in our water communication, it is astonishing to think of the apathy and indifference that have hitherto prevailed among us on this subject. If we enquire the cause, nine-tenths of us would blame the Government. There never was a more erroneous idea. We are ever inclined to move the burden from our own shoulders, and can only blame ourselves. Nor ought we to suppose that our governors are as immediately interested in any part or portion of the country as the inhabitants who are living on the spot. If you were asked in what branch of the Legislature should those measures emanate, you would readily answer, the branch composed of the Commons ; they are sent from amongst us ; their interest is ours, and if we do not find exertion among them, where are we to look for it ? Show me a measure that has passed that body for the improvement of the country, and you will find it has received the concurrence and sanction of the other branches. It is a rare occurrence that measures of great national improvement originate from the administration of the Government. It was not the Governor of New York who first recommended the Erie Canal ; it was brought forward by the people, who were the most interested. The system or plan was matured by Mr. Clinton at an early day, and the act finally passed in 1817, during the administration of Governor Tompkins. I mention this circumstance more particularly, as a most unfounded idea is entertained, not only among ourselves, but in the United States, that the cause of our negligence and inattention to the improvement of the country originates in the government of the colony, and has a tendency to prevent people of capital from making it their residence. We shall soon begin to realize the benefit arising from the American canal ; this will create a competition between the rival markets—New York and Montreal or Quebec—and be a general benefit to the whole country above us. All the produce from the American

side will be carried down the St. Lawrence, for we shall have nearly the same advantages in transit as heretofore. It will be the means of more closely uniting the interests of the two Provinces, and increasing their character and reputation abroad. The Directors have reason to believe that they have been fortunate in obtaining contractors every way qualified for the undertaking ; and it is to be hoped in your future choice that you will select men of integrity and perseverance, who will carry on the work as rapidly as under existing circumstances it has commenced, that they may command the perfect confidence of the contractors, and be so fortunate as to obtain contractors who will be entitled to the confidence of their men. In that case, all the branches will harmonize, and there will be no difficulty in completing the all-important undertaking. That it may have a speedy and successful termination, is the most ardent wish of the Welland Canal Company.*

A spade was then given to Mr. Keefer, who turned the first sod, saying : " Gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I remove the first earth from the Welland Canal, and I ardently hope that the work may continue uninterrupted until the whole is completed."

Already, contractors had been engaged for the work ; and hundreds of immigrants, chiefly from Ireland, now came to find employment as laborers. The diggers received only sixty-three cents a day. It is interesting to note that the original projectors of the scheme did not in their wildest hopes look forward to so stupendous an achievement as the new canal. The first idea was to connect the two lakes by means of a boat canal through the valley of the Twelve Mile Creek to the foot of the mountain ridge, while the incline was to be ascended by means of a railway ending at Beaverdams ; from this point a second canal was to be tunneled through the hill that has since been excavated, and is now known as the Deep Cut.† Boats were to enter the tunnel from the Chippawa, a little east of the present village of Port Robinson. Two shafts were sunk ; and while the work went on, two flat boats to be used on this strange route were built. They were known by number, being 1 and 2 of the Erie and Ontario Navigation Company. However, while the workmen were digging down to the level of the tunnel, they came upon a spring of water so great in volume that it swept

* "Biography of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P.

† Mr. Merritt's "Review of the Welland Canal."

off one of their number. Leaving their tools at the bottom, the others escaped as quickly as possible, and ran to the little settlement, reporting that a stream of water as large as a barrel had burst out upon them. At any rate, the stream or spring was important enough to make the company abandon all thoughts of being able to construct an underground canal. The hole still remains beside the Grand Trunk Railway track, about seven-eighths of a mile north of the Port Robinson station, while a gully near the Presbyterian church in the same village is another witness to the excavations made for this route.

The second plan was also to bring the water from the Chippawa Creek; but it was now proposed to dig a channel through the troublesome hill that was to have been tunneled. The work was then all done with pick and shovel, and soon the men found a new difficulty in the quicksands. Slips of so disastrous a nature occurred that the company gave up the plan of bringing the water from the Chippawa, and decided to connect the canal with the Grand River, which is on a much higher level. They were better able to do this now, as in February, 1827, the Legislature of Upper Canada had taken stock to the amount of £50,000, and had also made a grant to the company of 13,000 acres of land in the township of Wainfleet, while the Government of Lower Canada had invested £25,000 in the project. Just when the quicksands interfered with the work, it was estimated that the construction was so far advanced that in ten days the waters of the Chippawa could have flowed through the Deep Cut.

Experienced engineers were employed to survey a route from Caledonia to Port Robinson. They pronounced it perfectly practicable to bring the water from the Grand River, but estimated the cost at £25,000 more than the company then had on hand. Nevertheless, as the canal between Lake Erie and the Chippawa was already completed, the Directors determined to undertake the work in a new direction. At the present town of Welland an aqueduct was built over the Chippawa River, while a dam was constructed across the Grand River at Dunnville, and by means of an artificial channel called the Feeder the pent-up waters of the latter



B. H. Lemon, M. D., 1878



L. L. Palmer, M. D., 1877



John Grenville, 1879-80



Wm. McCleary, 1887-8



Alex. Fraser, 1885-6



James Lawson, 1889-90



Wm. Williams, 1893-4



George Turner, 1891-2

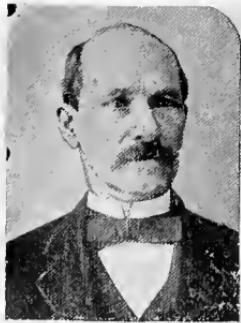


A. McClenchy, 1895



Wm. McGill, 1896

MAYORS OF THOROLD



John H. Wilson, May.



Wm. Monroe, Reeve



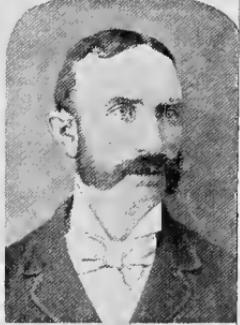
P. C. Creegan, Deputy-Reeve



Samuel Campbell



James Weeks



Thos. D. McBride



James McDonald



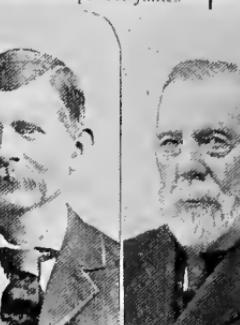
Capt. H. James



Thos. Foley



W. R. Cave



J. Weldon



W. T. Fish, Clerk



Wm. J. Dougan, Treas.

THOROLD TOWN COUNCIL, 1897

THOROLD TOWN COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, 1898



James Snerdon St. G. E. Tracy W. L. Felker L. McMann Thos Collen E. P. Foley A. Martin, Chief
W. T. Fish, Clerk P. C. Creegan, Reeve Joseph Battle, Mayor T. D. McBride J. Weldon W. J. Dougan, Treas.
of Police



Margaret, wife of
John Hoover

Elmina, daughter of
John and Mrs. Hoover

Margaret Elmina
wife of T. F. Pattison
and granddaughter of
Mrs. John Hoover

Mary Elmina, daughter
of T. F. and Mrs. Pattison
and great-granddaughter
of Mrs. John Hoover



THOROLD TOWN HALL



"The Locusts," the residence of the late Peter Hoover, built in
year 1825. Directly opposite this house is the field where
the harness was cut off the horses while John
Hoover was ploughing in 1812



Monument erected by the
people of the county of Oxford
to the memory of Malcolm
McKenzie, who fell at Ridgeway
June 2, 1866, aged 27 years



The Front Street of Allanburgh

stream were thus brought to the Deep Cut. The great volume of water kept the banks in their places, and it was now possible to dredge out the bottom where the quicksands had refused to yield to pick and shovel. The canal was thus connected with the Chippawa River, and in this way two outlets were given to it—one through the Chippawa into the Niagara River, not far from its source, and thence into Lake Erie at Buffalo; and the other through the Feeder and the Grand River to the same lake at Dunnville. With this connection it was easy to lock boats down from the level of the canal to that of the Chippawa Creek, and thus a great difficulty was surmounted, for it would have been impossible to dig low enough through the quicksands to be able to feed the canal from the creek.

On the 30th of November, 1829, the first two vessels, the *Ann and Jane* of Toronto, and the *R. H. Boughton* of Youngstown (N. Y.) passed up the canal from Port Dalhousie. All along the way the people turned out to witness this great event, which was celebrated with due honor. After some discussion on the question of precedence, it was decided that the British vessel should lead. The canal laborers themselves took turns in towing the boats, which were covered with flags. At Port Robinson, these vessels were let in through the guard locks to the Chippawa River, and then passed on to Lake Erie, thus formally opening the canal.

As the locks and their gates were all made of wood, it has become common in these days of greater hydraulic achievements to refer to this modest beginning as the "wooden canal." Some of the first locks were only fourteen feet wide, but these were afterwards enlarged.

This new line of travel, which diverted commerce from the frontier, was by no means approved of by the inhabitants of Niagara-on-the-lake, then the chief town in the district. For many years it was the cause of great jealousy between this old port and the new city of St. Catharines.

The support of the Government in the interests of the canal was obtained chiefly by the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Strachan, then a member of the Legislative Council, and of Chief Justice McLean, at that time Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Already half a million pounds had been spent on the work, and much more money was needed for improvements; so, in 1842, the Government bought out all the share-holders and assumed entire control of the canal. The channel was at once enlarged, and a new waterway was dug from Welland Junction to Port Colborne on Lake Erie. This formed the first direct connection between the two inland seas. The long level between Allanburgh and Port Colborne was still fed from the Grand River, and therefore vessels had to be locked *down* into Lake Erie as well as into Lake Ontario. In 1843, stone locks 150 ft. long by 26 ft. 6 in. wide replaced the old wooden ones. Lock number 1 at Port Dalhousie, lock 2 at St. Catharines, and one at Allanburgh were 200 feet long and 45 feet wide. At each of these, vessels could be lowered eight and a half feet to the next level, and thus the descent from the Grand River level was easily made. A waste-weir for each lock served as a regulator for the water. The aqueduct at Welland was rebuilt of stone, its length being 316 feet and its width 45 feet, while a depth of 10 feet 8 inches allowed it to serve for either the Grand River or the Lake Erie level. The length from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie was twenty-seven and one-fifth miles, and this constituted the old Welland Canal.

In 1870 the Government began the construction of what is called the new canal. From Port Dalhousie to Allanburgh, a distance of ten miles, an entirely new waterway was made, running east of St. Catharines and Thorold, its greatest distance from the old one at any point being a mile and a-half. At Allanburgh it joined the old canal, and from that place to Port Colborne the channel was enlarged. The total length is now twenty-six and three-quarter miles. The summit has been reduced from the Grand River to the level of Lake Erie, and from Port Colborne to Allanburgh there is no descent. From the latter point to Lake Ontario there is a fall of $326\frac{3}{4}$ feet, which is overcome by twenty-five stone locks 270 feet long by 45 feet wide. The canal is 100 feet wide at the bottom, and has a depth of 14 feet. The depth was at first 12 feet, but the banks were raised 2 feet. The aqueduct over the Welland river is considered one of the finest pieces of masonry on the continent.

At Thorold the canal is crossed by the Niagara Central Railway bridge, and a little south of the town the Welland branch of the Grand Trunk Railway has another bridge over it. The Great Western branch passes under the canal; its tunnel is 713 feet long, including the approaches, as it describes a curve of nearly one and a half feet radius. The width is 16 feet, while the height of the centre of the arch from the ground is 18 feet. At a short distance north of this tunnel there is another culvert, through which a road passes. In 1884 the whole work was completed, the entire cost having been \$13,000,000.

The locks and bridges are all lighted by gas.

Since the completion of the canal the towns along its banks, with the exception of Merritton, have all shown a decrease in population and in business energy. The water power on the new canal has never yet been rented, although many applications have been made for it.

Until July 1st, 1895, there was a collector of canal tolls at Port Robinson, but now the tolls are paid at the terminal ports. Most of the sailing vessels are towed through the canal by tugs belonging to the towing union, which pay an annual toll of \$30.00. Sailing vessels pay two and a quarter cents a ton. The toll for a raft of saw logs is eight cents on the standard log (250 feet).

Some of the largest boats that pass through from lake to lake are the *Frost*, *Rosemount*, *St. Lawrence* and the whalebacks—*Joseph L. Colby* and *Charles Wetmore*,—each of which completely fills a lock. The C. P. R. ironclads were obliged to go through in sections. Perhaps the most interesting vessels that have ever been brought up the canal were the Spanish caravels, the *Nina*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa Maria*, which passed through on their way to Chicago for the World's Fair, while the New Bedford whaling vessel bound for the same port also attracted a great deal of attention. Of the private yachts many are admired for their handsome equipment, but the most important one, because of association, was the *Evangeline*, the missionary boat sent out from England by the Prince of Wales for the use of Bishop Sullivan in Algoma diocese, and manned entirely by Ojibbeway Indians. In 1866 the British navy was

represented in the Welland canal by Her Majesty's Ships, *Heron*, *Cherub* and *Britomart*, which passed through in order to protect the shores of the upper lakes from the Fenians. In 1895 an American vessel bound for Cuba passed down the canal, and it was only when she was safely out of Canadian waters that her ultimate destination was known; she had been fitted out at a United States port for filibustering service on the coast of Cuba. In December, 1897, the United States man-of-war, *Yantic*, was allowed to go through, as she carried no guns and her government had promised that she should be used merely as a training ship at Detroit.

The regular navigation season on the canal usually extends from the middle of April until the middle of November. A few lock-tenders are, however, kept on duty for a longer period, in order that vessels may go through as long as the canal is free of ice, and very often the boats are able to run until Christmas.

Until 1845 vessels were locked through on Sundays, but in that year a lawsuit was brought against the Government, with the result that the Sabbath Observance law was strictly enforced on the canal until 1876. Those chiefly instrumental in bringing this about were John Ker, William James, William Beatty and the Rev. T. B. Fuller. From 1876 until 1897 the canal has been closed on Sundays only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. Now, in accordance with the new Sabbath Observance law, the locks are closed for twenty-four hours.

In 1895 the total number of vessels passing through the canal was 2222, while the amount of freight transported was 869,595 tons. The tolls collected amounted to \$138,713.64.

In 1895 469,779 tons of freight were carried through the canal from one United States port to another.

A full description of the vessels and their cargoes is given in the Appendix.

On the 20th of October, 1897, the first sod was turned on the Cataract Power Canal, a new waterway which is to be fed from the old Welland canal at Allanburgh. The channel is to be used merely to convey the water from Lake Erie level to a point in the Niagara escarpment a short distance east of DeCew Falls. Here

the water will be dropped through immense steel tubes to a reservoir on the plain below, where the water power thus generated will be converted into electricity. The channel will be about 40 feet wide, and will have an average depth of 7 feet. Its total length will be four and one-third miles. The volume of water will have a fall of about 240 feet at the northern terminus of the canal, and thus about 6,000 horse power will be developed by the descent. This power will be transmitted to various points by means of electricity, but it is expected that most of it will be used at Hamilton.

Below the fall, the Twelve-mile Creek will be utilized as a tail-race to convey the waters of the canal to Lake Ontario.

The canal company is composed chiefly of Hamilton men, the President being the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario.

It is estimated that this power canal will cost about \$450,000, and much of this money will be spent within Thorold township.

CHAPTER XI

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Parish and town officers. Lieutenants of counties. Township Act of 1835. Office of Town Warden restored in 1838. The first entry in Thorold Township Book. Return of roads laid out in 1796. Later roads in the Township. Municipal Act of 1841. Thorold members of the old Niagara District Council. List of Wardens of Welland County chosen from Thorold Township. Important by-law affecting the Township. By-laws passed by the Thorold Town and Village Councils.

"The system of local Government in Ontario may be looked upon as nearly perfect, and certainly the best in the whole world."

—Sir Charles Dilke, "Problems of Great Britain," p. 66.

In 1793 an act was passed by the Parliament of Upper Canada "to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers." As the town meeting was regarded with distrust as the seed-bed of revolution, the authors of this act sought to limit its authority to local matters of petty importance, and therefore defined the duties of all elective officers. The officers named were "a clerk, two assessors, a collector, not less than two nor more than six overseers of highways, one or more pound-keepers and two town-wardens." The duties of the clerk were defined as being "to make a true and complete list of every male and female inhabitant within the limits of his parish, town or township, and to return the same to the justices of the peace, so that they may produce the said list at the general quarter sessions in the month of April to be holden," and "to enter and record all such matters as shall relate to such parish, town or township, and shall appertain to his office, which records shall be faithfully and carefully kept and preserved by such clerk, and by him delivered to his successor duly nominated and appointed." The assessors were to "assess all such rates and taxes as shall be imposed by any act or acts of the legislature of this province, and be

payable by the inhabitants thereof." The collector was to "demand and receive from the inhabitant householders such rates and taxes as may be due and payable from the inhabitants in respect of the matters aforesaid." The duties of overseers of the highways were described as being "to oversee and perform such things as shall be directed by any act to be passed touching or concerning the highways and roads in this province, which said overseers shall also serve the office of fence-viewers." The town or church-wardens were "as a corporation, to represent the whole inhabitants of the township or parish, and as such may have a property in goods or chattels of, or belonging to, the said parish, and shall and may sue, prosecute, or defend in all presentments, indictments, or actions, for or on the behalf of the inhabitants of the said parish." They acted as overseers of the poor and as guardians of orphan children, whom they were empowered by a subsequent act to bind out as apprentices. It was further enacted that "as soon as there shall be any church built for the performance of divine service according to the use of the Church of England, with a parson or minister duly appointed thereto, then the said inhabitant householders shall choose and nominate one person, and the said parson or minister shall nominate one other person, which persons shall jointly serve the office of church-warden."

The terms parish and township, it will be observed, are used to designate the same local division, and the office of church warden appears to have been purely temporal in its functions.

This act continued in force with slight alterations for almost half a century.

Municipal organizations were intimately connected with that of the militia. The inhabitants of each township were enrolled in one or more companies, and officers appointed to command them. This measure was conducted, however, on very different lines from that already described. "In order to promote an aristocracy most necessary in this country," wrote Lieut.-Governor Simcoe (4th November, 1792) "I have appointed lieutenants to the most populous counties, which I mean to extend from time to time, and have given them recommendatory powers for the militia and magistracy, as is usual in England."

In 1835 a new Township Act was passed authorizing the inhabitants of each township to elect three commissioners, to whom were transferred many of the duties hitherto performed by the justices in quarter sessions respecting the maintenance of the highways. The office of town wardens was then abolished, and only one assessor was to be elected in future. In 1838 the situation of municipal affairs was described by Charles Buller in these terms : "In Upper Canada there appears to exist a systematic, comprehensive and popular organization of the townships. The people of these districts are entrusted with the freest election of municipal officers ; but the officers thus chosen seem to be entrusted with hardly any of the powers which are necessary for a really efficient municipal government. The inhabitants of these townships appear to have a very popular choice of nearly useless functionaries, and a very perfect municipal machinery exists without being rendered available for the most important municipal purposes."

In 1838 the acts respecting the election of township officers were again amended. The office of commissioner was abolished and that of town warden restored. Some of the duties of commissioners in respect to the roads and bridges devolved upon the wardens, the number of whom was increased to three. They became guardians of the poor and of orphan children, and were required to report to the magistrates of the district any dangerous lunatic who might be found at large. They were requested to audit the accounts of the clerk, who was made the treasurer of all fines, commutation money in lieu of militia service, and all sums arising from the assessment of wild lands. As before, the wardens were created a corporate body to represent the whole of the inhabitants of the township.

The first entry in the Thorold Township book was made in 1799, but there is evidence to show that town-officers had been elected several years before. The following extracts refer to the first roads made in the township :

Return of roads and highways laid out by us, Isaae Swayze and Thomas Welsh, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, as follows, that is to say : Beginning for a road laid out across the Township

of Thorold, in the vicinity of the river Welland, formerly called the Chippawa, at or very near to a maple tree marked on four sides, standing on or very near to the easternmost side line of the Township of Thorold, and on the easternmost side of the lands (granted) by the Crown to Peter Misener, and thence extending through the said Peter Misener's field on the highest and best ground for that purpose as near as circumstances will admit to the house and barn of said Peter Misener, so as to meet the old road or path on the east side of the bridge, thence extending westerly along the said road or path to or near the back or north side of Leonard Misener's barn, thence extending across Leonard Misener's fields westerly on a ridge of high ground to wood lands of said Leonard Misener, still extending westerly on the highest and best ground for the purpose of crossing Williams' creek, a little below the bridge, thence still extending westerly on the highest and best ground to a marked black oak sapling standing near the north west corner of Camp's field, thence still extending westerly on the highest and best land for that purpose to a small marked beech and an ironwood standing on the north side of Jonathan Silverthorn's branch, thence still extending westerly on the highest and best land for that purpose to a marked beech tree standing near the north west side of a field called Templeton's field, thence extending westerly on the highest and best ground for that purpose through Thomas Welsh's plantation to the creek by and to the southward of James Burger's house, thence still extending westerly through James Burger's plantation and to the westernmost side of the Township of Thorold.

Given under our hands and seals this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six.

THOS. WELSH, J. P.
ISAAC SWAYZE, J. P.

True copy, GARRET VANDERBURGH, T. C.

Recorded by me, Obadiah Hopkins, by a return to me by

Isaac Swayze, Thos. Welsh, J. P. }
Upper Canada, Home District, to wit : }

Return of a road or highway by us, Thomas Welsh and Isaac Swayze, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the district aforesaid, beginning where a road formerly opened and at present used by the consent of the inhabitants, leading from David Secord's grist-mill in Pelham and extending thence on said road or as near thereto as the ground will admit, through the plantation of Abraham Overholt, of Henry Damude, of Adam Dennis, Jonathan

Hagar, Israel Swayze, and to the township line between the Township of Thorold and Newark, near Philip Midler's.

Given under our hands and seals this tenth day of November, 1796.

ISAAC SWAYZE, J. P.

THOMAS WELSH, J. P.

True copy.

GARRET VANDERBURGH, T. C.

Return to me, Obadiah Hopkins, Town Clerk for the Township of Thorold, of a road laid out by Isaac Swayze J. P. and Thomas Welsh, J. P. which I have put on record according to the return made by I. S., T. W., Esqr's.

Home District, Upper Canada.

Return of a road laid out by us, Isaac Swayze, Thomas Welsh, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the district aforesaid, beginning at Thomas Welsh's, Esq'r. landing on the north side of the river Welland, in the Township of Thorold, and extending thence in a direct line, as near as the ground will admit for that purpose, toward the southwest angle of the said Township of Thorold.

Given under our hands and seals this the tenth day of November, 1796.

ISAAC SWAYZE, J. P.

THOMAS WELSH, J. P.

True copy.

GARRET VANDERBURGH, T. C.

By an order from David Secord and John McKerline, Esqr's, to me directed, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1803, to record a road or highway through the Township of Thorold, beginning at the east side of the said township, on the concession line between the third and fourth concession on a due course until it intersects a road or highway leading to Darling's Mill, to be described as follows: Between Jacob Upper's on the north, Benajah Williams' on the south, and through George Couke's, between R. Wilkerson on the north and James Nevills' on the south, between Paul Crips, Anthony Upper, Thaddeus Davis, Hall Davis on the north, and William Lee, John Vanderburgh, Hiram Vanderburgh, Herman Van Alstine on the south, thence between the glebe on the north and Ezekiel Younglove, thence George Miller, George Keefer, and Adam Dennis on the north, and on the south Stephen Seburn, George Hoover, Aaron Dennis, until it intersects the road leading to John Darling's grist mill.

Recorded by me,

JOHN HILL, T. C.

True copy.

GARRET VANDERBURGH, T. C.

By an order from David Secord and John Reily, Esqr's, to me directed this 27th day of October, 1802, to record a road laid out from a corner of W. H. Lee in the township of (Thorold) running

due north of a line between Isaac Ostrander and Peter Ostrander, and between Robert Wilkerson's and John Kelly's lot to Elisha Edwards' blacksmith shop, thence east along the road leading to the falls to a line between Robert Wilkerson's and George Couke's, due north to the corner of George Miller's fields, thence northeast across by his consent to a road leading from the Beaver Dam, by Philip Metler's to Queenston.

Done the 8th day of April by the oath of twelve freeholders, according to law.

Given under our hands this 17th day of October, 1802.

DAVID SECORD, J. P.

JOHN REILY, J. P.

JOHN HILL, T. C.

True copy. GARRET VANDERBURGH, T. C.

We, the Honourable Robert Hamilton, Thomas Dickson, Esqr's, two Commissioners for the District of Niagara, do certify: On Monday, the 27th day of April, 1801, a jury of freeholders in the Township of Thorold declared the concession line unfit for a highway, therefore we declare the road at that time leading from Upper's by the Beaver Dams, by Decow's mill, to John Brown's, to be a road according to law.

Witness our hands and seals at Queenston, this 23rd day of March, 1805.

ROBERT HAMILTON, J. P.

THOMAS DICKSON, J. P.

To the Town Clerk of Thorold:

Recorded by me, John Hill, this tenth day of June, 1805, Town Clerk for the Township of Thorold.

Niagara District } To John Hill, Clerk of the Township of Thorold :

Whereas, for the accommodation of travellers, it is necessary to open and work the road on the concession line leaving Chippawa Creek between the house of Elijah Shotwell and that of John Smith, then extending west until it shall intersect the township line, thence on the said township line south to Chippawa Creek, and the same to be worked in future by the inhabitants of the Townships of Thorold and Pelham. This order you will enter in the town book in your care, and make the same public, that the constable presiding at the next town meeting, to be holden on the first Monday of March next, put in nomination the pathmasters necessary to carry it into execution.

Given under our hands and seals at Willoughby, this fifteenth day of February, 1806.

SAMUEL STREET, J. P.

AMOS CHAPMAN, J. P.

Recorded by me, February 16th, 1806, John Hill, Clerk for the Township of Thorold.

In 1841 a very important municipal act was passed, establishing in Upper Canada District Councils with authority to make by-laws in regard to roads and streets, bridges, public buildings, for the establishment and support of schools, and for defraying the expenses of the administration of justice. The District of Niagara as then constituted consisted of the twenty-two townships subsequently composing the counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand. Thorold was allowed to elect two members for the District Council, and was represented for seven years by the following persons :

Robert Hobson and Duncan McFarland,	1842-4
George Keefer and Duncan McFarland,	1845-7
Wm. B. Hendershot and Duncan McFarland,	1848
Wm. B. Hendershot and Dilly Coleman,	1849

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland were not separated until 1856, but a Provisional Council for the County of Welland was organized in 1850. The warden was chosen from Thorold Township in the following years :

1862.	Warden, Robert Coulter, Reeve of Thorold Township.
1863.	" " "
1864.	" " "
1868.	" David Killins, "
1883.	" Alexander Fraser, Reeve of Thorold Town.
1884.	" Wm. McCleary, Deputy-reeve of Thorold Town.
1893.	" C. B. Bennet, Reeve of Thorold Township.

The most important by-law affecting the township appears in the records as follows :

A meeting of the freeholders and householders of the Township of Thorold was held at the town hall, Allanburgh, the 10th day of March, 1855, to consider the propriety of building a macadamized road from Thorold Village to the limits of the township at Port Robinson and to obtain the sanction and support of the various towns and villages to carry the same to Port Colborne.

At a meeting of the qualified municipal electors of the Township of Thorold, held at the town hall, Allanburgh, the 29th day of September, 1855, in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of passing the by-law for raising £5,000, by way of loan for the stock taken in the Port Robinson and Thorold

macadamized road. A poll was taken, and the majority in favor of the by-law was 17.

The most important by-laws passed by the Thorold town and village councils have been as follows :

By-law passed on November 8th, 1852, to loan the St. Catharines, Thorold and Suspension Bridge Road Company the sum of \$8,000.

A by-law to authorize the St. Catharines and Welland Canal Gas Company to lay down pipes, etc., in the Village of Thorold, was passed March 26th, 1855.

Passed, May 11th, 1855, a by-law to donate £100 to the Patriotic fund.

A by-law establishing a market in the Village of Thorold was passed December 13th, 1856.

February 18th, 1873—By-law for \$6,000 for the building of a High School.

May 4th, 1874—By-law passed to impound animals running at large.

An act to incorporate the Town of Thorold assented to 21st December, 1874.

Voted on June 29th, 1877, and carried—By-law to raise \$8,000 to purchase a steam fire-engine; by-law finally passed, July 3rd, 1877.

By-law establishing fire limits passed April 15th, 1878.

By-law regulating the market fees, on May 8th, 1882

A by-law to authorize the corporation of the Town of Thorold to aid the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway by guaranteeing the payment of interest only on \$20,000 of debentures for twenty years, was passed January 12th, 1885.

A by-law to raise by way of loan \$3,000, for the purpose of purchasing a plot of ground for a cemetery, was passed January 18th, 1886.

A by-law to raise by way of loan \$8,000, for erecting and operating an electric light plant, passed July 29th, 1887.

A by-law for the issue of \$6,000 debentures, for consolidating the indebtedness of the town, was passed August 19th, 1889.

A by-law to authorize the issue of \$7,000 debentures to consolidate the outstanding indebtedness and to meet current expenses, was passed May 31st, 1890.

CHAPTER XII

CHURCHES

Presbyterian church at Port Robinson. Methodist churches at Beaverdams, Thorold, Allanburgh and Port Robinson. Important ministers. Church of England at Thorold and Port Robinson. Clergy Reserves. Presbyterianism at Beaverdams and Thorold. Roman Catholic churches at Thorold and Port Robinson. Church of England at Fonthill. United Brethren. Baptist church at Thorold. Christian Scientist.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PORT ROBINSON. The oldest congregation in the township, holding regular services, and under the definite care of a pastor, is the Presbyterian church at Port Robinson. Unfortunately, however, the official records of this body were destroyed by fire some years ago, and it is impossible now to procure all the necessary details for a consecutive history of the congregation. The loss is a particularly serious one, as Port Robinson was for many years connected with Stamford, which is supposed to have been the first Presbyterian congregation in Ontario.

Several documents mention 1824 as the date of the building of the brick church which still stands at Port Robinson, although the deed of the land bears the date 1826.

From an article in the *Canada Presbyterian* of March 29th, 1878, we obtain this interesting information regarding early Presbyterian services held in the townships of Stamford and Thorold :

" We find that long before ministers could be had to preach the word, congregations were gathered, and comfortable log churches marked the centres of Presbyterian influence. If the hardy pioneers could not enjoy all the 'ordinances,' they could set up tabernacles in the wilderness, and come together on each returning Sabbath for prayer and praise. The congregation at Stamford, thus originating,

dates the first gathering together for religious worship back to 1785, from about which time, for many years, it was necessarily a kind of Independent Presbyterian Society. The first Presbyterian preaching of which record has been preserved was in 1794. In October of that year the Rev. John Dunn, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Glasgow, came over from Albany, N. Y., where he had been officiating for some time to a Presbyterian congregation. He labored for two years in Stamford and Niagara, and then abruptly left the ministry for more congenial pursuits. There is no evidence of the congregation's being supplied with preaching after Mr. Dunn left until 1801, when the Rev. D. W. Eastman, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Morristown, New Jersey, came with his family, and for a year or more resided at Stamford. He began at once to preach for the Stamford people on stated Sabbaths, and continued to do so until the second American war, sometime in 1814, compelled a discontinuance. In 1804 the Rev. John Burns, a Scotch Secession minister, arrived, and also resided for a time at Stamford. He preached at Stamford, at Niagara, and at the 'German meeting house' near Thorold, alternating at Stamford with Mr. Eastman until the war, and even then the clash of arms did not drive either of these faithful ministers entirely away. As opportunity afforded, they ministered to the suffering and the afflicted, and preached the gospel wherever they could be heard. * * * * * Neither Mr. Eastman nor Mr. Burns preached regularly at Stamford after the war, and it is not known how the church was supplied for several years.

"In May, 1822, the Associate Synod, meeting in the State of New York, appointed Messrs. Beveridge, Hanna and Alexander Bullions to itinerate in Canada three months each or thereabout, the expenses incurred by said mission to be defrayed by the Synod. The occasion of this action was a letter received by Dr. Bullions from a Mr. Orr living in Thorold township, not far from Stamford, requesting the doctor 'or some other of the brethren to take Upper Canada on their way to the Synod of Pittsburgh' and suggesting that 'he wished the services of some brother to preach and administer the ordinance of baptism in his family.' The letter created an impression of greater destitution than really existed, and when, a few

weeks after their appointment, Messrs. Beveridge and Hanna arrived, they were surprised to find a small congregation worshiping in a comfortable church building and enjoying the services of a 'hired preacher' named Wright, who had been with them for several years. * * * *

"Dr. Bullions came afterwards to Canada, and in the latter part of 1822, or early in 1823, the Stamford congregation was formally connected by him with the 'Associate Synod of North America' and placed under the care of the Associate Presbytery at Albany. In 1824 the Rev. David Goodwillie (father of the Rev. D. H. Goodwillie, a subsequent pastor), preached for a time at Stamford by appointment of Synod. * * * In 1825 the Rev. John Russell (afterwards Dr. Russell) was sent by the Presbytery as an ordained missionary to supply at Stamford, and in November of that year he was regularly inducted as the first settled pastor of the congregation. Dr. Russell ministered also to a church at Port Robinson which had been organized by Dr. Bullions and associated with Stamford, holding the pastorate of the two congregations acceptably until he was stricken down by death on the third day of May, 1854, in the fifty-eighth year of his age and the twenty-eighth of his ministry. He possessed intellectual abilities of a high order, preaching with a rareunction, and especially excelling in the gift of prayer. He was known and beloved through all the surrounding country. He was for many years the only minister of the Associate church in Canada, and was chiefly instrumental in 1836 in the formation of the Associate Presbytery of Stamford, as an offshoot from the Presbytery of Albany."

The Rev. D. H. Goodwillie, a licentiate of the Associate Presbytery of Shenango, was installed as Dr. Russell's successor in September, 1855, holding the charge of Stamford until 1861. It would appear, however, from the few records that can be gathered, that during the six years intervening between these dates Port Robinson was ministered to by Mr. McAllister, and not by Mr. Goodwillie.

Our former authority gives this history of the two congregations from 1862 until 1873.

"In 1862 the congregations of Stamford and Port Robinson,

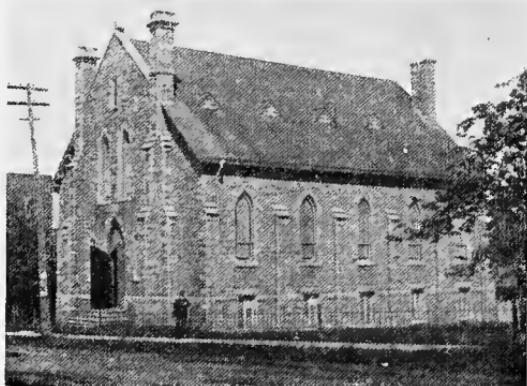




St. John's Church, Thorold



R. C. Church, Thorold



Presbyterian Church, Thorold



Methodist Church, Thorold





Old White Church (M E), St. Johns



Methodist Church, Port Robinson



Presbyterian Church, Port Robinson



Old Beaverdams Methodist Church



Methodist Church, Allanburgh



HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL AT ST. PETERS CHURCH,
SEPT. 6, 1865



From a Photo by Maitland, reproduced by A. Sutherland for the "Jubilee History of Thorold"



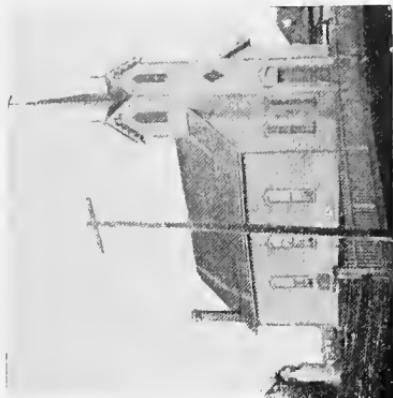
Separate School, Thorold



R. C. Presbytery, Thorold



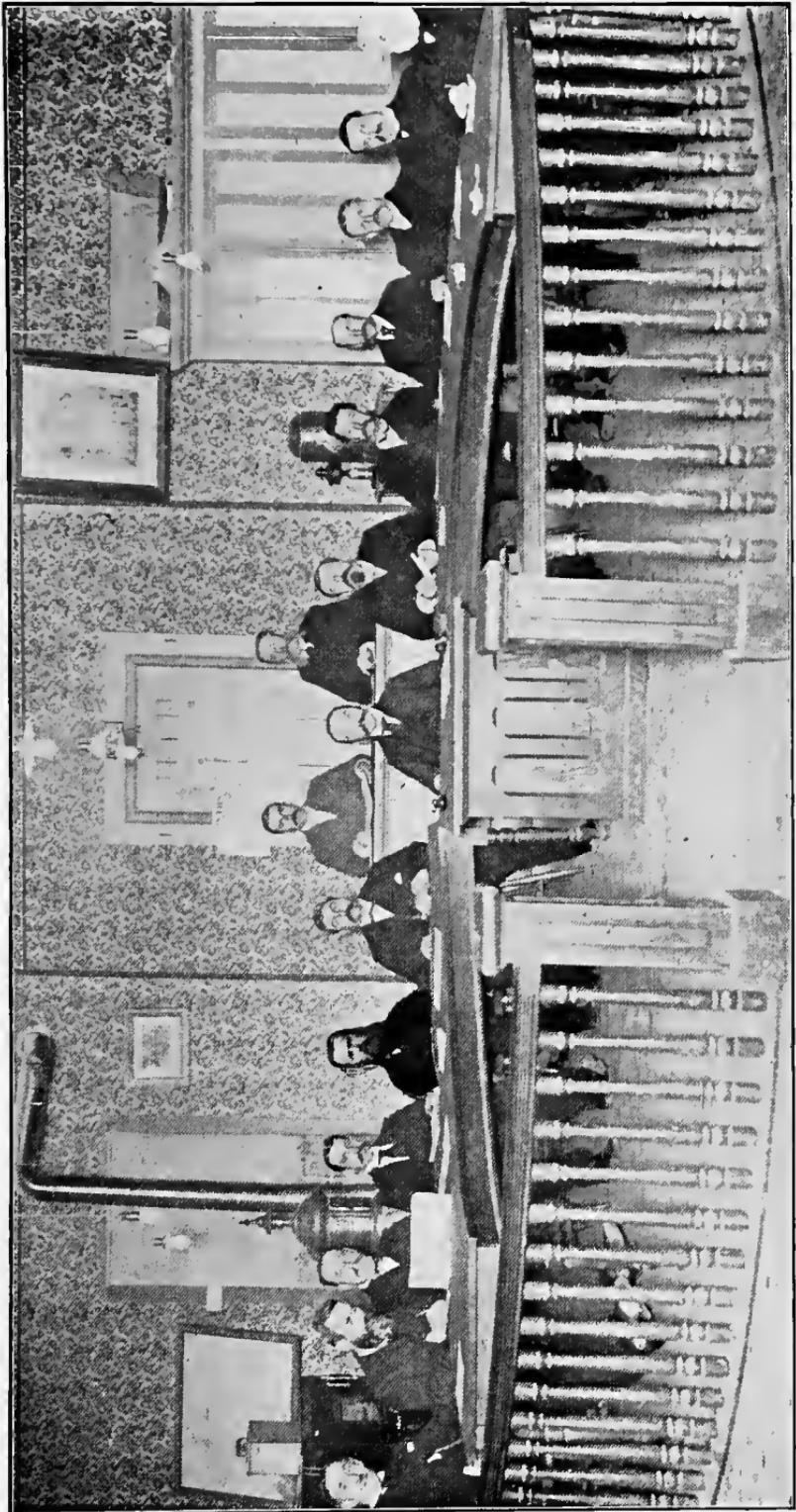
Thorold Township Hall, Allanburgh



Roman Catholic Church, Port Robinson



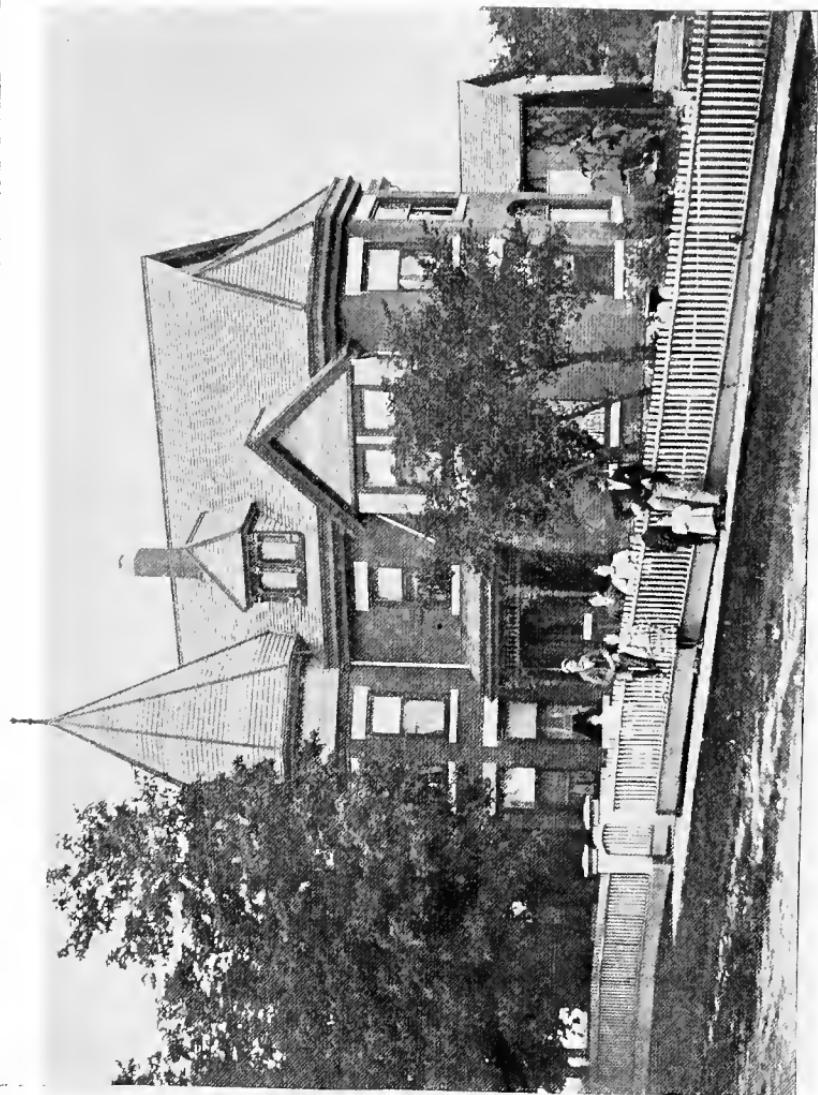
COUNCIL OF THE THOROLD BOARD OF TRADE.



From Photo by A. Sutherland.

A. McClenchy W. Williams W. J. Macartney Joseph Battle T. E. Simson, Sec.
J. H. Thompson W. McCleary, M.P. Jas. Millar
D. B. Crombie, Pres. G. H. Williams J. Batten
L. McMann, Vice-Pres. Wm. Boyle W. M. Hendershot

RESIDENCE OF WM. McCLEARY, M. P., THOROLD



From Photo by A. Sutherland

which had been separate since the death of Dr. Russell, were again united ; and in January, 1863, the Rev. James Magill was inducted pastor of both. He was a native of Scotland, but was by education and citizenship an American. His ministry covered a period of nearly eleven years, closing by his resignation, September 9th, 1873. At this date the Stamford congregation was much divided, and depleted in numbers ; and the congregation at Port Robinson, becoming discouraged, withdrew from the U. P. Presbytery of Stamford and joined the Presbytery of Hamilton, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, carrying with them the church property, and permanently severing the union between the two congregations."

The next pastor was the Rev. William Hancock, whose charge included not only Port Robinson, but also Crowland, Welland, Pelham and Port Colborne. Port Robinson was committed to his care some time in 1874, but the exact date is not given in the Assembly records. However, it is probable that Mr. Hancock was *de facto* minister of the congregation from the time of its separation from Stamford in September, 1873. During his pastorate he travelled throughout the peninsula doing what was really mission work. He resigned the charge in December, 1879, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. D. McDonald, B. A., B. D., who was minister also of the Thorold Presbyterian church. He was known as a faithful worker and a man of accurate scholarship.

On the 13th of October, 1887, Port Robinson was united with Merritton, and was served by the Rev. William Mowat from that date until January, 1892.

In October of the latter year the Rev. James Bryant took charge of the two congregations. His pastorate was closed by his resignation in August, 1895.

On the 24th of April, 1896, the Rev. J. Lindsay Robertson, B.A., an Edinburgh graduate, was inducted as minister of Merritton and Port Robinson. His connection with the latter congregation was severed on the 24th of October, 1897, when Port Robinson was again united with Pelham and Louth.

Since that date the Rev. W. Coulthard has been the pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH, THOROLD. In the year 1832 it was decided that a convenient place for the church that the followers of John Wesley contemplated building was in the rapidly growing village of Thorold, and the records consequently contain this important item: "In the year 1832, a Religious Congregation or Society of Methodists had occasion to buy a parcel of land situate in the Township of Thorold, County of Lincoln in the Niagara District in the Province of Upper Canada for the site of a church and burial ground and appointed trustees by the name of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Township of Thorold. The following trustees: James Brown, Hiram Swayze, William McClelland and James Rattray of the Township of Thorold, and John Ker and Lyman Pearson of the Township of Grantham and Frederick Hutt of the Township of Stamford, all of the County of Lincoln, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings received from George Keefer, Esquire, one acre of land on the west side of Pine street, whereon the Methodist stone church is now erected."

A frame chapel was first built and used as a place of worship until it was found necessary to enlarge it. On the 29th of April, 1845, it was resolved that a new chapel be built of stone, 38 x 54 feet, with a basement, and a tower in front for the purpose of receiving a bell on some future occasion. The Rev'ds Harper and Pollard, and a committee composed of William Beatty, John Vanderburgh, John Kerr and Jacob Keefer proceeded to examine the ground with a view to the location of the chapel, and decided to erect the new building in the rear of the old one and nearly central in the lot, while it was also arranged that the old chapel should be left standing until the new church was erected. On Sunday, January 21st, 1849, the church was dedicated, and the morning and evening sermons were preached by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., founder of the Ontario educational system. Dr. Ryerson had been the first Methodist minister stationed at Thorold, and his heart was always warm towards this congregation. Even amidst the many duties of his office of superintendent of education for Upper Canada, he always found time to come here to preach the anniversary sermons.

When the new church was in course of erection, the greatest liberality was shown by the village people, Roman Catholics, as well as all denominations of Protestants, contributing largely towards the building fund. Among those who gave substantial aid in this way was Lord Metcalf, at that time Governor of the province of Canada, who contributed £10; John Ker of Grantham gave £75; Jacob Keefer, Thorold, £75; George Keefer, sen., £25; John Vanderburgh, Grantham, £50; William Beatty, Thorold, £25; William James, Thorold, £25.

In April, 1853, the trustees of the denomination now known as the Wesleyan Methodist church bought from Henry Mittleberger two-fifths of an acre of land on the corner of Pine and Metcalf streets on which to build a parsonage, the erection of which began in the following year.

In 1855 a melodeon was bought for the use of the church.

In the year 1851 the Presbyterian congregation applied for the use of the church. This being granted, they first held services in it on alternate Sunday afternoons, and afterwards once every week, for the period of one year.

In 1859 two furnaces were placed in the basement "for the convenience and comfort of the congregation and the safety of the building."

An interesting item on the minute books is that relating to the lighting of the church. Until 1847 eight pounds of candles were consumed once a month; but in that year lamps were introduced, oil at that time costing ten shillings a gallon. Incandescent electric lights are now used in the building.

In 1851 a bell weighing four hundred and fifteen pounds was placed in the tower of the church.

In 1859 the gallery was enlarged, while in 1882 the whole building was enlarged and refitted. Five years ago it was repainted, and a handsome pipe organ was put in.

In 1888 the parsonage was enlarged, and two years ago it was entirely renovated and heated throughout by steam.

From 1832 until 1854 Thorold was included in the St. Catharines

circuit, and during that time the following ministers were in charge :

- 1832. Egerton Ryerson and Joseph Messmore.
- 1833. James Evans and John Baxter.
- 1834. Edwy M. Ryerson and John Armstrong.
- 1835. Thomas Beritt and Edwy M. Ryerson.
- 1836. Thomas Beritt and John Douse.
- 1837. Joseph Messmore and James Musgrove.
- 1838. " "
- 1839. Samuel Beltin and Samuel Rose.
- 1840. " "
- 1841. Edmund Shepherd and Thomas Cosford.
- 1842. John Ryerson and Reuben E. Tupper.
- 1843. George R. Sanderson and Charles Lovell.
- 1844. George R. Sanderson and Ephraim B. Harper.
- 1845. Thomas Demorest and Thomas Rattray.
- 1846. Lewis Warner and George Young.
- 1847. John Law and Lachlin Taylor.
- 1848. John Law and Charles Lovell.
- 1849. William Price and William Anes.
- 1850. William Price, assisted by Isaac Barker and John S. Evans.
- 1851. Claudius Byrne and John S. Evans.
- 1852. Claudius Byrne and William S. Griffin.
- 1853. George Goodson and Richard Clarke.
- 1854. George Goodson.

Many of the names in this list were afterwards well known throughout Canada. Dr. Ryerson's monumental work has already been mentioned. Dr. Lachlin Taylor acquired considerable fame as a traveller and lecturer on Oriental subjects. The Rev. Edmund Shepherd, father of the present editor of the *Toronto Saturday Night*, was known throughout the country as one of the most zealous workers in the Methodist church.

In 1854 Thorold became a circuit including Fonthill, St. Johns West, Allanburgh and Port Robinson. Since that time the following ministers have been stationed here :

- 1854. Thomas Beritt and Edward H. Dewart.
- 1855. Thomas Beritt and Richard J. Forman.
- 1856. John G. Laird and Thomas Cobb.
- 1857-1858. John G. Laird and James Goodson.
- 1859-1860. Samuel Rose and John Potts.
- 1861. Alexander Sutherland and John Potts.
- 1862. Alexander Sutherland and Daniel Perrin.
- 1863. John Wakefield and William F. Campbell.
- 1864-1865. John Wakefield and Egerton R. Young.

- 1866-1867. J. Herbert Starr and Robert H. Wadell.
1868. J. Herbert Starr and Benjamin B. Keefer.
1869. Lewis Warner and Richard W. Woodsworth.
1870. Lewis Warner and Thomas Cardus.
1871. John S. Clark and Walter Rigsby.
1872-1873. John S. Clark.
1874-1876. James Preston.
1877-1878. James C. Preston.
1879-1881. R. Parker, M. A.
1882-1884. John Kay.
1885-1887. John E. Lanceley.
1888-1890. D. L. Brethour.
1891-1893. John Wakefield.
1894-1896. George Clark, M. A., Ph. D.
1897. G. W. Calvert.

The trustee board of the church for the current year is composed of: James Millar (secretary and treasurer), John R. Swayze, James H. Beatty, William Martin, John H. Wilson, William McCleary and John McLean.

On the 12th of January, 1885, the Thorold Auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was organized with a membership of twelve, Mrs. John Kay being elected first President. That office is now held by Mrs. James Millar, and the number at present on the roll is fifteen.

On the 11th of December, 1893, a circle of the King's Daughters then existing in the church was reorganized as the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor by the Rev. John Wakefield, the chief officer for that year being W. H. Clipperton. For 1896-7 the Honorary President was the Rev. George Clark, M. A., Ph. D.; the Honorary vice-President, William McCleary, M. P.; and the President James McTavish.

The Superintendent of the Sabbath School is Wm. McCleary.

During the conference year ending May 1, 1897, the total receipts were \$3482.12. The pew rents and the proceeds of the Church Anniversary are used for paying the current expenses of the church, such as fuel, light, insurance, repairs, and also the salaries of the choir leader, organist and caretaker. The minister's salary is raised by contributions through the envelopes and by the plate collections.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH AT PORT ROBINSON was built in 1851, when the congregation was included within the Thorold circuit. No careful record has been kept, and it is impossible now to secure much information concerning it. The ministers since 1888 have been:

1889.	Daniel Ecker.	1893.	G. F. Morris.
1890.	S. E. Marshall.	1894.	S. W. Fallis.
1891.	W. J. Sipprell.	1895.	F. W. Crowle.
1892.	C. M. Marshal.	1896.	J. F. Kay.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT BEAVERDAMS. Very early in the history of the township services were held in private houses by Methodist ministers. In the house owned by Israel and Hiram Swayze at the Beaverdams, a room was set apart for these meetings, and floor-boards were used for seats. Once in four weeks the people were visited by an ordained minister, but on the intervening Sundays the services were conducted by local preachers, the chief among them being Jacob Ostrander, a man revered by all his neighbors for his stern integrity of life. The old time camp-meeting was a regular gathering held for several years on Hiram Swayze's farm. The first meeting was conducted by Elders Edmund Stoney and Ephraim Evans. Until 1832 there was no Methodist church nearer than Brown's Bridge on the Chippawa Creek, or Warner's settlement near St. Davids. In that year Hiram Swayze offered a site for a church, and \$100.00 towards the building. The land offered was immediately east of the old burying ground, but the elders considered it too small for the purpose, and asked for the lot whereon the church now stands, as the big elm trees near by would serve as shelter for the horses until a driving shed was built. On the 26th of June, 1832, James Brown, John Street, Samuel Street jr., James Hagar, Jonathan Hagar, William Moore and John Ker, comprising the trustee board of the Methodist church for the Niagara District, purchased from Hiram Swayze one acre of land, being part of lot 52, Thorold.

A frame building was erected with a gallery at the two sides and the north end. As the situation of the church was central, the congregations were for many years very large. Methodists came from every part of the Niagara District to the quarterly meetings.

About thirty years ago the gallery, being no longer required for use, was shut off, in order that the main part of the building might be made more comfortable.

In 1879 certain repairs were made, and the church was rededicated by the Rev. William S. Griffin. Shortly after this date Thorold town was made a station, and consequently the services at the Beaverdams became less frequent. Since 1890 no regular services have been held, and the church has been used chiefly for funerals and for meetings of the Sons of Temperance and of Sabbath School workers.

Among the many prominent ministers who have preached at Beaverdams were Dr. Egerton Ryerson and the Rev. Nathan Bangs, who was afterwards editor of a Methodist Episcopal journal in New York. John Ryerson, William Case and Franklin Metcalf had gone as Canadian delegates to the Genesee Conference to choose ministers for the Methodist church in Canada. They wished to secure all the British subjects then resident in the United States, but the Americans induced Mr. Bangs to remain, as editor of the *Christian Advocate*. While occupying this position he used frequently to come from New York by stage coach, in order to be present at important Methodist gatherings in Canada.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. As we have already found, Church of England services were held at Thorold at a very early date by the Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara, and afterwards by the Rev. William Leeming of Chippawa. In accordance with the clause of the Constitutional Act providing for the establishment of the Clergy Reserves, a block of four hundred acres of land near Allanburgh was set apart in 1811 for the use of the established Church of England and Ireland. In 1836 Sir John Colborne made Thorold township a rectory, with this land as endowment.

Early in the thirties a stone church called St. Peter's was built near the old German meeting-house. For several years the parish was connected with St. George's church, St. Catharines, services being held by the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of the latter place. St. Peter's was consecrated by the first Bishop Mountain of Quebec, who also administered the rite of confirmation at this visit. At

St. Catharines he previously confirmed one hundred persons in an upper room of the Grantham Academy, now the Collegiate Institute; but as, owing to the difficulties of travelling in those days, his coming had not been definitely announced, many candidates were unable to be present. These persons, with the Thorold class, the members of which had been prepared by Mr. Clarke, afterwards received the rite at St. Peter's.

As early as 1838 the church accounts were systematically kept, Mr. George Keefer being warden at that time ; but Thorold had no Rector until 1840, when the Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller was appointed. Dr. Fuller had been educated at the Cornwall Grammar School, under the young Scotch master, John Strachan, who afterwards played so prominent a part in the history of the province. Just one year before Dr. Fuller's appointment to Thorold, Upper Canada had been set apart as the diocese of Toronto, and Dr. Strachan had been consecrated as its first Bishop. The new rector entered upon his duties in 1841. Having had experience in missionary work, he zealously undertook to hold regular services at Thorold, Port Robinson and Stamford, while he occasionally visited Port Colborne and its neighborhood. At Port Robinson he preached in the school house until 1844, when the present church, St. Paul's, was opened for public worship.

In Dr. Fuller's register, the first entry relating to public worship is that containing the list of communicants on Easter day, April 11th, 1841. The names mentioned are those of Mr. and Mrs. George Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lampman, Mr. Robert Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Ball, Miss Ball, Mrs. Henry C. Ball, Mr. Adam Hutt, Mrs. John Keefer and Mrs. Garden.

On Easter Monday, April 12th, 1841, the first vestry meeting was held, when the following persons were present : The Rector, Adam Hutt, George Keefer, Henry C. Ball, Peter Lampman, George Hutt, John Turney, William Ward, John Waldron and Alexander Winslow.

On August 20th, 1842, the first missionary meeting took place. On that evening a branch of the Church Society was formed. This organization is worthy of mention, as before synods were held 'it

managed much of the work now done by the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions. At the meeting in this parish addresses were given by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong of Louth, the Rev. A. F. Atkinson of St. Catharines, the Rev. William Leeming of Chippawa, the Rev. Thomas Creen of Niagara, the Rev. J. G. Geddes of Hamilton, the Rev. Arthur Palmer of Guelph, and the Rev. John Armstrong, who had been a missionary for thirty years at Buenos Ayres and the Bay of Honduras. In the first annual report of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society we find the names of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Henry C. Ball and George Keefer sr. mentioned as members of the committee. The donations from Thorold for the year 1842 amounted to £28 2sh. 6d.

When St. Paul's church at Port Robinson was opened a debt still remained upon it. Among those who helped to pay this deficit were the negro soldiers, of whom mention has already been made in the history of the village. For half a year each member of this company contributed twenty cents a month.

As the village of Thorold grew larger the people began to complain that the church was too far from their midst, and subscriptions were collected to build a suitable house of worship within the village. £767 was furnished by the congregation; and the Rector not only gave liberally from his own purse, but also collected in England an amount equal to \$270.00. When in Lincolnshire he called upon Sir John Thorold's family, who presented to the parish bearing their name a set of handsomely bound service books which had already been in use for a hundred years. Just before this, Dr. Fuller had applied to Bishop Strachan for one of the twelve sets that had been sent out by the Archbishop of Canterbury for distribution in Canada. Until these books came the rarer volumes were used at St. Peter's, but they were afterwards removed, as they were considered too valuable for ordinary use. However, they have since been lost, and the most diligent search has not yet revealed their lodging place.

In 1853 the corner-stone of St. John's church was laid (the stone forming a part of the southern buttress built against the east wall of the chancel). Three years later the building was completed,

but the committee's accounts contained a deficit of £2034 1 sh. 2 d., which was covered by a loan from the Rector. To try to meet this debt the pews were offered for sale or rent at public competition. As much as £90 was given for a large pew; but although forty persons promised to buy seats, the majority did not fulfil the contract. The building was formally opened for public worship on Sunday, September 14th, 1856, there being services also on the following day. The offertory collections at these services amounted, we are told, to \$133.00. When in 1862 Bishop Strachan appointed Dr. Fuller to the charge of St. George's church, Toronto, the congregation's debt, with interest, amounted to \$11065.25; and this the retiring Rector freely forgave. As a parting gift a silver model of the church was presented to him by the people, among whom he had labored for more than a score of years. When the diocese of Niagara was formed in 1875 Dr. Fuller was elected Bishop, and his episcopal visits to Thorold and Port Robinson became links that bound him more closely to his old parish.

Thorold contains more than one monument to the memory of Bishop Fuller's active service in behalf of the town. He was one of the founders of the High School, of the Mechanics' Institute (now the Public Library), and of the Agricultural Society, while he was one of the most zealous workers in the movement for the abolition of fees in the Public Schools. He also bequeathed to the parish of Thorold a sum of money, the interest on which was to be annually distributed among the poor. The annual income from this fund is \$22.00, which sum is regularly given by the Rector to the needy members of the parish.

The Rev. T. B. Read was the second Rector of Thorold, but his incumbency lasted only three years, as he was obliged to relinquish his parochial duties when he was appointed to the work of raising an episcopal endowment fund for Toronto diocese. He afterwards became rector of Grimsby, which charge he held until the time of his death.

His successor at Thorold was the Rev. T. T. Robarts, M. A., who was afterwards appointed a Canon of Christ church cathedral, Hamilton. On September 6th, 1865 (the first year of Mr. Robarts'

pastorate), one of the earliest harvest festivals in Canada was held at St. Peter's and in the grounds adjoining the church. The Rev. Provost Whittaker of Trinity College and a number of other clergymen were present. A photograph of the scene was taken, a reproduction of which appears in this book.

Another important occurrence in Mr. Robarts' ministry was the surrender of the ownership of the pews by their original purchasers. During his time, too, St. Peter's was renovated and used for funerals; but when the new Welland Canal, which passes very near the site of the church, was in course of construction the congregation decided to pull down the old building.

In 1879 the late Bishop Thorold of Rochester (and afterwards of Winchester), who was travelling in America, came to visit the parish called after his family, and preached in St. John's church.

In 1880 Canon Robarts died at his birthplace in Barbadoes; and his *locum tenens*, the Rev. W. E. Grahame, was appointed to the vacant rectory. Ill health obliged Mr. Grahame to go abroad for a considerable length of time, and during his absence the parish was in the charge of the Rev. C. R. Lee. In 1886 the Rector retired permanently. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. P. L. Spencer, now Rural Dean of Lincoln and Welland.

Besides preaching at Thorold and Port Robinson and attending to the regular duties of a parish that covers an area of thirty square miles, Mr. Spencer has, until recently, conducted services at Allanburgh during the summer months.

In 1885 a new pipe organ, with two octaves of pedals, was erected in St. John's church.

In 1890 the church was renovated throughout; a brass altar rail, the gift of the ladies of the congregation, was substituted for the old oak one, while at the same time a handsome brass lectern was presented to the church by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fry of Summerhill House, Queenstown, Ireland. Some time before this a spire was added to the tower, so that both the exterior and the interior of the church have been considerably changed during recent years. The service books still used at St. John's were the gift of Mrs. George Keefer; and the handsome clock, which was brought from Europe, was given by Bishop Fuller's family.

In 1894 the bell, which had been re-cast, was again hung, the names inscribed on it being those of the Rector and the Wardens for that year.

The congregation of St. John's also possesses a very good Sunday School building, which stands within the church grounds.

In St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson, are several memorial windows. That in the chancel is very handsome; it was given by the Coleman family, "In memory of Sarah Coleman, died Jan. 16th, 1887, and Dilly Coleman, died Jan. 4th, 1888." Four double windows have been presented to the church in memory of the following persons: George Jordan, who died in December, 1852, his wife, Elizabeth Jordan, who died in 1897; Mary A. Wilson, Sunday School Superintendent, and John P. Abbey, who died in December, 1877; Hugh Ross, who died in 1878, and William B. Jackson, who died in July, 1882; Catherine Reavley, 1869, her grandson, Cameron Reavley, 1886, and William Reavley, the last mentioned having died in February, 1885.

In the tower is a wheel window, the gift of Mr. E. G. Orme, while that over the door was presented by Mrs. Margaret Bennett.

St. Paul's had been in existence for more than half a century before it possessed a proper font. At last, in 1895, a well carved font of Queenston stone was made in the village and placed in the aisle of the church.

Among the many church dignitaries who have preached in the parish, some have already been mentioned. Besides Bishop Thorold of Winchester, the first Bishop Mountain of Quebec (who was appointed before the close of eighteenth century), and Provost Whitaker, the first head of Trinity University, the parish has had the privilege of hearing Bishop Strachan, Bishop Bethune, Bishop Hamilton of Ottawa, Bishop Sullivan, who has only recently retired from the diocese of Algoma, the present Bishop of Niagara, the Right Rev. J. P. Du Moulin, and the first Bishop of Qu'Appelle, the Right Rev. Adelbert Anson, a brother of the Earl of Litchfield.

The church officers elected at the Easter vestry meetings of 1897 are, for St. John's: Rector's Warden, George H. Shaw; People's Warden, Thomas Lampman; Lay Delegates to the Synod, James Wil-

son and Capt. Hugh James. For St. Paul's: Rector's Warden, Charles Hansell; People's Warden, A. B. Fry; Lay Delegate to the Synod, R. A. Abbey.

THOROLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The history of Presbyterianism in the Niagara District is a history of patience, pluck and perseverance. The hardships of the early settlers were shared by the pioneer missionaries to such an extent that the very story of their lives is as entrancing as the veritable tales of missionary experience to-day in distant lands. The history of the Thorold Presbyterian Church is but one chapter. As early as 1801 Presbyterian services were held in the Township of Thorold. The Rev. Daniel W. Eastman, a licentiate of the Morris County (U.S.) Associate Presbytery, began his ministry in 1801 at Beaverdams and Stamford. Traversing the country, he preached the Gospel to the solitary settlers whom he found scattered throughout the wild. He was ordained in 1802 by the Ontario Association in East Palmyra, N. Y., and returned to continue his labours among the Scotch settlers at Stamford and district, among whom he lived until 1850, when he was compelled to retire because of failing sight. He afterwards became totally blind, and died in 1865. His name is still revered by many of the older people, and he is spoken of as the father of Presbyterianism in this district. During the first fifteen years of his ministry his stipend was seldom more than fifty dollars in hard cash.

The services at Beaverdams having been discontinued, an appointment was made in Thorold, where a mission was established which was ministered to by different men, among whom was the Rev. William Rintoul, who afterwards became minister of Streetsville, from which charge he was released in 1848 to take the position of Professor of Hebrew in Knox College, Toronto. He was followed by the Rev. Angus McIntosh, who was sent out to this country by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, to engage in missionary work. While stationed at Thorold he ministered to the Presbyterians at St. Catharines, Port Dalhousie and other points on the Welland Canal. There is a halo of veneration around his name in the minds of those who still remember him. He was a faithful preacher and zealous worker. His life in this community

was characterized by exceeding generosity, not stinting the possessions he had for the relief of those in need. He was known on one occasion at least not only to empty his pockets of all his available money, but even to take his coat off his back in order to clothe a needy emigrant whom he met in St. Catharines. He returned to Scotland about the year 1841. The services of the little congregation were held at this time in a school house on the west side of the Welland canal. But, as circumstances compelled them, they worshipped in different halls in the village. This moving from hall to hall seemed to give the little company cohesion and strength. So they continued to increase in numbers. About this time (1841), the congregation of Knox Church, St. Catharines, having been organized, they began to seek the settlement of a minister among them. The Rev. John Porteous, from the United Secession Church in Scotland, arrived in St. Catharines about the beginning of January, 1842, and after officiating for the greater part of that year he was inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation on the 7th of December of the same year. He had the care of the Mission Congregation of Thorold, to whom he ministered every alternate Sabbath afternoon until his resignation in the month of August, 1847. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, a new arrival from Scotland; he was called and settled as the minister in charge of the united congregation of St. Catharines, Thorold and Port Dalhousie on the 24th of November, 1847. Mr. Henderson's term of office was short, although he laboured with success. In the fall of 1850 he resigned his charge and returned to Scotland. For the space of two years thereafter the congregations were without a pastor, until the 28th of April, 1852, when the Rev. John McClure was ordained and inducted as minister in charge. In the fall of the same year (1852) the members living in and around Port Dalhousie sought the privilege of organization as a regular congregation, which was granted by the Flamboro Presbytery. Following the worthy example of Port Dalhousie, we find the following minute in the Session Records of St. Catharines, dated 3rd of April, 1853: "The Moderator laid on the table a petition from the station in Thorold to the Flamboro Presbytery, praying to be organized into

a congregation separate and distinct from that of St. Catharines, and to receive a supply of preachers with a view of calling one to be their pastor, and requested on the part of the Thorold station that the same be transmitted to the Flamboro Presbytery at its first meeting. The Session, having considered the petition, unanimously granted the request, and we hereby transmit said petition to the Presbytery with recommendation to grant the prayer of the same." Subsequently the Presbytery took action and organized the congregation with forty-nine members in the fall of 1853.

Now, having attained their majority and having been released from their tutelage under the care of St. Catharines, and realizing their independence from any other congregation, the members of Thorold began hearing candidates with a view to calling a pastor. This continued until, under the Providence of God, the Rev. William Dickson preached. He was called, and, having accepted, was thereafter inducted as the first regularly ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation in Thorold in the year 1854. At this time the congregation worshipped in the town hall, but soon after Mr. Dickson's settlement the congregation grew so rapidly in numbers and in general prosperity that they began to realize the necessity of building a place of worship. This sentiment was precipitated into immediate action one Sabbath morning when the congregation assembled for public worship in the town hall. The hall had been rented from the authorities on the previous Saturday for a pugilistic encounter, and in consequence everything was in such disorder that the humble worshippers felt the incongruity of their position. Thus they were compelled to prompt action, and during the course of the week, under the united efforts of Mr. John Band, Mr. George Gray and Mr. Nichol, a suitable site was secured from the late Dr. Rolls, on which to build a church of their own. The action of these sturdy members was heartily supported by the congregation, with the result that in a few months the brick building which still stands on Ormond street was built and opened for public worship in the year 1859. Mr. Dickson's pastorate continued until the act of union took place between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in 1861, after which date the church in Thorold became connected

with the denomination then known as the "Canada Presbyterian Church." This step caused Mr. Dickson's retirement and return to Scotland, his native land. The congregation was then without a regular pastor until in the fall of 1863, when the Rev. Robert Wallace accepted a call extended to him. During Mr. Wallace's incumbency, which lasted about five years, services were conducted by him in Drummondville as well as in Thorold, in which place he afterwards resided until the completion of his pastorate. His work was effective and the cause grew apace, until once again the congregation were brought face to face with the possibility of losing their pastor, he having received a call to the West End Presbyterian Church, Toronto. This call Mr. Wallace accepted; and the people of Thorold had reluctantly to comply. In the year 1868 they were again seeking for a minister among the available men, and after prayerful and expectant waiting their choice fell on the Rev. Simon C. Fraser, M. A., who on the 2nd of December, 1869, accepted their call and was inducted to the pastoral charge of Thorold. This pastorate continued for the space of six years. During Mr. Fraser's term of office the congregation of Thorold acquiesced with the general movement throughout the Presbyterian churches of Canada for union. This union took place in the year 1875, and the denomination thereafter became known by the title of "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," which it still retains. With the strength which naturally flowed from such a union, Thorold began to realize its responsibility in caring for the Presbyterian families in the outlying districts, and through the effort of the Session services were conducted in Merritton, and so effective were they that on the 19th of July, 1876, Merritton was raised by an act of the Presbytery of Hamilton to the status of a regularly organized congregation, and members of Thorold to the number of thirty-eight joined themselves to the new congregation. The new church was placed under the fostering care of the minister and session of Thorold. Mr. Fraser, realizing the approach of old age with its natural infirmities, began to seek release from pastoral work, and finally on the 29th of September, 1876, the pastoral tie was severed and Mr. Fraser retired from the active duties of



REV. FATHER CHRISTY



REV. FATHER SULLIVAN

R. C. PRIESTS



Mrs. Jas Munro, 2nd Vice-Pres.



Rev. P. L. Spencer, President



Miss Amy Ball, Cor. Sec.



John H. Thompson, Vice-Pres.



A. W. Reavley, Rec. Sec.

Officers of Thorold and Beaverdams Historical Society, 1897



Rev. Canon Robarts



Rev. W. E. Grahame

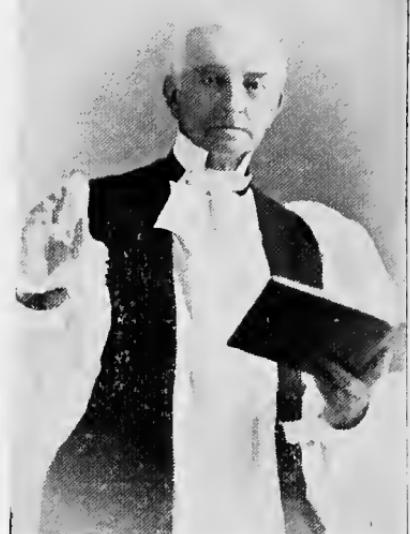


Rev. Rural Dean Spencer

RECTORS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THOROLD



Quebec Bank, Thorold



Right Rev. F. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., first Rector of St. John's, afterwards first Bishop of Niagara



St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson



Wm. Williams, President



Warren Moore,
Vice-President



R. E. Shriner



James Battle



D. D. Crysler



Peter Steep



Chas. E. Swayze



P. Donnelly



Wm. Newton



Thos. Edmondstone



Samuel Stephenson



John H. Thompson,
Secretary-Treasurer

Directors and Officers of the Thorold Agricultural Society, 1897





JAMES BATTLE

Ex-Rceve of Thorold, and Treasurer of the Board of Trade



Birthplace and Residence of Walter Upper, County Commissioner, built by his Grandfather,
Anthony Upper, 1818-20

the ministry. This vacancy continued until the 4th of October, 1877, when the Rev. C. D. McDonald, having been called from the congregation of Point Edward in the Presbytery of Sarnia, was inducted. While Mr. McDonald was pastor the congregation grew with leaps and bounds as the result of earnest, faithful work. This continued until their church building was found to be wholly inadequate for the requirements of the congregation. The people with the same zeal and indomitable energy that had characterized them through their whole history immediately took steps to have a new and larger church built. The site on the corner of Ormond and Clarendon streets was bought, and the solid stone structure in which the congregation still worship was erected at a cost of about \$13,000. The corner stone was laid in 1883, and the building completed and opened for public worship in the month of May, 1884. The little brick church which had been the first church home of the Presbyterians of Thorold soon afterwards passed into the hands of the Baptist denomination, to be used by them for divine service. After a fruitful and prosperous pastorate of nine years Mr. McDonald received a call to Kildonan Presbyterian church, near Winnipeg, which he accepted. His name is still honored while others have entered to continue the good work he carried on. The pastoral tie having been severed in the month of March, 1890, the congregation began to seek for a suitable successor. They were led to call the Rev. J. W. Mitchell of Port Hope, who signified his intention to accept, and the Presbytery of Hamilton, after the usual process, inducted him into the pastoral charge on the 2nd of December, 1890. This pastorate continued for but four years, when Mr. Mitchell resigned in order to give himself more fully to evangelistic work. Thus on the 2nd of February, 1895, the Presbyterians of Thorold found themselves again without a pastor; but they were not left long without a minister, for on October the 24th, 1895, the Rev. William A. Cook, from the congregation of Dorchester in the London Presbytery, was inducted to the pastorate, which he still holds, with every evidence of success and prosperity for the future.

This closes the short chapter in the history of Presbyterianism at

Thorold, which, being of a sturdy character and tenacious, is likely to develope to greater and still greater proportions as the years roll on.

ROMAN CATHOLICS. The first Christian to visit the Neutrals, or Tobacco Nation, that inhabited the Niagara Peninsula was the Rev. Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon of the Franciscan Order, who came to this country in 1625 with Fathers Breboeuf and Lallement, the famous Jesuit martyrs; while the first mass ever said in the Niagara Peninsula was offered up at or near the mouth of the Grand river, where the Sulpician priests, Galinee and De Casson wintered in the year 1669, and, according to the journal of Father Galinee, said mass every morning. After the expulsion of the Neutral nation Father Hennepin visited their successors. Among the U. E. Loyalists who settled here in 1783 there were no Roman Catholics, the first settlers of that faith being some French refugees who had fled to England during the French Revolution. A corps of French gentlemen who had borne arms in His Britannic Majesty's service under the Comte de Puisaye, were granted lands in the present township of Niagara, upon the recommendation of the Duke of Portland, but through their total ignorance of pioneer life their settlement was not a success.*

There were very few Roman Catholics in Thorold township until the construction of the Welland canal brought a large number of Irish immigrants into the district. Until 1834 they were ministered to by the priest stationed at Niagara; in that year a frame church was built at St. Catharines, and the Rev. J. M. Burke appointed to the charge. From that time until 1853 the Thorold parish was associated with St. Catharines.

The year 1841 brought four thousand men, a large number having families with them, to work on the enlargement of the canal. Most of these "canallers" were Irishmen. The names of the Rev. Dr. Constantine Lee and the Rev. Father McDonagh will ever be remembered in connection with the Roman Catholic missions along the canal. It is said that Father McDonagh knew every one of the

* "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula," by the Very Rev. Dean Harris.

workmen by name, and his power over the men has already been spoken of in these pages.

In 1841 the first mass offered up at Thorold was said by the Rev. Dr. Lee in the house of Thomas O'Brien.* In 1843 a frame church was built in the village, considerable help having been received towards its erection from the Protestants of the place. The first resident priest was appointed to Thorold in 1853, in the person of the Rev. Michael McLaughlin. Between 1855 and 1860 the Very Rev. B. Grattan, assisted by his nephew, the Rev. P. Conway, had charge of the parish. The Dean was very popular with all classes, his self-denying labors endearing him to his more faithful parishioners, while his Irish wit made him a great favorite even with the less spiritually minded of his flock. Many good stories are told of the way he used this sense of humor in curtailing his nephew's sermons, which often went far beyond the limit which the late Chief Justice Coleridge considered proper. The parish to which these two priests ministered included St. Catharines, Merritton, Thorold, Smithville, Dunnville and Port Colborne.

In January, 1860, the Rev. E. O'Keefe was appointed parish priest of Thorold, but in April of the same year he gave place to the Rev. Father Christie.

Ill health obliged Father Christie to be relieved between 1862 and 1865, when Father Wardy took his place. Two years later he was obliged to retire permanently, when he returned to his native diocese in France. He was succeeded here in August, 1867, by the Rev. John Gribbin, who was in turn followed by the Rev. Michael O'Reilly in the spring of 1869. In two years again another change occurred, and the Rev. Father Labourian was placed in charge. In November of the same year, 1871, the Rev. T. J. Sullivan was transferred from Adjala to Thorold, where he has since remained as permanent pastor.

On the first Sunday in October, 1878, the cornerstone of the new stone building—the church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary—was laid by his grace the late Archbishop Lynch. The construction of the building was necessarily slow, as it was Father Sullivan's

aim to keep it free from debt, so that it might be consecrated as soon as finished. The roof was put on in 1881, and for ten years services were held in the basement, work being done on the upper part whenever circumstances permitted. On the 19th of June, 1892, the church, having been completed, was formally consecrated by the Right Rev. R. A. O'Conner, Bishop of Peterborough; Archbishop Walsh of Toronto occupied the throne, while several of the clergy were present in the sanctuary. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father McInerney C. S. S. R. of Toronto, and the Archbishop also addressed a few words of congratulation to the congregation, adding a glowing tribute to Father Sullivan, to whose great zeal the erection of this splendid building was due.

The total cost of the new church, including altars, pews, etc., has been about \$43,000.00.

On the 15th of August, 1893, Father Sullivan celebrated his silver jubilee, his ordination having taken place twenty-five years before.

In 1874 a convent was built at a cost of \$6,000.00, and six Sisters of Charity of the St. Joseph's Order are now stationed here. Besides assisting in parochial work, they teach in the separate school and also give lessons in music and other branches.

The church committee is made up of the following officers: Chairman, David Battle; Secretary, Edward P. Foley; Treasurer, the Rev. T. J. Sullivan; P. McMahon, M. Battle, A. McKeague, Thomas Foley, Frank Poulin, M. Jordan.

The societies in connection with the church are the League of the Sacred Heart, the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Angels' Society, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.

In connection with the Thorold parish there is maintained a mission church at Port Robinson, which was built in 1876, at a cost of \$1,500.00. The congregation is very small. Services are held there twice a month.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, FONTHILL. Holy Trinity church was built in the year 1852. It was first opened for public worship at the time of its consecration in October of the same year. The erection of

the church was largely due to the liberality of Alfred Willett, Dexter D'Everardo, Robert Holdrich, George Gamble, H. Price and Robert Shaw. Mr. D'Everardo not only furnished money, but he gave also the lot on which the church now stands.

The Rev. Donald I. F. McLeod was the first incumbent. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Creighton, who held the charge for eight years. Then in August, 1875, the Rev. James Morton was made Rector of Welland and Fonthill. His incumbency lasted until 1880, when the Rev. R. C. Caswell was appointed. The clergy who have succeeded him have been the Revds. Jones, Piper and Gardiner, while the present incumbent is the Rev. Gabriel Johnstone.

UNITED BRETHREN—The only church in the township belonging to this denomination is that popularly known as the U. B. church, near the Hurricane Road. As there are five congregations within the county, it may not be amiss to give some account of the origin of this body.

To two independent workers, imbued with the same ideas, the founding of the church is due. The Rev. Philip William Otterbein was a distinguished minister of the German Reformed Church, and while still a young man he had made a name for himself as a speaker and scholar. After his appointment to a charge at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he began to preach against the lifeless formality of his own church, and he at once established prayer meetings, in which the laymen might have better opportunities for labor. At the same time the Rev. Martin Boehm, a zealous Mennonite, influenced by the same convictions, was engaged in a similar kind of work. At a "Great Meeting" held about 1766, in a barn at Lancaster, these two men met, and acknowledged their brotherhood on hearing each other's views. Suggested by this occurrence, the name "United Brethren in Christ" was given to the denomination which, though not formed until many years afterwards, primarily arose from this meeting. Not until 1800 were the societies that were interested in the movement formally united. In that year Martin Boehm and Philip Otterbein were appointed Bishops of the newly formed church. Since that time the denomination has grown steadily; its membership is nearly

a quarter of a million, while 2,192 preachers minister to 4,250 organized congregations.

In 1871 and 1872 two evangelists of the United Brethren, Abram Sherk and M. Moscher, held meetings in the school house near the Hurricane Road, and a new congregation sprang up here. A church was built, and in October, 1873, it was dedicated by Bishop Weaver of Carroll County, Ohio. The first trustees were Abraham Tice, Ephraim Shupe and Jacob Damude, sr. The Presiding Elder for Ontario, the Rev. J. P. Cowling of Berlin, who is appointed by the Ontario Conference, visits the church every three months to hold sacramental or quarterly meetings. Since the congregation was formed it has been ministered to by many different pastors. These men usually remain from two to three years. In the order of their incumbency they have been :

1. David B. Sherk and James Andrew Learn.
2. David B. Sherk and Abram Sherk.
3. J. S. Riddle.
4. Samuel E. Cormany.
5. Samuel J. Nunn.
6. Charles W. Bachus.
7. Robert A. Clarke.
8. John Spencer.
9. Jacob McCoombs.
10. W. N. Tyrrel.
11. W. M. Karstedt.
12. George H. Bachus and G. W. Houseman.
13. Benjamin Bachus and J. Purdy.
14. Isaac W. Groh.

Mr. Groh is still in charge of the church.

The trustees at the present time are : William Wilson, Thomas Clark, David Smith, Nelson Robins and Jacob W. Damude, jr.

BAPTIST. Until 1887 there was no Baptist Church in Thorold, a Sunday street-car service having made it possible for members of this denomination to attend public worship in St. Catharines. However, by this time their number had so increased that they decided to organize a separate church at home. The Presbyterians had lately moved to their new stone building, and the old brick church on Ormond street was now in the hands of William McCleary, and this the Baptists hoped to secure. The late L. G. Carter of Port Col-

borne furnished \$100.00 as the nucleus of the purchasing fund. W. J. Robertson, then manager of the Thorold branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and James Jones, of the firm of Howland & Jones, bought the property for \$750.00, and the little congregation assumed the responsibility of paying for it. On the evening of April 25th, 1887, a meeting was held, at which the members made themselves personally responsible for the purchase by the carrying of a motion, moved by John H. Thompson : "That the action of Brethren Robertson and Jones in purchasing the old Presbyterian Church be approved by this meeting, and that the financial obligation incurred in such action be accepted and assumed by the church now about to be formed here." The importance of this motion will be recognized when it is stated that there were only five men belonging to the original congregation. Each of these gave largely of his own means, and one pledged one-third of his life insurance towards the church debt.

The first officers were : Clerk and Sabbath School Superintendent, John H. Thompson ; Treasurer, W. J. Robertson ; Deacons, James Jones and W. J. Robertson ; Trustees, W. J. Robertson, James Jones and John H. Thompson.

The little congregation grew rapidly, and before long its baptized members numbered over forty.

The brick church, after having a vestry and baptistery added, was opened by the Baptists on May 15th, 1887, when the Rev. Dr. Castle, Principal of McMaster Hall, preached.

At first the services were taken by Baptist students, the pastor during the summer of 1887 being Ernest Grigg, who afterwards became a missionary to Burmah, under the American Baptist Foreign Mission Board. During the following summer B. Davies was in charge. In 1889 the Rev. G. L. Wittet was called to the pastorate, but he remained only one year, and the church was again served by students. During 1890 B. W. Grigg, brother of Ernest Grigg, labored here, and he was succeeded by Ernest Norman, who was stationed in Thorold during the summer of 1891. W. S. McAlpine occupied the pulpit in 1892, and in the following year the congregation extended a call to J. G. C. Irvine of Port Burwell.

Mr. Irvine was ordained at Thorold, and labored here for eighteen months. When he resigned his charge the congregation allied themselves with the Lyman-street Baptist Church of St. Catharines, under one pastorate, and since that time they have had only an afternoon service each Sunday. The Rev. R. Garside, a returned missionary from India, now ministers to both churches.

The zeal of the congregation is not confined to the local work of the church, but extends also to the liberal support of both home and foreign missions. The Sabbath School, which was organized when the church was opened, pays its own running expenses, and also gives a weekly offering to the missionary fund.

The church societies consist of a Baptist Young People's Union of Christian Endeavor, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Women's Mission Circle.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. This is the title assumed by the Christian Scientist body at Thorold, a few of whom gathered first in 1893. Since that time they have continued their meetings regularly. In 1893 they engaged a hall or meeting-room in McArthur's block, Front street, where for a time two public services were held every Sunday, besides a Sabbath School, while a meeting also took place on Friday evening. In April, 1895, a new order of services was instituted, and since that date only one public service has been held on Sundays.

CHAPTER XIII

SCHOOLS

Governor Simcoe's efforts in the cause of education. The Royal Grant of 500,000 acres in 1797. Eight Grammar Schools established in 1807. Township Schools Act of 1816 and 1820. Nine Common Schools in Thorold in 1817. First School-houses. Early teachers. General progress. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education. First free school. Fonthill High School. Thorold High School. School Act of 1871. Present state of affairs.

"*Religio, Scientia, Libertas,*" the motto of the present Education Department, embodies the three-fold aim of Governor Simcoe, to whom we owe the establishment of the earliest schools in the province. Only through religion and knowledge did he conceive it possible for the colonists to attain to the truest liberty, and although he did not live to see his educational plans put into execution, yet his name must ever be associated with the school system which is one of Ontario's proudest boasts. After inducing so many U. E. Loyalists to settle in Upper Canada, this first governor gave all his best efforts to the promotion of their welfare. "His purpose was," says the Historiographer of the Education Department,* to whom we are indebted for much of the information in this chapter, "to try to win back the more moderate of the disaffected colonists, and to provide a congenial home under the old flag for the expatriated American Loyalists * * *. On Simcoe's nomination to his office as Governor he evidently revolved in his mind how best he could secure a solid foundation for the government and institutions of the youthful colony entrusted to his care. Religion and education were his two watchwords." Through the former he hoped to have inculcated "in all ranks and descriptions of people a sober and an indus-

* "Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada," by J. George Hodgins, M.A., L.L.D.

trious, religious and conscientious spirit, which shall be the best security that a government can have for its own internal preservation." The latter in the form of an endowed university, "with the liberal education which it would afford, would be most useful to inculcate just principles, habits and manners into the rising generation."

" Apart from the isolated and desultory efforts to establish private schools among the United Empire Loyalists, or to take advantage of the garrison schools at the few military posts, nothing was attempted in the way of official action in the matter of education until the appointment of Governor Simcoe in 1791."^{*}

It is not surprising in so sparsely settled a country that our early statesmen, including Sir John Simcoe and Lord Seaton (Sir John Colborne), proposed to found a university when as yet there was no provision for primary education in the colony. The great distance between the farmhouses made it impossible for young children to attend classes, so the work of education had to begin with the older students.

The earliest schools in this district were all at Niagara. The first was opened by the Rev. Robert Addison in 1792, and the second by Mr. Burns, a Presbyterian minister, who established his school two years later. In 1797 James Blayney conducted a school in the same town, while Richard Cockrell held evening classes at Butler's barracks. Many Thorold persons sent their sons to Mr. Addison's classical school, but it is not known if they patronized the other institutions. An issue of the *York Gazette* in 1796 made the confident statement that "As schools were now opened, ignorance would be no longer tolerated."

In 1797 the Crown set apart over five hundred thousand acres of land for the endowment of certain educational institutions, those profiting by the grant being King's College (or Toronto University), the Royal Grammar School, Upper Canada College and the Central School of Upper Canada (also known as the Church of England National School).

In the July number of the *Upper Canada Gazette* of 1799 we

* Hodgins.

find this information regarding the qualifications of teachers at that day :

" We are happy in being informed that no person will be countenanced or permitted by the Government to teach school in any part of this province unless he shall have passed an examination before one of our commissioners, and receive a certificate from under his hand specifying that he is adequate to the important task of a tutor.

We conceive this piece of intelligence highly worthy of remark, as it will, in a great measure, prevent the imposition which the inhabitants of this country have hitherto experienced from itinerant characters, who preferred that to a more laborious way of getting through life.

And, on the other hand, the rising generation will reap infinite benefit from it, as it will tend to stimulate and encourage men of literary characters to make permanent residence among us."

From a book published in 1799, entitled a "Tour through Upper Canada, by a Citizen of the United States," we find that the Government's policy at that time was to exclude from teaching in Canada "schoolmasters from the States, lest they should instil republicanism into the tender minds of the youth of the Province."

In 1807 an act was passed to establish a Grammar School in each of the eight districts into which the province of Upper Canada was then divided. It was also provided that the sum of £100 should be paid annually to each teacher in these schools.

Although here and there after the war retired soldiers held private classes for the younger children, yet no public schools of an elementary character were established until 1816.

Dr. Hodgins' explanation of the act* of that year may well be inserted here: "To the House of Assembly are we indebted for the first step being taken to found a systematic and intelligent scheme of education for Upper Canada in providing for the establishment of primary schools in the several townships of the Province. It took some years to accomplish this purpose, but at length, in 1816 (nine years after the grammar schools were established), legislative provision was then first made for the establishment and maintenance of common schools in Upper Canada, and £6,000 (\$24,000), a large sum in that day, was annually granted for this

* "Historical Sketch of Education in Upper Canada."

purpose, and the law provided that the people were ‘to meet together’ in any town, village or township, ‘to make arrangements for establishing common schools in such town, village or township,’ at each of which the attendance of pupils should not be less than twenty. The law also authorized that three ‘fit and discreet persons’ should be chosen trustees, who were to ‘examine into the moral character and capacity of any person willing to become a teacher,’ and appoint him. The trustees were further authorized to make rules and regulations for their own schools and select text books from a list prescribed by a District Board of Education, to which they were required to report. The provincial allowance to each school was in no case to exceed £25 (\$100)—the balance of salary and contingent expenses had to be made up by subscriptions. No rate-bills or assessments for this purpose were, however, authorized. This law was considered as a tentative one, and also as an experiment. The operation of the act of 1816 was, on its passing, limited to four years.”

The Thorold people were quick to profit by this act, and by 1817 there were nine public schools in the township. There are now no official records in existence by which we may ascertain just where these nine schools were situated. The DeCew Falls school is known to be one of the oldest, while Street’s school at St. Johns (now used as a grocery), Hoover’s school near Centreville, and the Wilkerson school near Beaverdams were probably among those established in 1817. Another was probably the old log school on the Chippawa Creek.

The first school houses were primitive log buildings with the desks ranged around three sides of the room. The pupils were seated facing the wall, for in those days very little attention was paid to the physical comfort of the young. The people had to adapt themselves to circumstances, and the boys and girls were considered fortunate in having attention paid to their mental development. There were no inspectors to see that the light came from the proper direction, or that the seats were adapted to the requirements of the younger pupils, or even to make a report upon the quantity and quality of the knowledge instilled into the youthful mind. Young

children then sat all day long with the light streaming in their eyes, and with no support for their backs. The seats were slabs, placed with the flat side upwards and very unsteadily supported by wooden pegs driven into their rounded surfaces underneath. Frequently a little variety was created in the day's proceedings by the collapse of these seats, which thus served a good purpose in keeping the school from the deadening effects of mere mechanical routine. In many cases no doubt their minds were really educated by conscientious and enthusiastic teachers, but often they were considered as mere receptacles for a mass of unrelated knowledge.

In the small township schools, the first masters were discharged soldiers who had served in the war of 1812. Many of these taught very indifferently, but in occasional instances we find that they cultivated in their pupils an ardent love for arithmetic. "Your sums, lads and lasses," was the favorite command of one of these old teachers at the Beaverdams school whenever he felt that his supply of learning in the other branches was falling short of the demand.

Books were exceedingly scarce in those days, and there was no attempt made to have all the pupils use the same series. Cobb's and Murray's spelling books were both used. The Bible was the chief text book for reading. The ink used was made by the pupils themselves, usually from oak galls or soft maple bark; the pens were the old-fashioned goose quills. The text-books were all printed either in England or the United States, and in geography and history, which were taught only to advanced pupils, a boy was likely to know as much about Spain or Italy as about his own province.

Gradually the schools improved, with the general progress of the country. Physical infirmity ceased to be sufficient proof of a teacher's scholarship, and the disabled soldiers gave place to the "peripatetic teacher," who rarely stayed in any one school longer than a term. Only a small proportion of the salary came from the Government grant, so the remainder had to be made up by subscription. During the summer months the instructors were usually women, who received, besides the grant, about \$1.50 per quarter from each pupil, while they "boarded around" in the school section. In the winter men were employed, but their salaries were larger,

since they nearly always charged each pupil a fee of \$2.00 a quarter. These old-time pedagogues naturally made themselves as indispensable as possible in the more comfortable houses, but in a populous district they often had no settled abode, as each parent had to give during the term only from three to five days' board in addition to fees, as a return for the tuition of each child sent to the school.

The third class of teachers were Methodist divinity students, and these were in turn succeeded by instructors from the United States. Then, when Upper Canada itself offered better facilities for the training of teachers, a law was passed enacting that none but British subjects, either by birth or naturalization, should be employed in the schools of the province. In fact, this had been one of the clauses of the act of 1816, but it had been practically a dead letter. However, with a courtesy not often applied to alien laws at the present day, it was officially announced that women from the United States should not be excluded by this law. Dr. Ryerson always allowed them to teach in Ontario, if, upon examination by the local superintendent, they were found to be sufficiently well educated. Afterwards a more rigid and uniform system of teachers' examinations practically excluded all instructors but those trained in Canadian schools.

In the early days it was natural that the township common schools should offer fewer advantages to pupils than the better equipped institutions in the towns and larger villages. Nevertheless, occasionally some university man or other person of wide learning found his way into the backwoods, and there gave to the settlers' children opportunities for culture that the pupils were quick to profit by. The work still lives, but often the name of the teacher has been forgotten. Among those who are still remembered in Thorold township are the Rev. W. Eastman, a Presbyterian minister, George Bradshaw, A. Murray and J. Garner, while in later days Walkden Mawdesley and James B. I. Hilton were well-known teachers.

The first school house within the limits of what is now the town of Thorold was built in 1820 on Henry C. Ball's land, east of the Welland Railway track. The first teacher was a Mr. Rattray. The

second school was built at the west of the town on the Keefer property, and here Mr. Myers taught. A third school was built on the Grenville property in the centre of the town. Dr. Kirk was a teacher here for a great many years. Mr. Horner, an Irish teacher, was in charge of the school opposite St. John's church for a long time.

In 1823 a public library was established in the south-western corner of the township. It was supported by a yearly subscription from the members. When books became cheaper, and each family had better opportunities for buying its own reading matter, this institution gradually died out.

Between 1816 and 1871 many acts were passed relating to education, but many of the changes made were merely experimental. After the union of the two Canadas, acts respecting the common schools were passed in 1841, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1849 and 1850. In 1844 Dr. Egerton Ryerson was made Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and through his efforts the foundations of the present system were laid. Through him a uniform system of examinations was established, and thus it was made necessary that children in the out-lying country districts should be as well instructed as those living within the limits of a city.

Until 1871 the township schools were governed by a local Superintendent. Among those who filled that office in Thorold were Detxer D'Everardo, James Beatty, the Rev. Charles Walker and Capt. Radcliffe.

In 1847 there were fourteen schools in the township—only five more than in 1817. The legislative grant was £121 17sh. 1d., while the total salaries paid amounted to only £678 7sh. in that year.

For some time the school section was allowed the option of making up the teacher's salary by adding to the Government grant the fees charged for each pupil, or by taxing the rate-payers an amount equal to the difference between the Legislative grant and the salary guaranteed. In the fall of 1847 a school convention was held in Kelly's grove, just east of what is now Marlatt's bridge on the old canal. A flag was put up bearing the legend "Free

schools, the poor man's right." In the course of a speech Dr. Ryer-son pointed to the flag and said : "When that system—free schools for poor people—prevails throughout Canada, then will her schools and her youth compare favorably with those of any other land on the earth." That this prophecy has since been realized is attested by the awards made at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, when the Ontario system of education was declared to be the best in the world.

Through the choice allowed between fees and municipal aid, it is impossible to state where the first free school in Canada was opened, but Beaverdams claims that honor for School Section No. 2. As there were only a few children in that section wealthy enough to pay fees, consequently the attendance was small, and the salary paid was utterly inadequate as compensation to a teacher of any ability whatever. In 1847 the trustees elected were : Levi L. Swayze, Thomas Russell and David Clark. These men, after devoting some study to the school law, decided to use the power given them by making education free to all in that section. A petition was drawn up and signed by the rate-payers, asking permission to tax themselves for the support of the school. This was taken to the old Niagara council, which at once granted the section permission to pass a by-law taxing the property owners an amount sufficient to make up the teacher's salary. The school was then made free to all. An American teacher, Miss Janet Leet of Lockport, was engaged, and at the next official visit of the local superintendent the school was pronounced the best in the township.

The example set by Beaverdams must soon have been followed by others, for the superintendent's report for 1849 records two free schools then existing in Thorold. In that year eleven-thirteenths of the children of school age were attending public and private schools. The same report mentions a private school in the village of Thorold, kept by Mrs. Peter Keefer.

In 1854 the Roman Catholic Separate School in Thorold was established, in accordance with the act passed in 1850.

In 1856 the Fonthill Grammar School, which was situated just outside of the township, was established. The first trustees were :



WM. MCCLURE, M. D.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Thorold High School Board



DR. L. LORAN PALMER

Surgeon-Major Q. O. Rifles, Toronto. Mayor of Thorold for 1877



BARUCH TUCKER



BARUCH TUCKER, SR.





Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D.



Rev. James Preston



Rev. W. R. Parker



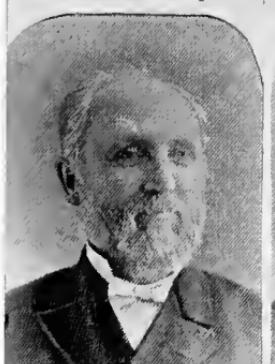
Rev. John Kay



Rev. J. E. Lanceley



Rev. D. L. Brethour



Rev. John Wakefield



Rev. George Clark, Ph.D.



Rev. G. W. Galvert

METHODIST MINISTERS





Rev. Wm. Dickson



Rev. Robt. Wallace



Rev. C. D. McDonald



Rev. J. W. Mitchell



Rev. W. A. Cook

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS



Rev. G. L. Wittet



Rev. J. G. C. Irvine



Rev. R. Garside

BAPTIST MINISTERS

John Frazer, M.D., John S. Price, John Scholfield, sen., Dexter D'Everardo, Whitson C. Moore and John B. Oxley. For many years this was a flourishing institution of learning, and many important teachers taught here, including a nephew of Thomas Carlyle. In 1876 a new building was required, but the people of Pelham refused to furnish the amount necessary for it, and therefore the school had to be discontinued.

A very important school act was passed in 1871; by it the name "Common School" was changed to that of "Public School," and the "Grammar Schools" were designated "High Schools." The provisions are best stated in the following circular of the Ontario Education Department:

CHARACTER OF THE IMPORTANT SCHOOL LEGISLATION OF 1871.

The fifth and last series of conventions was held in 1869, and on the results of the consultations and deliberations of these conventions, Dr. Ryerson framed that crowning measure of his administration, which received the sanction of the Legislature in 1871—twenty-one years after the first great departure in school legislation—that of 1850.

For the various objects which he had recommended during the years from 1850 to 1871, liberal grants were made by the Legislature. The policy of the Government during those years was to sustain Dr. Ryerson and to second his efforts to build up and consolidate the system of public instruction which he had taken such pains to establish. The result was that our school system expanded and grew in every direction, and became firmly rooted in the affections of the people. In this way it came to be regarded as one of the most successful and popular systems of education on the continent. And yet, as I have shown, he was continually suggesting improvements in it, for he always held that there was room, as well as necessity, for them.

School legislation, chiefly in regard to high schools and matters of detail, took place at intervals during the intervening years, but it was in 1871 and 1874 that the final legislation under Dr. Ryerson's auspices took place. That of 1871 was strikingly progressive and took a wide range. That of 1874 was largely supplemental and remedial.

The Act of 1871 introduced into our school law for the first time some important principles, which, as yet, had not received legislative sanction. They were chiefly those which related, among others, to the following matters:

1. Governmental, combined with improved local, inspection of schools.

2. A high and fixed standard of qualifications for inspectors of public schools.
3. The abolition of non-certified township superintendents of schools, and the substitution therefor of duly licensed county inspectors.
4. The institution of simultaneous and uniform examinations in the several counties for teachers desiring certificates of qualification. This principle was soon extended to other examinations, including competitive examinations in counties, etc.
5. The fixing and rendering uniform of a higher standard of qualification for public and high school teachers.
6. Giving the profession of teaching a fixed legal status, and providing more fully and equitably for the retirement and united support, by the profession and the legislature, of worn out or disabled teachers.
7. The establishment by law of a national system of free schools.
8. Declaring the right by law, as well as the necessity, of every child to attend some school, thus recognizing the principle of, and providing for, "compulsory education."
9. Requiring, by law, that adequate school accommodation, in regard to school house, playground and site, be provided by the trustees, for all of the resident children of school age in their localities.
10. Prescribing a more systematic and practical course of study for each of the classes in the public schools.
11. Discriminating, by a clearly defined line, the course of study in public and high schools respectively.
12. Providing for the establishment and support of collegiate institutes, or local colleges.
13. Requiring municipalities to maintain high schools and collegiate institutes, equally with the public schools, and as part of the general school system.
14. Providing, at the option of the ratepayers, for the substitution of township boards of education, in place of local trustee boards.
15. Authorizing the establishment of industrial schools.

Such were the main features of the comprehensive and progressive School Act passed in 1871. In many respects it revolutionized the existing state of things. It gave a wonderful impetus to the schools, and to every department of school system—the effects of which we feel to this day.

Thus it was made possible for every child to proceed as far as matriculation into any of the universities without paying a cent for his education.

The first Inspector appointed for Welland County was James H. Ball, M. A., who still occupies the position.

Since 1871 no radical changes have taken place in the township schools. Those now in existence are :

School Section number 2 (Beaverdams).
" " " 3 (Allanburgh).
" " " 4 (Port Robinson).
" " " 5 (on the Quaker Road).
" " " 6 (near the Hurricane Road).
" " " 7 (commonly called the Bouk School).

Of the Union Schools: number 1 (at the Beechwoods) is supported by Thorold and Stamford Townships; number 6 (at DeCew Falls) is supported by Thorold and Grantham. Those belonging to both Pelham and Thorold are :

Union School number 2 (two miles West of Welland).
" " " 3 (at Fonthill).
" " " 4 (at St. Johns).
" " " 7 (in the North-western corner of Thorold Township).

In the town of Thorold, the Public School on the East side of the canal consists of four grades with four teachers employed, while on the West side the staff consists of two teachers. The Roman Catholic Separate School has a large attendance, the teaching being done by Sisters of St. Joseph who are legally qualified.

THOROLD HIGH SCHOOL. On the 12th of June, 1857, the County Council of Welland passed an act establishing a Grammar School in the village of Thorold. The first Trustees were: the Rev. T. B. Fuller, D. D., the Rev. William Dickson, Jacob Keefer, John Brown, William Beatty and John D. Murray. Before the establishment of this school Mr. Dickson had held classes for instruction in the higher branches.

At first the staff consisted of only one teacher. Latin was then considered the chief subject to be taught in a secondary school, and consequently the pupils were chiefly boys, since the study of the classics was considered beyond the capability of the feminine intellect. The pupils were not required to pass any examination for entrance, and for fifteen years or longer the only test was the parsing of a simple sentence in English, and the solution of one or two questions in fractions. These tests were applied by the Inspector to all pupils enrolled between his half-yearly visits.

The first master was the Rev. Alex. Dawson, B. A., who held his classes in what is now the council chamber in the Town Hall. The school was then removed to rooms in the West side Public School. The Rev. Donald I. F. McLeod, B. A., who afterwards became a son-in-law of Bishop Fuller, was the second head master. He was succeeded by John McNeely, B. A., an excellent scholar and teacher, whose premature death was a great loss to the school and community. Both Mr. McLeod and Mr. McNeely were graduates of Trinity University, Toronto, and the same college furnished the next Principal, James H. Ball, M. A.

During Mr. Ball's *regime* the school was particularly prosperous. It was not then brought into competition, as it is now, with the wealthier neighboring institutions. The staff was increased and the school was moved to a private house, opposite St. John's Church on Clarendon street. In 1869 there were five teachers employed, including those for special subjects, such as book-keeping and painting. The Government grant was then the largest received by any High School in the county. In 1871 Mr. Ball resigned to take the position of County Inspector for Welland.

His successor was William Houghton B. A., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. The next head master was Alex. D. Cruikshank, B. A., who was in turn followed by the Rev. Nelson Burns, M. A.

In Mr. Burns' time the school was removed to the McKeague building, popularly known as "the barracks," on Pine street.

Soon after this removal it was found necessary to furnish the pupils with better accommodations, and in 1875 the present site was bought and a building erected at a cost of \$6,000. James Johnson, M. A., and his daughter, Miss Johnson, conducted the school in the new building for one year. Andrew McCulloch, M. A., was the next Principal, and he occupied the position for seventeen years, during which time more than \$500 was spent for books and scientific apparatus. The first assistant under Mr. McCulloch was Mr. Page, who had taught for some time in the Fonthill High School. Successive assistants were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Boddy. In 1884 H. Halliday, B. A., was appointed teacher of mathematics and science, and during his time much good work was done. In the fall of 1887

he obtained a position in Ottawa Collegiate Institute, being succeeded here by Alexander Campbell, B. A., an honor graduate of Toronto University. The next assistant was Thomas Jamieson, B. A., a graduate of Victoria. The present staff consists of :

A. W. Reavley, B. A. (Toronto University), Principal—Modern Languages.

T. J. Walrond, Specialist in Mathematics—Mathematics, Science and Commercial work.

Miss Kate McLean, B. A. (Queen's University)—Classics.

Among the former students of Thorold High School who have brought honor to their *alma mater* are William McCleary M. P., who represents the County in the House of Commons, and who has also sat for one term in the local Legislature ; and P. S. Lampman, B. A., Secretary of the Law Society of British Columbia.

The High School Board of Trustees at present consists of the following persons :

Chairman—David Battle, representative of Separate School Board.

Secretary-Treasurer—William McClure, M. D.

Members—W. J. Macartney, Thomas D. McBride, William Martin, Rev. W. A. Cook, John H. Wilson (representative of Public School Board).

CHAPTER XIV

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS

Thorold Public Library. Founded in 1858 as the Thorold Mechanics' Institute. First officers. Lectures delivered. Re-organized in 1867. Lectures and debates. Means of raising money. Large Government grants. Mechanics' Institute made a free library. Present board of management. Newspapers published in the township. *The Thorold Advocate*. No local news. *The Welland Herald*, published for three months at Port Robinson. *The Thorold Gazette* established. Reform in politics. *The Thorold Weekly Chronicle* founded. *The True Patriot*. *The Thorold Mercury*. *The Mercury* merged into *The Welland Tribune* in 1872. *The Thorold Post*.

The following report in itself explains the founding of the Thorold Public Library :

Report of the Thorold Mechanics' Institute, organized the 5th of February, 1858, with one hundred and ten subscribing members :

President—Rev. T. B. Fuller, D. C. L.

1st Vice-President—Jacob Keefer, Esq.

2nd " —James Beatty, Esq.

3rd " —J. Dumbrill, Esq.

Treasurer—James Munro, Esq.

Recording Secretary—Sampson Hawthorn, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—Walkden Mawdesley.

Librarian—John G. Keefer, Esq.

And a Committee of Management of twelve members.

The Library now contains three hundred and twenty volumes, the four British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for 1858.

During the past year five lectures were delivered before the Institute, viz.: One on "Reading," by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, D. C. L., one on "Glimpses of the Dark Ages," by the Rev. Burns, one on "The Battle of Life," by David Sharp Esq., one on "Canada, Present and Prospective," by J. D. Murray Esq., and one on "Gold Worship," by Dr. Theophilus Mack.

FINANCES

Receipts from all sources for the past year	\$252 50
Expenditure for past year	233 32
	<hr/>
Balance in hand of Treasurer	\$ 20 18
Subscriptions unpaid and due Institute	\$15 00
Liabilities, consisting of unpaid acc'ts.	8 80

Signed,

WALKDEN MAWDESLEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

To Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet,
Minister Bureau Agriculture.

To the Board of Audit,
Toronto.

No record appears to have been kept of any meetings after July 5th, 1858, but it is said that the Institute "existed" for two or three years, when, the receipts being insufficient to meet the running expenses, it was closed for a few years, and during that time the books were kept in the Town Hall.

In December, 1867, a reorganization took place, and a society known as "The Thorold Mechanics' Institute and Literary Club" was formed, having for its objects "the diffusion of useful knowledge" and "the mutual improvement of the members."

A Constitution was drawn up, consisting of 22 rules, or by-laws, which appear to have been rigidly enforced.

Dr. Robt. Johnstone was elected President. For the first few months the meetings of the club were held in the old Post Office, which was kept for that purpose by Jacob Keefer. Afterwards they were held in the Town Hall; and during Dr. Johnstone's term of office a large number of debates, lectures, etc., were given by the members at their weekly meetings. A monthly Journal was also edited by the Club, and its contents were read and discussed at each monthly meeting. The library was open one evening in the week.

In 1869 Mr. James Beatty was made President, and served for three years. In his time a great many new books were purchased for the Library, and the first Government grant, of \$100, was received. The Library was moved to the Hendershot block, where

it has remained till the present day. Weekly debates and lectures were continued all through Mr. Beatty's term of office.

Mr. Beatty was succeeded in 1872 by the late Judge Baxter, who acted as President up to the time of his death, a period of twenty-one years. During this long term a great many changes took place in the history of the Institute. A large number of books were added, a reading room in connection with the Library was opened, night classes were held during the winter months, and the Library was open three nights in the week.

A great deal of money was raised by means of excursions, festivals and theatrical performances. In those days Toronto was not so easily reached as it is now, and the Mechanics' Institute's Annual Excursion by the old steamer *Enterprise* was an event of the summer, and was patronized by the town generally, as were also the annual strawberry festivals, which were held on Judge Baxter's grounds, and the frequent theatrical entertainments. Then the Institute had its palmy days, and its financial standing was so good that the Government grant amounted to \$400 yearly. It may be said that a great deal of its success at that time was due to the zeal and energy of the President, Mr. David Sharp, Mr. James Dale, and others, who were indefatigable in their efforts to increase the funds. Gradually, however, their means of raising money becoming more common, the receipts suffered in consequence ; and the grants being thus reduced, it became more difficult to raise money.

Mr. Chas. Munro acted as secretary and Mr. S. Cleveland as librarian for a number of years during this term.

Mr. A. McCulloch, M. A., was elected President in 1893. In his term the Library building was enlarged and a number of new books were added. On his removal from town in 1895 Mr. T. E. Simson was made President, and in October of that year a petition was sent from the Mechanics' Institute to the Town Council "to take over and adopt the Mechanics' Institute according to an act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes, etc." This the Town Council did, and the old Mechanics' Institute is now a Free Library, and is open to the

public on every week night for nine months in the year, and three nights a week during the three summer months.

There are at present on the shelves over 5,000 volumes, of history, travels, biography, etc., besides a number of books of reference for the use of students and others, while on the tables in the reading rooms may be seen the leading daily and weekly papers and all the weekly and monthly periodicals, fashion magazines, etc.

Mrs. Garden, the present librarian, was appointed in 1886 and has therefore filled the position for nearly twelve years.

It is a fact worthy of notice that Mr. W. T. Fish has been a member of the Board of Management since the first Mechanics' Institute was organized in the year 1858.

The present Board of Management consists of the following members : T. E. Simson, chairman, D. J. C. Munro, Rev. P. L. Spencer, A. W. Reavley, E. P. Foley, James Battle, W. T. Fish and D. E. Millar.

NEWSPAPERS. Seven newspapers have been in existence at different times in the township, and of these six have been published at Thorold. The first was the *Thorold Advocate and Welland County Intelligencer*, which was issued weekly by A. Dinsmore. The first number made its appearance in August, 1849. Its motto was "Measures, not men," and the address was somewhat lengthily stated as Thorold, Niagara District, Canada West. The price was 10sh. currency (\$2.00), when paid in advance, but subscribers who delayed the payment were charged 12sh. 6d. No local news was given at that time, and we can judge the state of affairs in the village only from the advertisements. In these, Buffalo, Merrittsville, Chippawa and Fonthill were also well represented. Among the more interesting reading matter we find letters from a Thorold man who had gone to the California gold mines.

In 1852 the *Welland Herald* made its appearance at Port Robinson. It was published in the interests of Duncan McFarland, the Reform candidate for Parliament in that year. The *Herald* was issued for only three months, as its usefulness was ended as soon as the elections were over.

In June of 1854 the *Thorold Gazette* was established by John D. Murray. It was Reform in politics, its motto being: "The only guarantee men can have for good government is their power to exact it; and the foundation of that power is knowledge." Through the warmth of its political views we sometimes find it embroiled in quarrels with the old *Toronto Leader* and other Conservative papers of that day. The *Gazette* also omits all mention of local news, but touches on several topics of general interest. Among the more important items is an extract from the *Olympia Pioneer and Democrat*, describing the gold fields on Vancouver Island, and published in the issue of May 12th, 1858. Another number of the same year contains an account of the emancipation of a slave at Chatham—no uncommon act at that time, but one that always brought down the wrath of the Southern papers upon Canada. As serfdom had been abolished in Upper Canada in 1792, the slaves brought into the country by Southern gentlemen on their travels were always seized here and made free. In those days not every family subscribed for a Toronto daily paper, and therefore items such as these formed a necessary portion of the local journals. In 1862 the *Gazette* was merged into the *St. Catharines Post*.

On the first of August, 1860, G. W. Hopkins founded the *Thorold Weekly Chronicle and Welland County Advertiser*. "The sun shines for all" was the motto used by the *Gazette's* rival. The primary object of the *Chronicle* was stated as "an earnest attention to the local interests of the County and the Town." The paper was independent in politics, but it lived only a short time.

In the fall of 1866, shortly after the Fenian Raid, the *Thorold True Patriot and Welland and Lincoln Reformer* was founded by John Grahame. It bore the legend: "While we sing 'God save the Queen' let's not forget the people." The death of Mr. Grahame in 1870 caused the suspension of this journal for six months. At the end of that time John McGovern, who had bought the business, issued the paper under the new title of the *Thorold Mercury*.

The prospectus of the *Mercury* promised that it should advocate "measures of progress, reform and a return to party government," "the opening up of the Crown Lands of the Dominion for immediate

settlement," and the strengthening of "the bonds of harmony which unite this colony to Great Britain." The *Mercury* lived independently until 1872, when it was merged into the *Welland Tribune*.

When left without a local newspaper the people began to feel that the interests of the town should be brought more prominently before the public, and an advertisement was inserted in the Toronto daily papers, stating that Thorold was in need of a journal of its own. The McCay Bros. of Oakville profited by this announcement, and at once established here the *Thorold Post and Niagara District Intelligencer*, the first issue of which appeared on May 24th, 1875. Not long afterwards W. H. Bone became the editor and publisher. From 1876 to 1883 he conducted the *Post* on independent principles, but in the latter year it became Conservative in politics. In 1885 the business was bought by John H. Thompson, who still conducts the journal. It is again independent, and now contains a large amount of local news.

CHAPTER XV

MILITARY HISTORY

Men who served in the Revolutionary War. Thorold men in the War of 1812. List of the veterans still alive in 1876. Those who went to the front in the Rebellion of 1837. History of No. 2 Company. Names of men in Welland Canal Field Battery in 1866. The camp at Thorold. Sir Garnet Wolseley in command A Thorold representative in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. A Thorold man on the Bisley team in 1896

The name, "United Empire Loyalists," given to the American colonists who were faithful to the British Government, might, with equal propriety, be borne by the successive generations who have made their home in this township. Of the original settlers, many had served the King in the Revolutionary war, twenty-two having belonged to Butler's Rangers.

When the people of the United States decided one morning in 1812 to "come over and take Canada before breakfast," the French, German and British settlers in these provinces at once dropped all their political differences, and united in the desperate effort to retain British rule in the colony. Several companies of the Lincoln Militia were formed, but as no records have been preserved by local historians, and as the official reports have never yet been properly classified, it is impossible to obtain a complete list of all the Thorold men who served at that time. That the harvests for two or three years were reaped by the women and the old men is sufficient proof that the township was well represented at the front. A few of the names of the active participants in the struggle are those of:

Jacob H. Ball	Isaac Kelly
Jacob I. Ball	John Kelly
Capt. John DeCon	Lieut. Garrett Vanderburgh
Harmonius Vanderburgh	Jacob Vanderburgh
Peter Yocom	Samuel Heaslip
George Turney	Capt. George Keefer

Several of Robert Wilkerson's sons	Major Anthony Upper
John Crysler	Jacob Upper
Hugh Wilson	Hall Davis
Thaddeus Davis	Jacob A. Ball
Hiram Swayze	Lewis Clement
Robert Lowry	Samuel Hopkins
Timothy Lowry	John Hill (killed at Chippawa)
George Marshall	Samuel Kelley
	James Heaslip

A great many of these soldiers belonged to Col. Clarke's Company, No. 2, Lincoln Militia. Most of them were in the engagements at Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane. More than once they were allowed to go home to put in a crop, and were again called from their agricultural duties by the sound of guns. Such a warning of an approaching battle reached the ears of Hugh Wilson, John Crysler and Jacob Vanderburgh, who were working on their farms near Allanburgh, on the 25th of July, 1814. Hastily arming themselves, they ran all the way to Lundy's Lane, reaching the spot in time to take part in the most sanguinary conflict of the whole war. In many ways it was natural that such hasty preparation should put them at a disadvantage when they reached the scene of battle. Jacob I. Ball, who was an artilleryman, seized a flint-lock musket and rushed to the Beechwoods when the skirmish took place there. Three times he took aim at Chapin, but his musket only blazed. Afterwards, when a juryman at the Niagara Assizes, he had an opportunity of mentioning this occurrence to Chapin, who had come over to give evidence in a case ; but the Major did not seem to bear any ill will against him for his good intentions.

George Turney's fate at the battle of Chippawa is thus described in his father's memorial to Sir John Sherbrooke, the Governor General :

Then, on the day of the fatal battle of Chippawa, my only surviving son, the stay of my declining years, George, fell nobly contending for the honor and sacred rights of his King and country ; he fought under the command of General Riall in capacity of Captain of Militia, leaving me forlorn and disconsolate, but I gave him up as freely as the ties of nature will admit.

Major Upper had received his promotion from Gen. Brock.

Jacob A. Ball was taken prisoner by the Americans and kept in the United States for two years.

In 1876 the Dominion Government presented \$20.00 to each of the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, as a slight recognition of his service in the British cause. Those who received the testimonial in this township were: — Thomas, Allanburgh; Louis Clement, Thorold; Samuel Heaslip, Port Robinson; Matthias Lampman, Thorold; and Peter Yocom, Thorold.

In 1837 not a few of the men in this township were in sympathy with the reforms advocated by William Lyon Mackenzie, but when the Patriot leader attempted to have these political questions decided by force of arms, they at once declared themselves on the side of the Government. Of those who went to the front the following names have been obtained:

Major Anthony Upper	Robert Coulter
Captain George Keefer	John Keefer
Daniel Williams	Alexander Christie
Munson Church	— Turney
Garrett Vanderburgh	Daniel Grenville
Samuel Swayze	Hugh James

During the Rebellion some of Sir Allan McNab's men were quartered at the Upper stone house near Allanburgh, and also in the house at present occupied by Mr. James Upper.

Two companies of the 19th Battalion, besides a body of Home Guards, have been in existence at Thorold at different times. In 1862, owing to the excitement caused by the Trent affair, No. 5 company of the Lincoln militia was formed, with a total strength of sixty-six. John McDonagh was gazetted Captain on December 19th, 1862, Lord Monck signing his commission. The other officers were: John McDougall, 1st Lieutenant; John McNutt, Ensign; Samuel Cleveland, Color Sergeant; C. A. Cleveland, J. Morley and William Campbell, Corporals. This organization existed until 1865, when a new regulation, requiring officers to attend the Military School, caused the retirement of Capt. McDonagh, and finally brought about the disbanding of his command.

In 1864 No. 2 company of Volunteers was organized, with George Baxter as Captain and Hugh James as 1st Lieutenant. Mr. Baxter, who was afterwards County Judge of Welland, was himself the son of a British officer. In 1866 Lieut. James received his

commission as Captain of the company, and held that rank at the front during the Fenian Raid.

The following is the list of the members of this company who were called out for active service in 1866-7 :

Captain Hugh James	James Mawdesley
1st Lieut. Binley Benson	William Martin
Sergt. Henry Baker	George Turner
Sergt. Robt. Cowling	George Newman
Sergt. James L. Taggart	William Orr
Corporal John Pew	Alex. Philips
Corporal Wm. Winslow	George Rymer
Corporal Peter Steep	James Raynard
Bugler Thos. Shea	Robt. Robertson
Band Master James Weeks	W. S. Smyth
George Weeks (band)	Johnson Woods
Stephen Bradley	James Wilkinson
Henry Boyd	Alex. Williams
John Burley	Jonathan McNally
Frank Brown	James Snyder
Price Brown	George Grenville
Abraham Brennan	Patrick Steep
John Brennan	Wm. White
Robt. Bradley	Archie McPhie
John Booth	George Galbraith
Henry Carter	Isaac McMann
David Dale	Jacob Breams
James Dale	Lachlin Carter
James Dougherty	W. I. Shannon
Arthur Griffiths	Charles Harcourt
David Griffiths	John Green
Isaac Holdsworth	Charles Ball
Alex. Hoover	Mathew Henderson
Frank Hartley	Ben. McElroy

Total—55 men and bugler.

In 1866 also, John McDonagh, Dr. R. J. Johnstone, A. Schwaller, Frank Dorris and others formed themselves into a Home Guard to protect the village of Thorold from the rumored advance of the Fenians. Until all fear of the Fenians was over the Home Guard paraded through the village from night until morning.

In 1866, at the time of the Fenian Raids, No. 2 Company of Thorold, and the Welland Canal Field Battery of Port Robinson both were ordered to the front. The work done by the artillery has already been described in the account of the Fenian Raids, but it

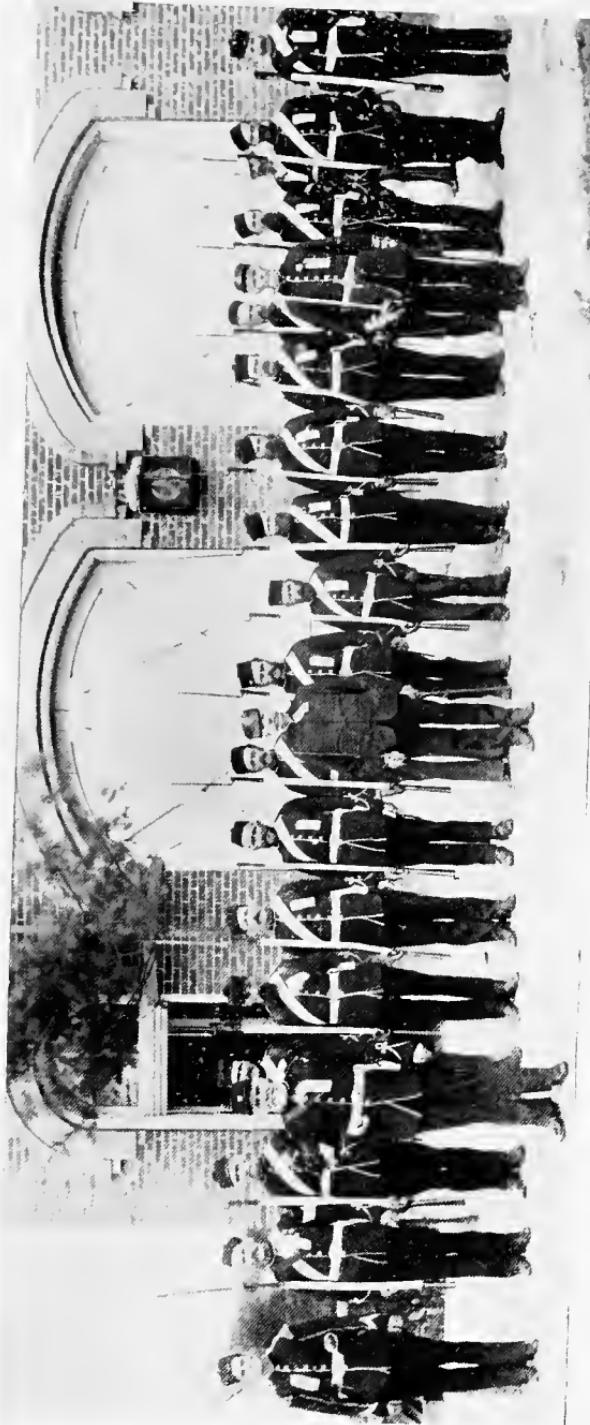
may be well here to enumerate the members of the Battery, who served on that memorable occasion. It is a matter of regret that the list given below does not contain the inaccessible names of one or two men who joined the Battery the day before the action :

Capt. R. S. King, M. D.	Jas. R. Boyle
1st Lieut. A. K. Scholfield	Nelson Higgins
2nd Lieut. C. B. Nimmo	Richard Higgins
Sergt. Major Richard Boyle	Robert Thomas
Sergt. Thomas O'Neill	Henry Cole
Sergt. Gideon Grisdale	Zacharias Lawrence
Sergt. Wm. Reavley	Samuel Dickenson
Sergt. Thomas Sowersby	Isaac Dickenson
Corporal Jas. H. Boyle	Maurice Weaver
Corporal Vilroy McKee	John T. Boyle
Corporal Stephen Beatty	Samuel Cook
Farrier I. Pew	John Waters
Bombardier J. McCracken, R.A.,	Reuben Mosier
(drill instructor)	P. H. Morin
Joseph Reavley	Fergus Scholfield
Patrick Roach	Edward Armstrong
John Bradley	Robert Armstrong
John Harveston	Benj. Baker
William Broom	John Graybill
Jonathan Hagar	William Clarke
James Coleman	Edward Bradley
John Carr	Robert Grisdale
Henry Higgins	Geo. A. Jordan
Emerson Peart	John Croak*
William Cook	Jas. G. Boughner*
Jacob Garner	A. W. Reavley*
Robert Offspring	Geo. Weaver†
Chas. Campbell	Thomas Good†
Searle Radcliffe	Wm. Hanna†

On the 17th of August, 1866, another raid being feared, a camp was made at Thorold, as that was considered the best strategic position, being near the Welland and the Great Western railways, at a convenient distance from the frontier, close to the canal, and yet a place from which the force could easily reach any threatened point between Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne. The 10th Royals and

* These were at Limeridge.

† These were sailing on the lakes at the time of the attack, and on reaching Chicago learned that their corps had been engaged at the front. Thereupon their captain, at their request, permitted them to join the Battery at once.



A. H. Preston, Bugler James Wilkerson Isaac McMann Wm. Martin H. Carter Wm. Orr Jonathan McNally Alex. Hoover
James Doherty James Dale Wm. White Geo. Turner A. K. Brennen Henry Boyd Peter Steep
James Weeks Hugh James, Captain James L. Taggart, Wm. Winslow
John Pew John Pew Color Sergeant

THE 1866 VETERANS OF NO. 2 CO., WHO REMAINED IN 1893

Photographed by E. Poole

Col. Denison's Company, the Governor-General's Body Guard (which, by the way, has always been commanded by a Denison), came from Toronto to Port Dalhousie at the opening of the camp, and then on to Thorold. The Body Guard was at once ordered to Chippawa, to picket the Niagara River from that point to Fort Erie and around to Ridgeway, where its right flank was posted. From that day until the 6th of October this formed the outpost for the camp at Thorold.

The camp itself consisted of 2000 Volunteers, as well as several companies of British Regulars, and lasted for about six weeks. The tents were pitched at the west of the town, chiefly within John Keefer's fields. Col. (afterwards Lt. Gen.) Peacock was in command for the first day, and after that Col. (now Lord) Garnet Wolseley was in command.

The first volunteers reached the camp on the 24th of August, among them being the Queen's Own, and the 13th Battalion of Hamilton. These two regiments were addressed by the Adjutant General of Militia, who came from Ottawa for the express purpose of encouraging them after their trying ordeal at Ridgeway. Every week 2,000 fresh troops were put through the routine of camp life, so that nearly all the volunteer regiments of Upper Canada put in their annual drill at Thorold, in company with Her Majesty's Regulars. Among the latter were a wing of the 16th Regulars, G Battery of the Royal Artillery (Col. Hostes' Battery), some Cavalry and Col. Arthur Williams with his regiment. The 16th Regiment, which bore no honors on its colors, was then popularly known as the "Peacemakers," as it had not been in any engagement for two hundred years, having always arrived too late for battle. G Battery, commonly known as the "Grey Battery," from the color of the horses, had been all through the Crimean war, and had also served in quelling the Indian Mutiny.

As Col. Denison's troop patrolled the Niagara River during the six or seven weeks that the camp was maintained, Colonel Wolseley expected that this corps would give instant warning if any attack should occur. Therefore, the companies in camp were comparatively free from responsibility. Once a week a sham battle took place.

That Thorold mud bore as bad a reputation then as now is evident from a description of it given in the Memorial Volume of Upper Canada College. The camp is thus described :

During the summer following the Fenian Raid a military camp was formed at Thorold, and the Upper Canada College Rifles united with the University Company to form one corps. The battalion was landed at Port Dalhousie and marched through St. Catharines to the breezy field on the top of the mountain where the Tenth Royals and the Thirteenth from Hamilton were already pitching their tents. Here the boys again distinguished themselves by their light-hearted endurance of discomforts that would have well-nigh caused a mutiny amongst regulars. The ground was rough and hard—cattle had evidently roamed freely over it when the soil was moist. One had to select carefully for his couch the precise spot whose physical geography was most nearly complementary to the angularities of the human anatomy. The last duty every evening was a field study of the relations between geology and osteology. When it rained, the clay betrayed a most tenacious attachment to boots often ill suited to such rough usage. The camp arrangements were of the most imperfect character. Plain rations, however, were abundant. One of our number betrayed extraordinary talents in the culinary line, and no "Irish" or "Boston" stew can ever obliterate the memory of his achievements. No coffee and butterless bread ever tasted sweeter than that partaken around our tent pole every morning. The air was pure and bracing, and the drill just enough to make us forget all our discomforts in dreamless sleep. Every one heard with regret the orders to break up camp. To this day pleasant memories linger around the old camp ground. As illustrating the spirit of the boys, I may mention that it leaked out one evening that a general alarm was to be sounded during the night to test the promptitude with which the Volunteers could respond. We determined that, for the honour of our corps, we should be the first on parade. Not one removed his uniform that night when he lay down. The covering sergeant slept in his boots and cross-belt, with his rifle by his side. To our great astonishment and chagrin, the sun was shining brightly when we awoke at *reveille*.

During the construction of the new canal No. 2 Company was often called out to suppress the frequent riots that took place.

After the Fenian invasion, No. 2 Company was made a part of the 44th Battalion. In 1888 Capt. James retired, and was succeeded by Capt. William Monro. In 1895 the Company was disbanded, and since that time Thorold has possessed no military organization whatever.

In the Riel Rebellion of 1885 Thorold had but one representative, R. P. Dougan, who was in the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles. On his return the town gave him a reception.

In 1896 Lieut. D. J. C. Munro of Thorold was a member of the Bisley team, and won five individual prizes, amounting to £11 13sh. 6d., the most important of which was one of £8 for the Queen's Match. To be qualified to enter the first stage of this match was considered a great honor, for only the first hundred were eligible, out of eighteen hundred competitors. Lieut. Munro received the Queen's Badge and £20 additional as his share of the "team" prizes.

CHAPTER XVI

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

At Thorold, Port Robinson, Allanburgh, Beaverdams Lists of first officers.
Officers for 1897. Notes of interest.

THOROLD DIV., No. 90, SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The present Division of the Sons of Temperance is an outgrowth of an older organization known as Hydraulic Division, No. 9. It is impossible to tell much about this earlier lodge. Its minutes begin July 20th, 1850, and end July 16th, 1861. Among its prominent members were : Rev. John Potts, James H. Beatty, Bernard Ball, George McArthur and John Grenville. Mention is made of a lecture given by J. B. Gough of Adelphi Division.

On the 20th of February, 1874, it was re-organized as Thorold Division No. 90, which still survives. The preliminary meetings are not recorded. The first officers were :

Worthy Patriarch—Andrew Hardie.
Worthy Associate—Charles Cameron.
Chaplain—Rev. J. S. Clarke.
Recording Scribe—William Ling.
Associate Recording Scribe—Miss Lucy McConachie.
Past Worthy Patriarch—H. D. Watkins.
Financial Scribe—William McCleary.
Treasurer—John H. Wilson.
Conductor—Thomas Horner.
Assistant Conductor—George Darker.
Inside Sentinel—Alfred Clarke.
Outside Sentinel—John Grenville.

The charter is dated February 10th, 1874, and is signed by Thomas Webster, Grand Scribe, and George MacLean Rose, Grand Worthy Patriarch.

Altogether about six hundred persons have been members of the Division at different times.

The present officers are :

W. P.—Jas. Hilton.	Chap.—Miss E. Thompson.
W. A.—Mrs. Hilton.	Con.—Miss M. Cook.
R. S.—Miss J. Thompson.	A. C.—Miss J. Taggart.
A. R. S.—Miss A. Jones.	I. S.—L. Bessey.
F. S.—Miss H. Cook	O. S.—E. Thompson.
Treas.—Mrs. Hilton.	Organist—Miss J. Thompson.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, PORT ROBINSON.

At a meeting held in Coulter's Hall, Port Robinson, on November 2nd, 1879, Deputy Grand Master Pennington and A. B. Cook, M. D., of Welland, instituted Charity Lodge, No. 45, A. O. U. W.

The following persons were the first members and officers :

Past Master Workman—Hugh Park, M. D.
Master Workman—Wm. H. Andrews.
Foreman—David Elliot.
Overseer—James N. Sowersby.
Recorder—Isaac E. Hunt.
Financier—Matthew Wise.
Receiver—James McCoppen.
Guide—George P. Johnson.
Inside Watchman—Wm. Ross, sen.
Outside Watchman—Robert Stark, sen.
Trustees—Robert Stark, sr.; Wm. Ross, sr.; James McCoppen.

One hundred dollars was paid for the charter on the night of organization. The meetings were held on each alternate Friday evening.

In 1879 the Grand Recorder was M. D. Carder, St. Thomas, Ont., and the Grand Master Workman was E. M. Porter.

The following are the officers for 1897 :

M. W.—Robert Rose.	R.—George Stark.
Foreman—Wm. Camp.	I. W.—Harmon Kottmeire.
Overseer—James Stark.	O. W.—Robert Stevenson.
Guide—George Ross.	G. L. R.—C. B. Bennett.
Fin. and Rec.—C. B. Bennett.	

During the eighteen years of the Society's existence Charity Lodge has lost only one member by death. A number have withdrawn from membership, and a few others have joined the lodge. The present membership is twenty-eight.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 519, PORT ROBINSON

The warrant for the organization of the lodge at Port Robinson was given in 1856 to William H. Bell by George T. Allen, Grand Master. The warrant is countersigned by John Wilson, County Master.

The officers elected in 1856 were :

Master—William Bell.	R. S.—Joseph Reavley.
D. M.—G. A. Darby.	Treas.—Thomas Smith.

The committee was composed of Messrs. Campbell, Shafer, Radcliffe and Ostrander.

The following are the officers for 1897 :

W. M.—R. A. Smith.	F. S.—James N. Hansel.
D. M.—Donald Sharpe.	Treasurer—William Booth.
R. S.—Hiram Young.	D. of C.—John Mulholland.
Chaplain—Robert Kemp.	Lect.—Charles Misener.

The committee is composed of Isaac Pew, George Misener, George Jones and John Smith.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS, PORT ROBINSON

Jubilee Council, No. 5, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, was organized by W. G. Thompson of Humberstone on Dec. 15th, 1887, with a membership of thirteen, the following being elected officers for 1888 :

Past Councillor—Hugh Park, M. D.
Councillor—George Ross.
Vice-Councillor—Andrew Hamilton.
Recorder—Miles M. Misener.
Assistant Recorder—George Stark.
Treasurer—C. B. Bennett.
Prelate—John Britt.
Marshall—Wm. H. Bell.
Warden—Wm. Grisdale.
Guard—Jonathan I. Bradfield.
Sentry—Charles Moyer.
Medical Examiner—H. Park, M. D.
Trustees—James McCoppen, Andrew Hamilton, Wm. H. Bell.

In 1887 Wm. H. Montague was Grand Recorder, which office he still holds. James H. Dixon of Hamilton Council, No. 1, was the first Grand Councillor for the Order of Chosen Friends.

The motto of the Order is "Aid and Protection."

No deaths have taken place in Jubilee Council since organization. It has now a membership of 32, and the following are the officers for 1897 :

Councillor—Wm. Grisdale.

Vice Councillor—Thomas S. Reavley.

Marshall—Richard Young.

Warden—George Ross.

Prelate—Andrew Hamilton.

Recorder—Wm. Everingham.

Treasurer—C. B. Bennett.

Guard—Lattimer Grisdale.

Sentry—George Offspring.

Representative to Grand Council, 1897—George Stark, Past Councillor.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, PORT ROBINSON

On September 1st, 1854, an organization was formed in Port Robinson under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The charter members were : Thomas Sowersby, Jacob Garner, Daniel Young, Robert Wallace, Freelothe Wallace, Adaline Young, Robert Coulter, John Brown, John Bell, John Elliott, Phoebe J. Elliott, E. M. McCoppen, Thomas Wigg, Maria Malloy, George Carrick, William Marshall, William Carl, Leonard M. Matthews, John Saunders, Annie E. Matthews, Susan Clark, Phoebe L. Matthews, L. M. Matthews, jun.

The first officers were :

Worthy Chief Templar—L. M. Matthews.

" Vice Chief Templar—Adaline Young.

" Chaplain—John N. Elliott.

" Secretary—Robert Coulter.

" Assistant Secretary—John Brown.

" Financial Secretary—Daniel Young.

" Treasurer—Mrs. Annie E. Matthews.

Marshal—Thomas Sowersby.

Deputy Marshal—Mrs. Phoebe Elliott.

Inside Guard—Maria Malloy.

Outside Guard—Jacob Garner.

Right Hand Supporter—Mrs. Freelothe Wallace.

Left Hand Supporter—Mrs. Susan Clark.

Organizer—Isaac P. Wilson, acting Deputy.

This lodge was formed in the Division room of the Sons of Temperance. For four years the meetings were held there, and then a hall was built for the organization on the Crowland side of the Chippawa River. It was known as Safe Guard Lodge, No. 40, I. O. of G. T. About fourteen years ago it ceased to exist.

At one time there were lodges of the same order at Allanburgh, Beaverdams, Fonthill and St. John's West. The last Welland County lodge of the Good Templars was held at Beaverdams about fifteen years ago. W. D. Misener then acted as County Chief Templar.

PORT ROBINSON DIVISION, NO. 86, SONS OF TEMPERANCE

This is the oldest temperance organization in the township, having been founded in 1850, as the outcome of an address on the subject, made by a Methodist minister who had come in from Chippawa for the purpose. Eighteen charter members constituted the original body, and of these Robert Coulter and Thomas Sowersby are the only ones still connected with the society. The other members were :

Robert Elliott	William Marshall
John Bell	John Dorrington
John P. Abbey	L. M. Matthews
James E. Abbey	James Vanalstine
William Roberts	Joseph Stark
Thomas Baker	John Griffith
John Bruce	William Emerick
Jacob Gainer	William Elliott

At its founding the order was open only to men, but afterwards the laws were so amended as to allow "lady visitors" to attend, but for a long time they had no voice in the proceedings. At a later date they were admitted to full membership. In its long life this society has had many hundreds of names on its roll, and over one hundred members have met at some meetings. The original officers were :

Worthy Patriarch—Thomas Baker.
 Recording Scribe—John Dorrington.
 Treasurer—Robert Elliott.
 Chaplain—John Bell.

For many years in succession the office of treasurer was held by Robert Misener, while David Misener has discharged its duties for the last twenty years, and for the same length of time Robert Coulter has been financial scribe. On the forty-seventh anniversary of the division the following officers were elected :

Worthy Patriarch—George W. Terreberry.
Worthy Associate—Mrs. G. W. Terreberry.
Recording Scribe—Melvin B. Misener.
Assistant Recording Scribe—Harry Terreberry.
Financial Scribe—Robert Coulter.
Treasurer—David Misener.
Chaplain—Mrs. M. B. Misener.
Conductor—Miss Nancy Webster.
Assistant Conductor—Miss Clara Webster.
Inside Sentinel—Fred. Misener.
Outside Sentinel—Samuel Webster.
Past Worthy Patriarch—Charles White.
Organist—Miss Rebecca Jackson.

In its earlier days the Division met in the old school-house, and afterwards, by a strange turn of affairs, it moved to an old hotel across the canal. Still later the meetings were held in Mr. Coulter's house, until, in 1868, a hall was built. Twenty-one years afterwards, this building was burnt, and all the documents and other property of the society were destroyed. The meetings were then held in the Methodist church for a time, until the hall was rebuilt, when the Division returned to its old quarters.

COURT PORT ROBINSON, No. 661, CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

This lodge was organized in C. B. Bennett's hall, on the 17th of November, 1896, under a dispensation granted by the High Court at Brantford.

The charter members and first officers were :

High Chief Ranger—Joseph Heslop.
Past Chief Ranger—W. Cicero Bennett.
Vice Chief Ranger—William Lynch.
Recording Secretary—William Happel.
Financial Secretary—Felix Lapier.
Court Deputy—H. Park, M. D.
Senior Woodward—Dilly Bell.
Junior Woodward—Alfred Jackson.
Senior Beadle—J. C. Bell.

Junior Beadle—Oscar Everingham.
 Examining Physician—H. Park, M. D.
 Chaplain—William Stevenson.

The officers elected for 1897 are :

High Chief Ranger—Joseph Heslop.
 Past Chief Ranger—W. Cicero Bennett.
 Vice Chief Ranger—J. C. Bell.
 Court Deputy—H. Park, M. D.
 Financial Secretary and Treasurer—W. C. Bennett.
 Senior Beadle—Charles Johnson.
 Junior Beadle—Felix Lapier.
 Senior Woodward—Dilly Bell.
 Junior Woodward—James Thomas.
 Guards—G. W. Theal and R. Upper.
 Chaplain—William Stevenson.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 337, A. F. AND A. M.

The Masons of Port Robinson were organized on the 11th of January, 1876, with the following as officers for the year :

Worshipful Master—Wm. H. Bell.
 Senior Warden—Robert Coulter.
 Junior Warden—Stephen Beatty.
 Secretary—C. B. Bennett.
 Inner Guard—John B. Bennett.
 Senior Deacon—Dilly Coleman.
 Tyler—Thomas Hutchinson.

The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, the officers chosen for 1897 being :

Worshipful Master—C. B. Bennett.
 Senior Warden—Oscar Anderson.
 Junior Warden—William Camp.
 Treasurer—George Ross.
 Secretary—William Robertson.
 Chaplain—Thomas Sowersby.
 Tyler—Robert Stevenson.

There are now twenty-seven members on the roll, but the lodge has been larger in former years.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., THOROLD

In 1869 twenty-two persons, several of whom had already been

associated with the Masonic lodge at St. Catharines, petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter for Thorold. The first officers were :

W. M.—John Dale.
 Senior Warden—R. J. Johnson.
 Junior Warden—James Lawson.
 Treasurer—John McDonagh.
 Secretary—Hugh James.
 Senior Deacon—William Fields.
 Junior Deacon—William O. Cowan.
 Director of Ceremonies—Arthur Garden.
 Inner Guard—Martin Jamieson.
 Tyler—George W. Smith.

The Worshipful Masters for the years since 1869 have been :

1870.	John Dale	1884.	Alex. Summers
1871.	James Lawson	1885.	John Dale
1872.	William Fields	1886.	John Morley
1873.	William Orr Cowan	1887.	Alex. McClenchy
1874.	John Dale	1888.	Roderick Campbell.
1875.	James Arnold	1889.	"
1876.	George McFarland	1890.	"
1877.	"	1891.	P. S. Middough
1878.	Wm. M. Hendershot	1892.	"
1879.	W. J. Macartney	1893.	James McGill
1880.	William Winslow	1894.	"
1881.	"	1895.	George Stanley
1882.	E. Culverhouse	1896.	R. G. Hoover
1883.	John Stuart		

The other officers installed on the 27th of December, 1896, are :

Senior Warden—E. E. Fraser.
 Junior Warden—J. W. Mawdesley.
 Treasurer—W. J. Macartney.
 Secretary—W. T. Fish.

There are now sixty-five members in the lodge.

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY

During the year 1891-2 there were instituted throughout the county several lodges of the Patrons of Industry. These organizations had for their object the general advancement of the farmers and their interests. A lodge was formed at the Quaker Road school house, with W. H. Gainer as President and J. L. Page as Secretary ;

another was organized at St. Johns, with Hugh Patterson, sr., as President and Hugh Patterson, jr., as Secretary. The officers for the Beaverdams lodge were Daniel Smith, President, and Charles B. Summers, Secretary. A fourth lodge was formed at the town line School house, with C. T. Ware as Secretary.

On March 26th, 1891, a County Association of this order was formed, with W. H. Gainer as President and W. D. Misener as Secretary.

All these lodges have now ceased to exist.

TEMPERANCE AT BEAVERDAMS

Beaverdams has always been a stronghold of temperance, and on March 11th, 1878, a lodge of Good Templars was organized in the Methodist Church at Beaverdams. The following were the officers :

W. C. T.—W. Whitelaw.	M.—J. Cook.
W. V. T.—M. Theal.	D. M.—J. Reilly.
Chap.—N. Theal.	I. G.—J. Orr
Secretary—A. Robertson.	W. O. G.—J. Stark.
A. S.—M. Cook.	R. H. S.—J. Cook.
F. Scribe—C. Swayze	L. H. S.—A. Donohue.
Treas.—M. Theal.	P. W. C. T.—A. Hansel.

This lodge worked faithfully for five years or more, and then ceased to meet.

In 1885 the temperance sentiment was revived, and on the 26th of August a division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Beaverdams by S. Holland, P. D. G. W. P.

The Division was called Beaverdams Div., No. 177, S. of T.

The following were the officers :

W. P.—J. R. Swayze.	Con.—E. J. W. Smith.
W. Associate—Addie Dexter.	A. Con.—Mary Cook.
Scribe—Geo. Carman.	I. S.—Mrs. Smith.
A. Scribe—Mrs. Dalgleish.	O. S.—Loran Swayze.
F. S.—Charles E. Swayze.	P. W. P.—Thomas Detler.
Treas.—Samuel Smith.	Div. Deputy—J. R. Swayze.
Chap.—Mrs. Swayze.	

Beaverdams Division now consists of fifty-five members, and the following were the officers for the term ending June 30th, 1897 :

W. P.—Fred. Cowan.	Con.—A. Gordon.
W. A.—Miss Thirza Carter.	A. Con.—Miss Hattie Swayze.
Scribe—Miss Jennie Coulter.	I. S.—Loran Cowan.
A. Scribe—C. B. Summers.	O. S.—Samuel Smith.
Treas.—John Donohue.	P. W. P.—Harry Theal.
F. S.—Miss Daisy Gordon.	D. G. W. P.—Samuel Smith.
Chap.—Miss M. Edmondstone.	
Superintendent of Young People's Work—J. E. Smith.	

THOROLD BRANCH, BIBLE SOCIETY

In 1840 a branch of the Bible Society was formed at Allanburgh, and two years later its headquarters were removed to Thorold. During its long life this branch has had but three Presidents, the first being George Keefer, sen., who was succeeded by his son, Jacob Keefer, while the present head officer, James H. Beatty, has held the position for more than a score of years. William James was the first Secretary-Treasurer.

The resident Protestant ministers of the town have always been *ex officio* Vice-Presidents of this local branch. For the present year they are: the Rev. Rural Dean Spencer, the Rev. W. A. Cook, the Rev. R. Garside and the Rev. G. W. Calvert. The Secretary and Treasurer for 1897 are respectively James Millar and James Munro.

Mrs. James Munro has been for fifty-two years a collector for the Society.

SUMMIT LODGE, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN

The Thorold lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized on the 19th of November, 1879, with thirteen charter members. Summit Lodge was the name assumed and since borne by this sub-organization. From the charter members the first officers were chosen, the following being those elected in 1879:

P. M. W.—W. McCleary.	Fin.—Matthew Brown.
M. W.—Wm. Williams.	G.—Wm. Winslow.
F.—W. L. Smith.	I. W.—John Fisher.
O.—Wm. Burton.	B. W.—Chas. Bridger.
R.—R. McPherson.	
Business Committee—Geo. Cowan, E. Culverhouse, W. H. Bone.	
Medical Examiner—Dr. Miniker.	

Following are the Master Workmen for the different years to date :

1880.	Wm. McCleary.	1889.	J. D. Grenville.
1881.	Wm. Williams.	1890.	R. L. Shriner.
1882.	Wm. Burton.	1891.	J. D. Grenville.
1883.	Andrew Cowan.	1892.	S. G. Gartley.
1884.	Wm. McGill.	1893.	"
1885.	Peter S. Middough.	1894.	Peter Steep.
1886.	R. L. Shriner.	1895.	"
1887.	Wm. H. Varey.	1896.	Wm. Williams.
1888.	Robert Eddy.		

For 1897 the officers are :

P. M. W.—Wm. Williams.	Receiver—M. Flannery.
M. W.—Thomas Dundas.	Guide—Walter Galbraith.
Foreman—W. R. Cave.	I. Watch—H. Phillips.
Overseer—S. A. Mable.	O. Watch—W. Griffiths.
Recorder—R. L. Shriner.	Med. Ex.—Dr. N. Campbell.
Financier—Robt. Eddy.	
Trustees—Geo. Turner, J. W. Mawdesley, R. G. Hoover.	

THOROLD CIRCLE, CANADIAN ORDER HOME CIRCLES

Circle No. 20 of the C. O. H. C. was formed at Thorold on the 9th of September, 1885, by P. M. Pattison, Supreme Organizer. On that date the following officers were elected :

P. L.—C. N. Stevenson.	C.—Rev. C. D. McDonald.
L.—A. Fraser.	M.—J. Neil.
V. L.—B. Sharfenberger.	W.—J. McBride.
R. S.—R. Morrison.	G.—J. Thomson.
F. S.—A. D. Hansell.	S.—A. E. Ripley.
T.—J. Lepper.	Med. Exam.—Dr. McClure.

Trustees—Wm. Winslow, A. Fairlie, R. Campbell.

Since 1885 the leaders have been :

A. Fraser—1885-6 7-8-9.	W. J. Dougan—1893-4.
R. Campbell—1890-1.	D. W. Matthewson—1895-6-7.
E. Mathews—1892.	

The following are the officers for 1897 :

P. L.—W. J. Dougan.	T.—C. N. Stevenson.
L.—D. W. Matthewson.	M.—J. H. Allan.
V. L.—J. H. Thompson.	W.—J. McNeil.
R. S.—S. Cleveland.	G.—E. Doyle.

F. S.—C. N. Stevenson. S.—N. Gilchrist.
 C.—J. McLeod. Med. Exam.—Dr. McClure.
 Trustees—Dr. McClure, C. N. Stevenson, James Lawson.

The following are the charter members of Thorold Circle :

C. N. Stevenson.	A. Fraser.
B. Scharfenberger.	R. Morrison.
A. D. Hansell.	J. Lepper.
Rev. C. D. McDonald.	J. Neil.
J. McBride.	A. E. Ripley.
Dr. Wm. McClure.	W. Winslow.
R. Campbell.	A. Fairlie.

COURT THOROLD, CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

On the evening of March 7th, 1888, this Society was organized at Thorold as Court Thorold, No. 201, by Mr. Culp, with the following as charter members :

B. Vinall.	J. Weldon.
Geo. M. Brown.	A. E. Franks.
Wm. McGill.	J. W. Coulter.
J. K. Johnstone.	J. F. Schwaller.

The first officers were :

C. R.—J. K. Johnstone.	Chap.—B. Vinall.
V. C. R.—Wm. McGill.	S. W.—Jno. Weldon.
R. S.—A. E. Franks.	J. W.—J. W. Coulter.
F. S.—Geo. M. Brown.	Court Physician—J. K. Johnstone.

The officers for the present term are :

C. R.—S. Edmonds.	C. D.—Thos. Collen.
V. C. R.—Wm. Monro.	Con.—G. A. Walker.
R. S.—L. C. Bessey.	S. W.—A. McGill.
F. S.—L. Armstrong.	J. W.—H. D. Walton.
Treas.—L. G. Lorriman.	S. B.—Wm. Hartley.
Chap.—H. Flannery.	J. B.—Arthur Smerdon.
Court Physician—Dr. Neil Campbell.	

Only two deaths have occurred in this court, namely : those of A. E. Franks and A. E. Ripley.

THOROLD COUNCIL, CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

The Thorold Council of the C. O. C. F. was organized on the

15th of July, 1891, by Richard Howse. The following were the original officers and charter members :

Past Councillor—Chas. N. Stevenson.
 Chief Councillor—Thomas Cowan.
 Vice Councillor—George Turner.
 Recorder—A. McClenchy.
 Treasurer—Fred. T. Walton.
 Prelate—John H. Thompson.
 Marshall—Wm. J. Dougan.
 Warden—P. C. Creeggan.
 Guard—W. A. Hutt.
 Sentry—James Wilson.
 John Brown, H. N. Higgins, B. C. Bennett, Chas. A. Kyle,
 John Bunyan, Henry Aikens, Robt. Sharp, J. A. Hutt,
 Francis Brown, Samuel Brooke, Emerson Bull, John Coyle.

The Chief Councillors since 1891 have been :

1892. Thos. Cowan.
 1893. Samuel Brooke.
 1894. W. J. Dougan.
 1895. Fred. T. Walton.
 1896. Fred. T. Walton.
 1897. Evan E. Fraser (part of term).

The officers of 1897 are :

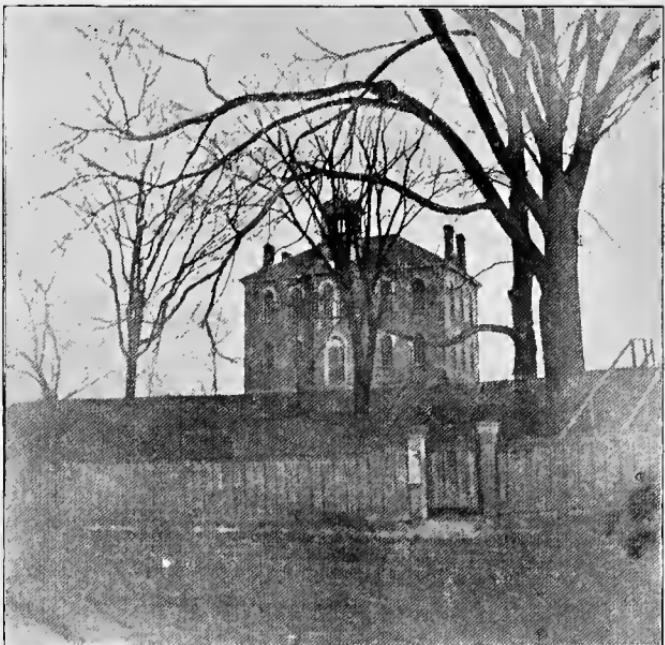
Chief Councillor—Miss Florence Walton (part of term).
 Vice Councillor—John H. Thompson.
 Treasurer—Chas. N. Stevenson.
 Recorder—A. McClenchy.
 Prelate—Miss C. M. Lampman.
 Marshall—Miss Nettie Walton.
 Warden—Albert Robinson.
 Guard—Henry Aikens.
 Sentry—James A. Taggart.

STAR COUNCIL, NO. 15, ROVAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE, ALLANBURGH

This Council was instituted on the 8th of March, 1881, by J. W. Douglas, Supreme Lecturer, with the following persons as its first officers :

Select Councillor—James Sidey Upper.
 Vice Councillor—John Tucker.
 Past Councillor—Isaac Pew.

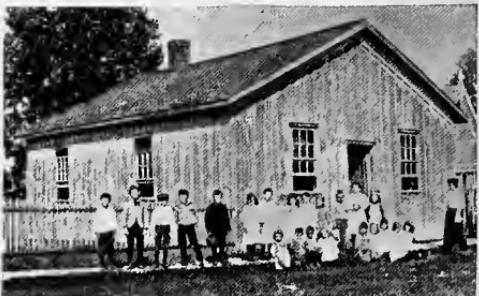
TOP CLASS, OF
C. P.



High School, Thorold



First School House at St. Johns



The Old School House at Port Robinson



School House of the Intermediate Period
at St. Johns





Beaverdams—No. 2



Fonthill Union—No. 3



Plank Road—No. 6



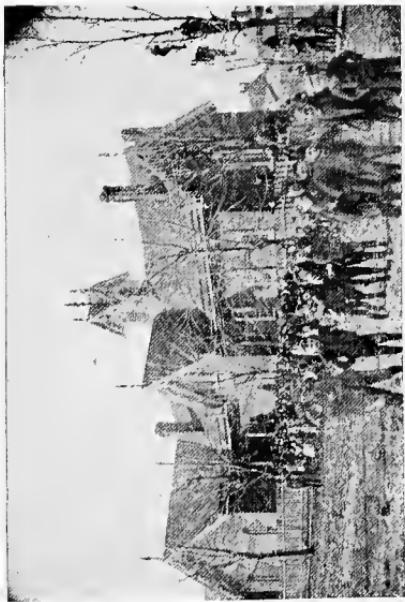
DeCew Falls Union—No. 6



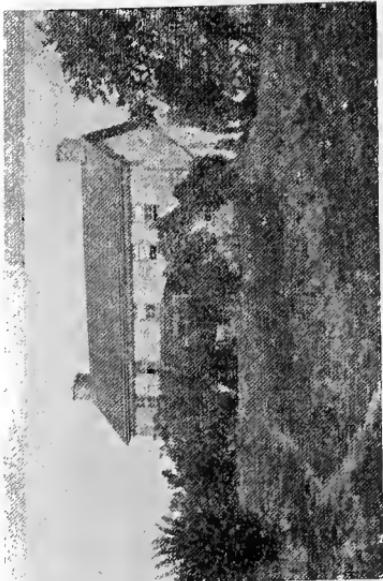
Bouck—No. 7

SCHOOLS

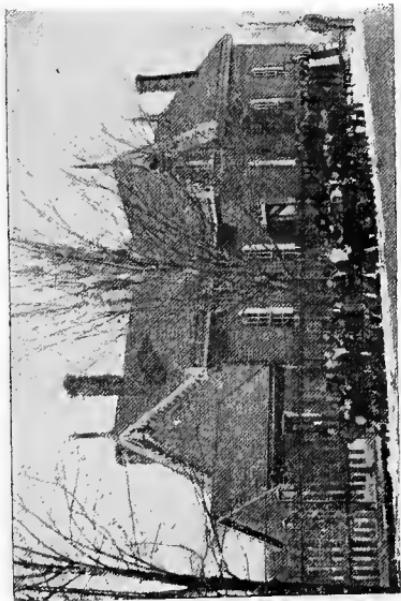




EAST SIDE SCHOOL, THOROLD



STONE HOUSE BUILT BY COL. DeCEW IN 1809

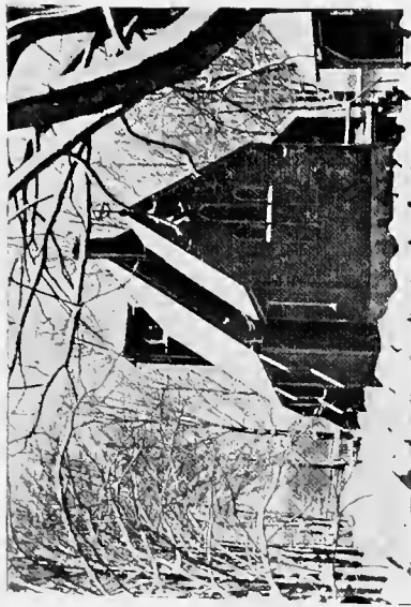


WEST SIDE SCHOOL, THOROLD



ST. JOHN'S RECTORY, THOROLD

TWO VIEWS OF PORT ROBINSON



VILLAGE OF ST. JOHN'S, FROM THE SOUTH



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, FONTHILL



1940-1941

1940-1941

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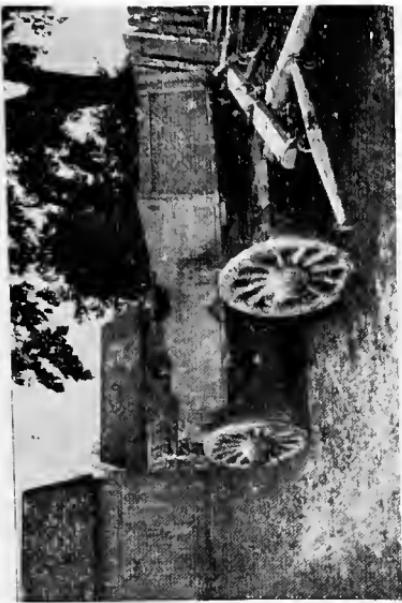
1940-1941

1940-1941

1940-1941

1940-1941

1940-1941



This old wagon carried ammunition during the war of
1812—still in use



Log building two miles east of Port Robinson



An Old Settler on the Canboro Road



The only occupied log house now in the Township—that of
Albert Overholts, between St. Johns and Fonthill



THE BEAVERDAM MEADOW AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

Lyndencroft Farm, home of the late J. R. Swayze



The Winter Home of the Beaver

(From Photo by A. Sutherland)

The remains of the Main Dam

The South Dam





Chaplain—George Thomas.
 Recording Secretary—D. R. Brice.
 Financial Secretary—James B. Upper.
 Treasurer—Baruch Tucker.
 Herald—Robert Pew.
 Deputy Herald—Mary Upper.
 Guard—Jacob Upper.
 Sentinel—James Street Upper.
 Medical Examiner—Dr. Vanderburgh.

The charter members are :

Maria M. Vanderburgh	Charity Upper
Agnes Bruce	Amanda Wilkerson
Elizabeth M. Pew	Mrs. J. S. Upper
Alice Tucker	Jane Thomas
Mary A. Pew	Elizabeth Pew
Mrs. E. M. Upper	W. A. Wilkerson
Agnes Robertson	Nelson Pew

The following are the officers for 1897 :

Select Councillor—George Thomas.
 Vice Councillor—Amanda Wilkerson.
 Past Councillor—Isaac Pew.
 Chaplain—Mrs. McMath.
 Recording Secretary—Wm. A. Wilkerson.
 Beneficiary Secretary—Frederick R. Lay.
 Herald—Jane Thomas.
 Guard—James Edmonds.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 204

From 1849 until 1856, L. O. L. No. 77 held its meetings in Thorold, although it is really a Merritton Lodge, having been organized in that village in 1846.

On the 7th of August, 1856, Victoria L. O. L. No. 204 was formed at Thorold with the following as charter members : W. J. Shannon, Edward Guy, Stephen Bradley, John Neil, James Reynard, J. B. Smythe, James Fluellen.

The first officers were :

W. M.—W. J. Shannon.	D. of C.—James Reynard.
D. M.—Stephen Bradley.	Edward Guy.
Sec.—James Fluellen.	Committee James Fluellen.
Treas.—Wm. Stoneman.	Henry Higgins.
Chap.—J. B. Smythe.	

Since that date the Worshipful Masters have been :

1857-9.	Stephen Bradley.	1883-4.	W. A. Walker.
1860-1.	James Fluellen.	1885-6.	Alex. Philips.
1862.	James H. Boyle.	1887-8.	Wm. Strong.
1863-6.	Stephen Bradley.	1889-90.	Geo. Turner.
1867.	Arthur Bradley.	1891-2.	Richard Boyle.
1868-75.	Stephen Bradley.	1893-4.	A. J. Fisher.
1876-8.	Wm. Winslow.	1895.	John Brennen.
1879-80.	John Strong.	1896.	John T. Boucock.
1881-2.	Walter Galbraith.		

The officers for 1897 are :

W. M.—Thos. Burley.	1st Com. Man—Wm. Holland.
D. M.—Henry Flannery.	2nd " " —John Strong.
Chap.—Geo. Ekins.	3rd " " —Walter
Treas.—A. J. Fisher.	Galbraith.
F. S.—Frank Pew.	4th " " —Wm. Bradley.
Sec'y—Wm. Neil.	5th " " —J. T. Boucock.
I. Tyler—Wm. Slingerland.	D. of C.—A. K. Brennen.
O. Tyler—Geo. Brennen.	
Sick Committee—Thos. Aikens, A. K. Brennen, Geo. Holland.	
Hall or Property Committee—John Strong, R. Boyle, Alex.	
Bradley.	

KING WILLIAM O. Y. B. LODGE No. 16

King William Loyal Orange Young Briton Lodge No. 16 was organized on the 29th of March, 1872, by W. R. James, St. Catharines, Worshipful Master of L. O. Y. B. L. No. 8, St. Catharines.

The first officers and charter members were :

W. M.—Kenneth Campbell.	1st Com. Man—Joseph Bell.
D. M.—Geo. Mable.	2nd Com. Man—Wm. Beatty.
Chap.—Wm. Gordon.	3rd Com. Man—H. Patrick.
Secretary—James Gander.	4th Com. Man—Geo. Fair.
Treasurer—Alex. Martin.	5th Com. Man—John Howell.
D. of C.—John Pilling.	O. Tyler—J. Jackson.
Guardian—James Fluellen.	

Wesley Cobourne, John Dundas, Stephen R. Bradley, Leslie McMann, Wm. McGill, Wm. Birbeck, A. Glouver, W. S. Jenkinson, N. Boucher, G. Aikens, G. Brennen.

The Worshipful Masters from organization to date were :

1873-4. Geo. Mable.
1875-6. K. Campbell.
1877. Wm. Neil, resigned March 19.

- 1877-8. Wm. A. Walker.
 1879-80. Geo. Doherty.
 1881. Geo. Aikens, resigned July 12.
 D. Shafer and N. Boutecher filled out term.
 1882. N. Boutecher.
 1883-4. Wm. Bradley.
 1885-6. R. H. Boyle.
 1887. Chas. Bye, resigned in May, and J. Pew filled out term.
 1888. Walter Grenville.
 1889. R. H. Boyle.
 1890-1. Geo. A. Walker.
 1892-3. A. J. Fisher.
 1894. Ed. Badger.
 1895. R. Strong.
 1896. Jos. Allen.

Geo. A. Turner, a member of this lodge, occupied the high position of Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America for three years—from June, 1892, to June, 1895.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 130

This lodge was organized in January, 1870, by Robert J. Johnston, M. D. The charter members and first officers were :

W. M.—R. J. Johnston.
 Dept. M.—Peter H. Ball.
 Secretary—James Saunders.
 Treasurer—John C. Ball.
 Director of Ceremonies—William Fagan.
 Thomas Jenkinson, George A. Darby, H. Phillips, A. Rykert,
 Geo. Lee, Patrick Steep, Alex. Fair, Geo. W. Armstrong.

Following are the presiding officers :

1870-4. R. J. Johnston.	1886-7. Wilfred Hansel.
1875. Robt. Kerr.	1888-9. H. C. Ball.
1876. R. J. Johnston.	1890-2. John Dundas.
1877-82. W. McCleary.	1893-4. W. H. Wilson.
1883-5. R. J. Johnston.	1895-7. Berry Huggins.

The officers for 1897 are :

Worshipful Master—Berry Huggins.
 Deputy Master—John Weldon.
 Chaplain—William Constable.
 Recording Secretary—W. H. Wilson.
 Financial Secretary—John Dundas.

Treasurer—R. J. Johnston.
Director of Ceremonies—Charles Tyson.

BEAVER COUNCIL R. T. OF T.

Beaver Council of Royal Templars of Temperance, No. 13, was organized by J. M. Douglass, District Deputy, February 23rd, 1881, with a membership of twenty. The first officers and charter members were:

Select Councillor—E. Culverhouse.
Past Councillor—B. F. Morley.
Vice Councillor—A. McClenchy.
Recording Secretary—J. H. Simpson.
Chaplain—J. H. Wilson.
Financial Secretary—Geo. Clark.
Treasurer—A. Hardie.
Herald—J. McCrea.
Deputy Herald—A. D. Hansel.
Guard—T. J. Kennedy.
Sentinel—L. Theal.

Wm. H. Bine, Z. W. Durkee, W. C. Smith, Henry Aikens, J. C. Lampman, Isaac Gilmour.

Since the organization of the society the chair has been occupied by the following persons:

1881.	{ T. J. Kennedy. A. McClenchy.	1889.	J. Paterson.
1882.	{ T. J. Kennedy. J. T. Theal.	1890.	A. Gilchrist.
1883.	W. H. Bone.	1890.	J. Paterson.
1883-4.	Rev. John Kay.	1891.	J. Theal.
1885-7.	James Paterson.	1891-2.	J. Paterson.
1887.	J. Theal.	1893.	{ James Dale. J. Paterson.
1888.	J. Paterson.	1894.	G. B. Darker.
1888-9.	Rev. P. L. Spencer.	1895-7.	Rev. Geo. Clark.

The officers for 1897 are:

Select Councillor—A. W. Reavley, B. A.
P. C. and Treasurer—James Paterson.
V. C.—A. S. Preston.
Chaplain—Geo. Gray.
Treasurer—Jas. Dale.
Beneficiary Secretary—James Millar.
Recording Secretary—A. Justice.
Financial Secretary—Z. W. Durkee.

Herald—Geo. Darker.
Sentinel—James Bye.

At present there are thirty-seven members in good standing in the Beneficiary Department.

LIVINGSTONE LODGE NO. 230 I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted at Thorold on the 3rd of March, 1874, by D. D. G. M. Harper Wilson of St. Catharines.

The first officers were :

Noble Grand—F. H. McCaskell.
Vice Grand—Wm. Hendershot.
Rec. Secretary—Wm. Williams.
Per. Secretary—Samuel Osborne.
Treasurer—Wm. F. Ellison.

For two years the lodge held its meetings in the Lampman Block, but in 1876 the members decided to erect a building of their own. Accordingly the site of the old Thorold House was bought, and in September, 1876, the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' building was laid by D. McConachie of Welland, Deputy Grand Master of the Niagara District. The building is a substantial structure of three storeys ; the ground floor is occupied by two shops, the second floor contains a large public hall, and the lodge and encampment rooms are in the third storey. The total cost was \$20,000.

Since the institution of the order in Thorold, the lodge has paid out about \$6,000 in sick and general benefits.

The officers for 1897 are :

Noble Grand—P. A. Dunn.
Vice Grand—Fred. Grisdale.
Rec. Secretary—Chas. Howell.
Per. " —John Howell.
Treas.—Alex. McClenchy.

THOROLD AND BEAVERDAMS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This society was organized June 6th, 1894, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Thorold, at the suggestion of Rev. P. L. Spencer.

The officers elected were :

President—Capt. James.
1st Vice President—Rev. P. L. Spencer.

2nd Vice President—Mrs. James Munro.
Secretary-Treasurer—Rev. J. W. Mitchell.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Amy Ball.

Thirty-two members were enrolled.

On the 24th of June, that date being the anniversary of the Battle of Beaverdams, a grand historic picnic was held at Decew House, near Decew Falls. The Wentworth, Lundy's Lane and other societies sent representatives to welcome the young sister organization. Thorold came out in large numbers. Many persons came from Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara-on-the-Lake, St. Catharines, Merritton and other places to see the spot rendered famous by the exploit of the brave Laura Secord. Miss M. A. FitzGibbon, Mrs. James Munro, Col. Currie and other distinguished speakers gave interesting and instructive addresses. The day was fine, and all circumstances tended to cause perfect success—a good augury for the future.

During the course of the year letters were sent to the Minister of Militia, asking for a portion of the fund appropriated to building monuments on the battle fields of Canada.

Parties were sent out by the society to search for and locate the exact spots on which the chief incidents of the Battle of Beaverdams took place.

Mrs. A. McFarland read a biography of the first Keefer who settled in what is now called Thorold town. During the year the Rev. J. W. Mitchell removed from Thorold, much to the regret of the Society; and Mr. A. W. Reavley, B. A., succeeded him in the secretaryship. The latter has given much valuable time to the society, as is evinced by a former chapter. The County Council, having been petitioned for \$25, granted this sum to the society.

1895. At the annual meeting held this year Capt. James resigned his office and was elected Honorary President, the Rev. P. L. Spencer becoming President and Mr. J. H. Thompson 1st Vice President. The other officers were re-elected. Mrs. James Munro was chosen to occupy the position of Historian.

On June 24th a second picnic celebration was held, the place selected being the exact site of the Beaverdams battle ground. This

celebration was largely attended, persons coming from a considerable distance as well as from the town.

This year the County Council was again petitioned for \$25, which was granted. Many old residents and old houses were visited in search of *real* history, and much valuable information was gathered.

1896. On the third anniversary of the society a public meeting was held in the High School grounds. Miss FitzGibbon presented the Boys' Brigade with a beautiful banner, bearing the motto of Lieut. FitzGibbon : "Be daunted at nought."

The weather, the speaking and the attendance were as good as on former occasions ; and circumstances showed that the interest in the society's work had increased with time.

Shortly after this the Society undertook the "History of Thorold, Township and Town." Persons were sent far and near for information ; and weekly meetings of the society were held, at which every chapter, every paragraph, and even every sentence of the manuscript of the History was read, in order that only truth and propriety should distinguish the contents of the book.

The County Council granted \$50 to the work.

The Society visited and photographed the spot at which Laura Secord crossed the creek on her way to Decew-House, when giving warning of the enemy's approach. This spot was located by a lady who, when a child, had often played about the place, then known as "Laura Secord's Crossing," and who had oftentimes heard "the true tale told" by the early residents of the vicinity.

The Society still hopes to obtain from the Dominion Government substantial aid towards the erection of a proper monument to mark the site of the important event of June 24th, 1813. After the publication of the History now in progress, the members will be able to devote more attention to this and other matters of general interest. The society by its representatives takes an active part in the proceedings of the Provincial Association, whose semi-annual meetings are steadily increasing in importance.

BRANCH No. 24, C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 24 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized at Thorold on September 3rd, 1883, by Chancellor James E. Lawrence of St. Catharines, with 22 charter members, viz.:

Rev. T. J. Sullivan.	Matthew Hart.
John Corbett.	William Cartmell.
Patrick McMahon.	Thos. Commarford.
James Duffy.	Michael McCarthy.
William Urlocker.	Michael Brannigan.
William Gearin.	James Crawford.
John Conlon.	P. McNulty.
James Rogers.	John McKeague.
John McNulty.	John J. Gearin.
Dennis Lenehan.	Archibald McKeague.
John McLean.	Richard Commarford.

Rev. Father Sullivan was the first representative of the Branch to the Grand Council, having attended the convention held at Brantford in 1884, and also at Toronto in 1888, being elected to an office within the Council at that convention.

The Branch has paid in assessments up to 1897, \$8,862.05 ; and has been paid in return, beneficiary for death claims to the amount of \$11,000. The Branch met with an irreparable loss in 1891, having had their meeting-hall in the Cloy block, wherein were all their books and papers, with a library of several hundred volumes, destroyed by fire. Their hall is now in the Masonic building on Front street. There are 60 members in good standing.

Following are the first officers :

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. T. J. Sullivan.
President—Rev. T. J. Sullivan.
1st Vice—John Corbett.
2nd Vice—Patrick McMahon.
Rec. Sec.—J. J. Duffey.
Asst. Sec.—Wm. Urlocker.
Financier—Wm. Gearin.
Treasurer—John Conlon.
Marshal—James Rogers.
Guard—Dennis Lenehan.
Trustees—Wm. Cartmell, Thos. Commarford, Michael McCarthy, Matthew Hart, John McNulty.

Following are the presiding officers for the years since the fire :

1892.	Wm. Gearin.	1895.	Matthew Battle.
1893.	James Battle.	1896.	Joseph Saunders.
1894.	Joseph Battle.		

Following are the officers for 1897 :

President—Joseph Saunders.
 1st Vice—P. Michael McCarthy.
 2nd Vice—P. Francis Poulin.
 Rec. Sec.—John Roach.
 Fin. Sec.—A. McKeague.
 Treasurer—James Battle.
 Marshal—John McBride.
 Guard—Michael Moran.
 Trustees—P. McMahon, R. Commarford, John Corbett,
 Matthew Hart, Joseph Battle.

THE THOROLD BOARD OF TRADE

was granted a charter from the Dominion Government in April, 1893, and at a meeting held April 27th it was duly inaugurated, and the following officers were elected :

President—W. J. Macartney.
 Vice-president—Omar Johnstone.
 Secretary—T. E. Simson.
 Council—S. Brooke, Joseph Battle, D. B. Crombie, Geo. H. Williams, James Lawson, Wm. McGill, Wm. McCleary, L. McMann.

Since the organization of the Board the Presidents have been :

1894-5. W. J. Macartney.
 1896. D. B. Crombie.

For the year 1897 the officers are :

President—D. B. Crombie.
 Vice-president—L. McMann.
 Secretary—T. E. Simson.
 Treasurer—James Battle.

BAND MUSIC AT THOROLD

"The Thorold Band" was organized in 1851, this being the first band in the town. The first teacher was Joseph Harkness, the leader was James Weeks, and the other members were Joseph Abbott, James Winslow, Daniel Fordham, Peter Milloy, Robert

Eddy, and John Pew. Of these, James Weeks, Robert Eddy and James Winslow still survive. This musical body continued in existence for only two or three years, the number of members being increased during that time by the addition of Alex. Lettey, John Dixon, Joseph Dixon, Chas. Ball, Wm. J. Shannon and John H. Caspar. The instruments were the property of the village, and in 1854 were handed over to the reeve, and for some time the village was without a band. During the time that the instruments lay in the council room (1857) in charge of the reeve of that year, the Drummondville fire brigade sent a messenger to Thorold to ask the bandsmen to play for them on July 4th at a parade that they were to attend across the river. The agent was told there was no band in existence, and that it was impossible. He insisted, and the issue was that five of the bandsmen stole through a window, took five instruments, drew handsome remuneration for their work, returned home, replaced the instruments as secretly as they had taken them, and neither the council nor the villagers were ever the wiser.

Then a second one was organized by Charles Ball, who became its leader for a year or two, when Mr. Weeks again took charge. Among the members were Sam. Cleveland, Charles Cleveland, Russell Wells, Henry Carter, Charles Ball and others—eight or ten in all. This band used the original instruments, and supplied music to the citizens for several years, until, in 1866, the "Orange Young Britons' Band" was formed, many members of the old organization joining this one. This Band became a strong one, and for three years was attached to the 44th Battalion as a military band, still under the leadership of Mr. Weeks. About the year 1876 he retired from the leadership, and Chas. Heinicke of St. Catharines took charge for two or three years, at the end of which time the leadership was tendered to W. A. Philip, who still occupies the position.

The officers and members for 1897 are :

Conductor—W. A. Philip.
President—Geo. Burley.
Secretary—Wm. Donald.

Treasurer—Jared Upper.

Drum Major—Wm. Allen.

Thomas Burley, Edgar Badger, Harry Thompson, Harry Bye, William Burley, Arch. Doherty, William Bradley, James Stevens, Joseph Allen, George Doherty, William Wilson, Loran Pew, Walter Badger, George Walker, F. M. Pew, Adam Martin, George Dawson, Frank Allen.

The band is equipped with uniforms and with a full set of Besson's instruments (London, England) of the highest grade, and is the equal of any military band in the district. It is now known as the "Thorold Reed Band."

About 1875 "St. Patrick's Band" was organized, and for a time Thorold had two musical organizations. Thos. Cross of the Royal Canadian Rifles was the teacher for the first year, when Mr. Weeks took charge of this also, being thus the leader of both bands for some time. St. Patrick's Band lasted until the new canal approached completion, when many of its members, who had been employed on that work, were obliged to leave.

POR T ROBINSON BRASS BAND

Early in the fall of 1850 a Band was organized at Port Robinson, in connection with the then newly instituted Division of Sons of Temperance, all the bandsmen belonging to the order, and the instruments being the property of the Division. The first members were Robert Coulter (leader), William Elliott, William Roberts, Thomas Sowersby, John Dorrington, John Saunders and Jacob Garner. George Morgan of St. Catharines was engaged as teacher. Robert Eddy of Thorold afterwards removed to Port Robinson and became a member of the band. Mr. Coulter continued in the leadership for nine years, when he retired. The Band reorganized, and remained in existence for a number of years later.

ALLANBURGH BRASS BAND

This organization, which has been in existence since November, 1896, is the third Brass Band that Allanburgh has possessed. The first was formed in 1860, and became rather prominent when it was attached to the Welland Canal Field Battery in 1866. A fife and

drum band organized in 1884 branched out into a Brass Band of fifteen instruments, and lasted for four or five years.

The present Band was organized with the following as officers :

President—Herbert Dixon.
Secretary—Garret McMillan.
Treasurer—Reuben Upper.
Instructor—W. A. Philip.

The officers for 1897 are :

President—A. Booth.
Secretary—Garret McMillan.
Treasurer—Reuben Upper.
Instructor—W. A. Philip.

FIRE PROTECTION AT THOROLD

On the morning of March 18th, 1847, the frame store and dwelling on what is now the north-east corner of Front and Claremont streets, occupied by Wm. Gordon, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was at once raised, and the inhabitants turned out in full force to fight the flames; but, despite their most strenuous exertions, all the buildings on the east side of Front street, as far north as the corner now occupied by the British Hotel, were burned to the ground.

As this disaster had demonstrated the necessity for some system of fire protection, a Hook and Ladder Company was soon afterwards organized. This remained in existence for some years, but, as it had not been managed on sound business principles, it got into difficulties, financially and otherwise, and the members eventually disbanded. Consequently, the question of proper provision for the protection of the village in case of fire was again frequently discussed, and on the 29th of August, 1853, a meeting was held, at which there was organized "The Thorold Protection Fire Company," with the following officers :

Captain—D. C. Ward.
1st Lieutenant—A. Letty.
2nd Lieutenant—H. Patterson.
1st Engineer—G. McConachie.
2nd Engineer—G. Gray.

Secretary—John Somerville.

Treasurer—R. Dougan.

No complete roll of the original members is in existence, but, the minutes of the company show that, besides the officers named, a considerable number of active members were enrolled on the same evening, and several of the leading citizens were elected as honorary members. At subsequent meetings a uniform was decided upon, and resolutions were passed requesting the council to erect a fire-hall and appointing a committee to select a suitable site for the proposed building. The organization of the Company was ratified and approved by the municipal council on April 4th, 1854, and a fire-hall was subsequently built on the vacant lot directly opposite the site of the present fire-hall on Albert street.

Matters, however, did not always progress smoothly with the newly organized Company, as is shown by the following resolution passed on Oct. 4th, 1854: “That this Company find it impossible to proceed to the accomplishment of its object without the aid of funds for the purpose of purchasing necessary articles for the complete working of the engine, and to defray necessary expenses attending it, and also to pay expenses already incurred; and do further consider that those funds should be provided by the Corporation immediately by giving the Secretary an order on the Village Treasurer for the necessary amount; and that the Secretary bring this resolution before the Council immediately, to ascertain if they will not do so, in non-compliance with which on the part of the Council, this Company will consider itself necessitated to deliver over to said Council the keys and engine.” The latter part of this resolution was not carried into effect, as the Council provided the necessary funds in due time.

Want of funds was not the only difficulty under which the Company labored, as from time to time a large number of the members were struck off the roll for non-attendance. The membership, however, did not decrease, for new members were being constantly added, and to remind them of their duty a resolution was passed at a meeting on August 6th, 1855, “That the Captain or some other person appointed by him ring the triangle at 6½ o'clock p.m., and

that the Secretary call the roll at 7 o'clock p.m., in neglect of which duty they shall be liable to a fine of 1s. 3d. cy." At the same meeting it was resolved that negotiations be entered into with the fire companies of St. Catharines for mutual assistance in the event of big fires.

Want of funds still troubled the Company, and at a special meeting held on December 17th, 1855, they again resolved: "That this Company finds it impossible to carry out the object for which it was organized unless the necessary amount be granted by the Village Council to disburse its liabilities; and unless that grant is made within one week from this date the Company must cease to exist; the Secretary to notify the Reeve of this Village immediately." The Council, however, prevented the threatened dissolution for the time by voting the necessary supplies.

The financial troubles of the Company still did not cease, however, as on August 1st, 1859, we find them resolving: "That the Council be notified that unless we get a guarantee that our liabilities be assumed by them, or an assurance given that such liabilities will be liquidated as soon as funds are in the Treasury, we shall be unable much longer to sustain our position as a fire company." And again at a special meeting held on August 8th, 1859, it was resolved: "That whereas the hose belonging to this Company is from use entirely unfit for use; and whereas applications have been made to the Council for new hose and money to defray the necessary working of the engine; and whereas the Council have taken no steps to do so; we, as a Company, consider it entirely unnecessary to remain as a Company, when we have no hose to work with. We, as a Company, do on to-morrow at 12 o'clock meet at the engine hall in uniform, and convey the engine to the market square and deliver it to the Council, and then disband, but at the same time retain our parade suits till all the money that has been paid out of the Co.'s funds for repairs on engine and hose be refunded." This resolution was amended the next day by substituting for the word "disband" the following: "suspend until the engine and hose are put in good order," and the resolution was carried into effect.

This trouble was apparently removed by the Council's voting the

amount asked for, and agreeing to get new hose.

On Sept. 18th, 1860, the members of the Company went in uniform, with their new banner (purchased with the proceeds of a picnic held in Sept., 1858), to Queenston Heights to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. They showed their loyalty also by turning out to meet the Battery on the return of the latter from the frontier in June, 1870; and on the 24th of September they again turned out to meet the Governor-General.

The Company did not confine its attention to dealing with fires only, as from time to time it held concerts and other entertainments, the proceeds of which, amounting frequently to considerable sums, were devoted to the relief of the poor of the village, and to other charitable purposes. The morals of the members were also strictly looked after, at any rate while the Company was in session, as on several occasions it is recorded in the minutes that members were fined for profanity and other offences against good order.

In consequence of disputes with the Council in regard to the state of the hose and other equipment, this Company was disbanded by resolution of the Council on December 22nd, 1874.

On the following day a meeting was called, at which was organized "Protection Fire Company No. 1, for the purpose of affording protection to property in the Town of Thorold in case of fire," with the following officers :

Captain—Wm. Fields.

1st Lieutenant—Patrick A. Dunn.

2nd Lieutenant—F. W. Hartley.

Chief Engineer—George McIntosh.

Treasurer—W. M. Hendershot.

Secretary—John Dale.

Captain of Hose—Henry Carter.

together with a long list of members. The new Company seems, however, not to have been very well equipped, as from time to time resolutions were passed asking for fresh apparatus, and on March 5th, 1877, a committee was appointed to wait on the Town Council "to urge the necessity of procuring a better means for the extinguishing of fires, as the present apparatus is inefficient to meet the requirements of the town." The representation of this committee

proved effectual, and resulted in the purchase of a new steam engine, which was handed over to the Company in September, 1877.

New by-laws were subsequently adopted, in the passing of which, apparently, the name of the Company was changed from "Protection Fire Co. No. 1" to "Protection Hose Co. No. 1." There is nothing in the minute books to show when the change was resolved upon; but the by-laws in which the change occurs were passed at a meeting held May 6th, 1878, while the new name was not used in the minutes until July 8th, 1878. Fire wardens were also appointed about this time for the different wards of the town.

New and improved apparatus was added to the equipment from time to time as the old became worn out, as on June 5, 1882, a set of new ladders was procured, and in November, 1882, 500 feet of new hose was purchased. In regard to the latter the records show that a special meeting of the Company was called for November 23rd, 1882, for the object of testing the new hose; "but, owing to their having been sufficiently tested at the fire on the evening previous," the bill of \$550, "the cost of said 500 feet of seamless cotton hose now before the Company, be received, stamped, and sent to the council for payment."

In March, 1886, the council-room of the Company in the fire-hall was completely refurnished, the entire cost being defrayed by the members out of their salaries.

During this year and the year previous an extraordinarily large number of fires had occurred, and as these were suspected by the Company to be of incendiary origin, it was resolved by minute dated June 15th, 1886, that the Council be requested "to investigate, and if possible ascertain, the cause or origin of those mysterious fires that are occurring from time to time."

During the year 1887 it had been deemed desirable for the Company to obtain a fancy hose carriage for exhibition purposes, and to enable them to hold this and other property it was found necessary to incorporate the Company. Accordingly, this was done, and the Company was incorporated under the name of "The Protection Hose Co. No. 1," the incorporation being reported at a meeting of Dec. 5, 1887.

Thereafter the question of procuring the new hose carriage was again taken up, and a very handsome one was ordered, at a cost of \$900 (exclusive of the freight and duty, about \$250 additional), the members agreeing to allow their yearly salaries to remain until they paid for it. The carriage was duly delivered on June 21st, 1888, and is still in the possession of the Company. It is said to be the handsomest hose carriage in Ontario.

A curious investment was made by the Company on July 24th, 1888, when it was resolved: "That the rooster now on our centre table be purchased from Mr. Biggar by our first engineer for the sum of \$1.00," and at the meeting of August 6th, 1888, it was further resolved: "That each member drop 5c. on the table to pay for the rooster." A handsome, stuffed game Bantum rooster is to-day one of the chief ornaments of the council chamber of the Company, and is presumably the bird which is the subject of these resolutions.

Mysterious fires still continued to occur at frequent intervals, as will be noticed from a perusal of the fire record following, and to try to stop this a resolution was passed by the Company on February 4th, 1889, appointing a committee "to wait on the Council and request them to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who may be caught in the act of incendiarism." The Council complied with this request, with the result that fires became much less frequent. A government detective who visited the town observed that most of these fires were not on valuable property, and concluded that it was the work of boys rather than of desperate incendiaries.

For a considerable time after this the number of fires seems to have decreased materially, although still abnormally large down to the end of 1896. A change for the better then took place, and during the Jubilee year (1897) only three fires occurred, none of them being of very large extent.

Following are the officers for 1897:

Captain—W. J. Dougan.	1st Branchman—Geo. Fraser.
1st Lieutenant—E. Fraser.	2nd " —A. Laughlin.
2nd " —H. D. Walton.	3rd " —F. Reavley.
Secretary—John Fleming.	4th " —T. Felker.
Treasurer—A. McClenchy.	5th " —A. Smerdon.

1st Engineer—N. Boutcher.	6th Branchman—J. Little.
2nd " —A. Martin.	Janitor—P. Steep.
Asst. " —Jas. H. Allen.	

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America was established about sixty-five years ago for the purpose of furnishing a fund of money to maintain the aged, blind, sick and infirm members, and inscribed on its banner is the motto: "Friendship, unity and Christian charity." Division No. 2 (Thorold) of Welland County boasts of being the only Jubilee fraternal organization in town, as it was organized April 18, of this year (1897), by County President Griffin, assisted by members from St. Catharines, Merritton, Niagara Falls (N. Y.) and Niagara Falls (Ont.) Divisions. The following members were chartered:

James Swinton.	Hugh McBride.
W. H. Gough.	Thomas Flannery.
Thomas F. Conlon.	William Hart.
Bryan Cain.	William Daley.
Thomas Tierney.	Patrick Jordan.
John McMahon.	Edward Doyle.
A. McKeague.	M. Whalen.

The following is the list of first officers:

Chaplain—Rev. T. J. Sullivan.	
President—{ Thos. F. Conlon.	
	Jas. Swinton.
Vice-President—{ Jas. Swinton.	
	John Mahoney.
R. S.—W. H. Gough.	
F. S.—{ William Daley.	
	Thomas McDermott.
Treasurer—A. McKeague.	

The closing of the Jubilee year finds forty-two members in good standing on the roll.

DOMINION PLOWING ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND

Thorold Township has always been particularly prominent in the annals of this Association, the organization of which dates from 1867. The late John R. Swayze was President for twelve successive

years, while the office of Vice-president has been held by B. H. Kottmeire, Robert M. Wilkerson and Thomas Edmondstone. C. T. Ware has been Secretary for the last thirteen years; Andrew Miller of DeCew Falls was treasurer for six years, while that office is now filled by W. J. Dougan of Thorold.

Many plowing matches under the auspices of this Association have been held in the Township, one having taken place on the farm of Sidey Upper, three or four at R. M. Wilkerson's, and several others on Thomas Edmondstone's farm.

Among the many prize-winners in the Township are: Arthur Horton (who won the first prize in his class after passing his three-score years and ten), Thomas Edmondstone, Lachlin Carter, Samuel Smith, Lewis Kottmeire, James Smith, Marcus A. Ware, George Snider, John Huggins, C. T. Ware, William Hart, Joseph Dixon, Lorcan Swayze, John T. Ware and Harry Faywell.

LORNE CURLING CLUB

The Lorne Curling Club was formed in 1878, and was received into the Ontario Curling Association, then called the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, in the same year. The Club membership was as follows:

Patron—John McDonagh.

President—John Paterson.

Vice-president—John L. McDonald.

Representative Members—John Paterson and David Walker.

Secretary-Treasurer—Matthew Brown.

Committee of Management—A. Malcolm, J. Robson, A. Murdoch, J. Oswold.

Members—Roderick Campbell, Jas. McDonald, Alex. Fraser, J. B. Wilson, W. J. Richardson, Geo. Grenville, James McNeil, Peter Algie.

For the first year or two the game was played on the canal, and many interesting matches took place. In the early eighties a stock company was organized, and by it was built the large rink on Ormond street at present owned by Geo H. Williams and used as a basket warehouse. This rink was used for both skating and curling until 1889, when a new company was organized, and the rink on Front street, now used by the Curlers, was built. This build-

ing is used for curling only, and is lighted with acetylene gas. The Lorne Curling Club is looked upon as one of the strongest clubs in the Niagara District, and has many times won the District championship.

The officers and skips for 1897-8 are as follows :

Patron—John McDonagh.

Patroness—Mrs. McDonagh.

President—D. B. Crombie.

Vice-president—James McTavish.

Chaplain—Rev. W. A. Cook.

Secretary-treasurer—D. J. C. Munro.

Representative Members—Charles Johnson, D. B. Crombie.

Honorary Members—John Paterson (Winnipeg), James A. Lowell, James Lawson, Alex. Fraser, Evan Fraser.

Committee of Management—James Cook, Isaac McMann, Geo. Henderson, Hector Mawdesley, Robt. Smith.

Skips—D. B. Crombie, Chas. Johnson, D. J. C. Munro, Geo. Henderson, Wm. Williams, Capt. Mawdesley, James McTavish, Isaac McMann, Geo. H. Shaw, Robt. Smith, O. J. Phelps.

APPENDIX A

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF 1851

A directory of Canada published by Lovell in 1851, compiled by W. S. Mackay, says Thorold had a population of about 1,000, and was connected with St. Catharines by a stage line, the fare charged being 1s. 3d. The following list of business houses, etc., is given as being in existence at that time :

- Cowan (Wm.) & Parke (James), Welland Canal flour-mills.
Gibson, James, Niagara flour-mills.
Hendershot, Wm. B., general merchant.
Keefer, Jacob, commissioner and conveyancer.
Keefer, George, flouring-mills.
Keefer, Peter, postmaster and clerk of division court.
Rolls, Henry, M. D.
Ward, Wm. H., saw and planing-mills and machinist.
Abbott, Thomas, shoemaker.
Allen & Campbell, blacksmiths.
Anderson, Alexander, grocer.
Apple, George, shoemaker.
Ball, Lewis A., attorney-at-law.
Batten, John, butcher.
Beatty, Wm., tanner.
Birbeck, Richard, tinsmith.
Butler, Wm., Welland hotel.
Carrol, Sylvester, merchant.
Carter, Edward, mason.
Casper, John H., cooper.
Cockburn, Charles, bailiff.
Cleveland (Sylvanus) & Shroud (E. S.), Exchange hotel.
Dorris, Isabella, Farmers' inn.
Donaghue, Patrick, butcher.
Dougan, Robert, merchant.
Evans, Rev. Mr., Methodist.
Fair, Alexander, cooper.
Fish, Wm. T., merchant.
Fisher & McDonald, carriage-makers.
Fuller, Rev. Thomas B., Church of England.

Gardner, Wm. N., Grocer.
Gase, Joseph, Elgin flour-mills.
Gordon, W., shoemaker.
Grant, John, apothecary.
Gisso, Chas., saddler.
Grenville, John, carriage-maker.
Henderson, Simeon, mason.
Hilton, J. B. J., corn-broom maker.
Hoover, Henry, cooper.
Ironsides, Robert, M. D.
James, W., merchant and baker.
James, Hugh, carpenter.
Keel, Wm., butcher.
McArthur, Rial, recess.
McKenzie, Daniel, cooper.
McKonachie, George, blacksmith.
McDonald, John, tailor.
McDonagh, Mary, grocer.
McIntyre, James, tailor.
McIntyre, Joseph, cabinet-maker.
McMahon, Hugh, shoemaker.
Martin, Robert, British American hotel.
Morley, John, ploughmaker.
Munro, James & Co., merchants.
Patrick, John, baker.
Paudling, Wm., tailor.
Pew, Robert, school-teacher.
Preston, Sylvester, chairmaker.
Ramsay, Wm., temperance hotel, Pottery and corporation clerk.
Ranney, John L., Welland canal mills.
Rogers, Chas., butcher.
Smith, Robert, shoemaker.
Stark, Maurice, merchant tailor.
Swartz, Peter H., hatter.
Trew, Joseph, shoemaker.
Turney, James, grocer.
Ward, Wm., carpenter.
Waters, Thomas, auctioneer.
Weeks, James, saddler.
Winslow, Alexander, British hotel.

The same book mentions Allanburgh as a "village situated on the north end of the deep cut," etc., 7 miles from St. Catharines, to which the usual stage fare was 1s. 10½d. Population, 300. The business houses were :

Rannie, John, general storekeeper and postmaster.
Bowman, Joseph, pail factory.

Bump, Philander, tanner and bootmaker.
 Dennis, Wm., innkeeper.
 Duncan & Wright, grist-mill.
 Elmwood, B. F., cloth factory and carding-mill.
 Finlay, Patrick, innkeeper.
 Harper, John, innkeeper.
 Hoshal, Benjamin, cloth factory and carding-mill.
 Harle & Son, saddlers and harness-makers.
 Jackson, John, boot and shoemaker.
 Mussen, Philip S., bricklayer.
 Mussen, James, bricklayer.
 Peart, John, innkeeper.
 Pennock, Wm., general store.
 Rannie & Tucker, lumber merchants.
 Sherwood, Harley, tailor.
 Swayze, Samuel, turning-machine.
 Upper, Joseph, innkeeper.
 Vanderburgh, Andrew, saw-mill.
 Williams, Daniel, cabinet and chairmaker.
 Williams, Daniel, shingle factory.
 Wilson, John C., carriage-maker.
 Wright, Wm., blacksmith.

From Port Robinson to St. Catharines the same stage ran, with a fare of 2s. 6d. There was also still regular steamboat connection with Buffalo, the fare being 5s. Population about 400. The business houses were :

Murray, Andrew, postmaster, collector of canal tolls, and customs house officer.
 Abbey, John & James E., shipbuilders.
 Band, Robert & Co., flour-mill.
 Brooks, Wilson, tinsmith and stove-dealer.
 Brown, Thomas, shoemaker.
 Coleman, Dilly, innkeeper and stage owner.
 Campbell, John & Co., shoemakers.
 Crawford, E., tailor.
 Coulter, Robert, saddler.
 Donaldson, John & Co., plaster-mill.
 Dilke, F. H., druggist.
 Elliott, Wm., painter.
 Elliott, Andrew, butcher.
 Elliott, Robert, general store, and insurance agent.
 Evans, E. & Co., potash factory.
 Feener, Edward, tailor.
 Griffiths, R. & Co., brickyard.
 Grimes, J., tailor.

Hilton, Andrew & Co., broom-makers.
Jakes, Dr. A., physician, etc.
Jordan, George, innkeeper.
Kelly, D., tailor.
King, Dr. R. S., physician, etc.
Lemons, John & Co., saw-mill.
MacKay, Thomas, butcher.
Marshall, Wm., painter.
McCoppin, James, general store.
McFarland, Duncan, commissioner of queen's bench.
Pew, J. & J., blacksmiths.
Pearc, Henry, wagon-maker.
Powell, John S., general store, bakery and livery stables.
Roberts, Wm., cabinet-maker.
Stuart, Charles, ink and sealing-wax factory.
Timms, Henry W., innkeeper, coroner and township clerk.
Wallace, Robert, blacksmith.

APPENDIX B

THOROLD BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1897

- Battle, Est. of John, cement manuf'ct'r's and mushroom growers.
Battle, Joseph, coal merchant.
Bell, Robert, cooper.
Burley, George, barber.
Boyle, Wm., builder.
Canadian Bank of Commerce; F. O. Cross, manager (part of year).
Collier & Burson, barristers.
Creeggan, P. C., dentist.
Cloy, George D., groceries and ship chandlery.
Campbell, Neil, physician.
Conlon, T. & J., lumber merchants and vessel owners.
Commarford, R., undertaker.
Cartmell, William, quarries.
Casey, F. W., barrister.
Caledonia Co., The, dry goods.
Cave, W. R., builder.
Dunn, Mrs. M. C., stationery and fancy goods.
Dougan, R. & Co., groceries.
Durkee, Z. W., piano and sewing-machine agent.
Donnelly, Patrick, hotel (Mansion House).
Davy, James, pulp-mill.
England, Wm., builder.
Eddy, Robert, shoemaker.
Flannery, Matthew, paint shop.
Frey, John, boots and shoes.
Festing, H. W., baker.
Foulds & Shaw, flour-millers (Welland Mills).
Fridey, Henry, harnessmaker.
Grenville Bros., paint shop.
Grenville, John, postmaster.
Garner, Mrs. M. E., fancy and dry goods.
Hannan, Michael, hotel (Welland House).
Hawse, John, chandler.
Hunt, Joseph, market gardener.
Johnston, R. J., physician.
Johnstone Bros., drug store and Can. Express agency.
Jones, Thomas, jeweller.
Jones & Durkee, bicycle factory.
Johnstone, J. K., physician.
Kennedy, Mrs. E., groceries.
Kennedy, Matthew, merchant tailor.
Koeppel, Emil, barber.

- Lampman, W. T., jeweller.
Lewis, Wm., tinsmith.
Lodato, Augustus, fruit dealer.
Munro, D. J. C., insurance agent.
Munro, James & Co., dry goods.
Macartney, W. J., drug store and G. N. W. telegraph office.
Millar, James & Co., dry goods and merchant tailoring.
Monro & Roantree, flour-millers (Fife Mills).
McCarthy, D., City Hotel (part of year).
McMann, L., groceries, boots and shoes, furniture, pork packing.
McMahon, Patrick, wood and coal dealer.
McClure, Wm., physician.
McKeague & Zimmerman, butchers.
McClenchy, Alex., flour and feed store.
McTavish, James, N. C. R. and Am. Express agent.
Oxley, R. W., G. T. R. agent.
Penman Manufacturing Co., knitting-mill.
Preston, Alonzo, tailor.
Preston, A. H., restaurant.
Potter, Thos., casket manufacturer.
Pike, Wm., coal dealer.
Pattison, T. F., insurance agent.
Quebec Bank ; D. B. Crombie, manager.
Rogers, J. S., livery.
Rinker, S., shoemaker.
Stuart & Felker, foundry and machine shop.
Simson, T. E., groceries and boots and shoes.
Shriner, Richard, blacksmith.
Stewart, Mrs. J., groceries.
Stanley, Alfred, paint shop.
Smith, H. A., furniture manufacturer.
Sutherland, A., photographer.
Turner, Geo., blacksmith and wagon maker.
Thompson, James & Co., stoves and tinware.
Taggart, James A., boots and shoes, bicycle agent.
Thompson, John H., Prop. THE THOROLD POST Ptg. & Pub. Co.
Upper & Smith, butchers.
Usher, Isaac & Sons, cement manufacturers.
Upper, Oscar, British hotel.
Weeks, James, harness shop.
Warner, Richard, livery.
Winslow, Wm., City Hotel (part of year).
Walton, H. D., liquor store.
Williams, Wm., undertaker and carriage manufacturer.
Williams, George H., basket manufacturer.
Wilson, James, hardware and groceries.
Wilson, John H., bakery.
Walker, James, contractor.

APPENDIX C

VOTERS' LIST FOR THE YEAR 1897, TOWN OF THOROLD

St. George's Ward, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Occupation	Name	Occupation
Arnold, James	Foreman	Durkee, Wm	Machinist
Battle, Matthew	Foreman	Dougan, W J	Merchant
Band, John	Miller	England, Wm	Carpenter
Bennett, B C	Book-keep'r	Eddy, Robert	Shoemaker
Batten, John	Gentleman	Fridey, Henry	Bridget'nd'r
Birbeck, Richard	Tinsmith	Fisher, John	Laborer
Battle, James	Accountant	Fisher, Albert	Papermaker
Battle, David	Accountant	Flynn, Edward	Laborer
Booth, H A	Car builder	Fairlie, Andrew	Gentleman
Calcott, Geo	Gentleman	Flannery, Matthew	Painter
Clark, Wm	Locktender	Flannery, Henry	Painter
Corbett, John	Locktender	Flett, James	Laborer
Cloy, Martin	Trader	Forse, Wm	Stonecutter
Collins, John	Dredgeman	Fish, W T	Clerk
Cole, John	Locktender	Foley, Thomas	Foreman
Crombie, D B	Bank Mgr	Grisdale, Fred	Carpenter
Cowan, Thos	Locktender	Galbraith, Walter	Locktender
Carter, Henry	Mason	Gates, James	Sailor
Creeggan, P C	Dentist	Henderson, John	Cooper
Campbell, Samuel	Gentleman	Huggins, John E	Carpenter
Clipperton, W H	Teacher	Hartley, W F	Music t'ch'r
Campbell, Rodk	Locktender	Hendershot, W M	Contractor
Clark, Adelbert	Locktender	Hoover, R G	Teamster
Carr, Thomas	Laborer	Hunt, James	Laborer
Cloy, Geo D	Merchant	Hutt, W A	Laborer
Cook, W A	Minister	Hannan, M J	Hotelkeep'r
Cleveland, Jas P	Laborer	Higgins, Henry	Carpenter
Cook, Joseph	Locktender	Hoover, Frank	Machinist
Campbell, Neil	M. D.	Justice, Wm	Stonecutter
Cook, James	Locktender	Johnstone, Omar	Druggist
Constable, John	Stonecutter	Johnstone, W J	Druggist
Durkee, Z W	Agent	Jones, Thomas	Bicycle mfr
Doherty, Joseph	Teamster	Laville, Wm	Stonecutter
Dabald, James	Peddler	Lortiman, L G	Teacher

Lemon, B H	M D	Smerdon, Jas W	Locktender
Lampman, Thos	Gentleman	Smerdon, Alfred	Papermaker
Lampman, W T	Jeweller	Stuart, John	Founder
Lynch, John	Laborer	Simson, T E	Merchant
Marshall, W	Machinist	Schwaller, John F ..	Gentleman
Martin, Wm	Mason	Snider, Geo	Laborer
Mable, George	Mason	Slingerland, Wm	Sectionman
Mawdesley, H M ..	Tug man	Secord, Wm	Engineer
Mann, Volney	Carpenter	Spencer, P L	Minister
Moore, Elijah	Carpenter	Shaw, Geo H	Accountant
Munro, James	Merchant	Smith, Robert	Laborer
Mallion, John	Hostler	Shriner, Richard	Blacksmith
Munro, D J C	Merchant	Stevenson, Joseph ..	Laborer
McCarthy, D	Hotelkeep'r	Stevens, John	Laborer
McIntosh, Wm	Ry employe	Turner, Geo	Blacksmith
McMann, Leslie	Merchant	Turner, Geo A	Wagon mkr
McIntyre, J D	Cook	Thompson, James	Merchant
McMann, Isaac	Locktender	Taggart, James A	Shoemaker
McKenney, John	Engineer	Thompson, John H	Printer
McTavish, James	Station mstr	Thomas, Wm	Stonecutter
McClure, Wm	M D	Upper, James S	Ry employe
McBride, John	Teamster	Upper, George	Locktender
Newton, Geo	Locktender	Usher, Isaac	Cement mfr
Neil, Wm	Traveller	Usher, Hudson	Cement mfr
O'Connor, L	Electrician	Usher, James	Cement mfr
O'Dea, John	Sectionman	Upper, Albert H	Locktender
Oats, Daniel	Stonecutter	Upper, Oscar	Hotelkeep'r
O'Donnell, John	Sailor	Walker, Benjamin	Gentleman
Philip, W A	Music t'ch'r	Walker, James	Contractor
Preston, Alonzo	Tailor	Weeks, George	Music t'cher
Pattison, Thos F	Customs	Weeks, James	Harnessmkr
Rogers, Jared	Livery	Warner, Richard	Livery
Roach, John	Engineer	Winslow, Wm	Hotelkeep'r
Rockett, Andrew	Section man	Walton, H D	Liquor dealr
Robertson, David	Stonecutter	Williams, Wm	Undertaker

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Andrews, Miss F E	Bradley, Alice	Conlon, Thos
Alexander, Mrs E	Battle, John	Dougan, Elizabeth
Abbott, Effie	Ball, J H	Dunn, P A
Boyle, Jane	Battle, Richard	England, Mrs F
Battle Joseph	Battle, Patrick S	Fridey, Bridget
Ball, Mary Ann	Campbell, Jane	Fraser, Evan
Burton, Wm H	Cowan, Mrs Sarah	Fraser, Mrs Jane
Burnison, Mary	Caspar, Phoebe	Fraser, Alex
Berry, Mary	Cowan, Maud	Hoover, Catherine

Henderson, Phoebe	Macartney, W J	Tracy, E St G
Hoover, Mary	McArthur, Jane	Tyler, Louisa
Hoover, Annie	McCulloch, Andrew	Tucker, B
Hare, C B	Pike, Mrs	Tucker, J
Kennedy, Ellen	Pike, Fred	Wilson, Sarah
Lampman, Amelia	Philip, Elizabeth	Wilson, James
Lampman, Elsie	Pike, Robert	Walker, Robert
Lawson, James	Ripley, Mrs A	Walton, F T
Marshall, Jane	Stewart, Beatrice	Weir, Agnes
Monro, Hillena	Sangster, Alex	Young, Mary Jane
Miller, Miss E	Stevenson, Charles	
Miller, Jane	Stewart, Julia	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Arnold, Ernest	Dell, James	Price, Freeman
Bradley, Stephen	Doherty, James	Pearson, Frank
Brennet, Isaac	Edmonds, Samuel	Patterson, D
Carter, Charles	Forse, Frank	Smerdon, Arthur
Cook, Peter	Hoover, John	Spencer, Ernest
Cookson, Thos	Hartley, W E	Turner, Louis
Doherty, Wm	Justice, Thos	Upper, Horatio
Dell, James, Jr	Lynch, Edward	Upper, Richard L
Doherty, George	McBride, H	

St. Andrew's Ward, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Occupation	Name	Occupation
Allan, Joseph	Papermaker	Dunn, P A	Moulder
Allan, Wm	Teamster	Dundas, Robert	Laborer
Armstrong, Lewis . .	Miller	Duseau, Henry	Stonecutter
Bessey, Loran	Miller	Donnelly, Patrick . .	Hotel
Battle, Joseph	Coal dealer	Daley, John	Laborer
Boyle, Wm	Carpenter	Dunn, W H	Foreman
Burley, T J	Basket mkr	Eynon, Chas	Gentleman
Burley, Wm	Carpenter	Ekins, Walter	Farmer
Bye, Henry	Papermaker	Frey, John	Shoemaker
Bradley, Arthur . . .	Teamster	Felker, W L	Founder
Brennen, Geo	Laborer	Festing, H W	Baker
Brennen, Abram	Locktender	Fleming, Wm	Bridgetendr
Brannigan, Michael.	Laborer	Garner, Oscar N . . .	Marketclerk
Bye, Joseph	Laborer	Gray, George	Millwright
Cunningham, A	Laborer	Gough, Henry	Laborer
Cartmell, Wm	Stonecutter	Gilchrist, Neil	Laborer
Dell, Warren	Miller	Howell, C H	Carpenter

Howell, John M.	Carpenter	Neil, John	Locktender
Howell, W H.	Carpenter	Notman, Wm	Blacksmith
Hilton, Joseph	Laborer	Oats, John	Foreman
Heughan, Joseph	Machinist	Oxley, R W	Station mstr
Holland, Geo.	Laborer	Potter, T T	Casket mfg'r
Holland, W H.	Papermaker	Phillips, Henry	Locktender
Hunt, Joseph	Gardener	Pierson, Arthur	Laborer
Holland, John	Lock tender	Pierson, James	Locktender
Johnson, Charles	Gardener	Porter, George	Laborer
Kennedy, Matthew	Tailor	Reid, Thomas	Laborer
Liddycraft, George	Papermaker	Reavley, A W	Teacher
Lymburner, Henry	Engineer	Rouse, Philip	Engineer
Laughlin, Andrew	Carpenter	Runchey, George	Laborer
Lowe, Thos	Laborer	Stoddart, W G	Trimmer
Mable, Samuel	Laborer	Scharfenberger, Bart	Sawyer
Middough, P S	Railroader	Scharfenberger, Jas	Sawyer
McGill, James	Electrician	Slater, Thomas	Papermaker
McNeil, James	Laborer	Scharfenberger, Jos	Laborer
McDonald, James	Carpenter	Stevenson, C N	Tinsmith
McDonald, H	Gentleman	Stevens, Jas	Laborer
McDonald, W J.	Laborer	Tracy, St G E	Gentleman
McDonagh, John	Gentleman	Tyson, Chas	Papermaker
McBride, Thos D	Accountant	Williams, G H	Basket mkr
McNulty, John	Bridgetendr	Woodward, Jas	Laborer
McNulty, Wm	Teamster	Walton, F T	Manager
McDonald, Ronald	Foreman	Wills, Alex	Laborer
McMullen, John	Laborer	Walrond, T J.	Teacher
McMullen, Wm	Teamster	Wilson, Wm	Miller
McCausland, John	Stonecutter	Walker, John	Bridgetendr
McDonald, James	Stonecutter	Williams, R C	Foreman
McLean, George	Laborer		

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Battle, Thos	Battle, Cecelia	Gilpin, Sarah
Battle, Richard	Calcott, Geo	Gilpin, Elizabeth
Battle, Martin	Commarford, R	Gearin, Ellen
Battle, Matthew	Conlon, Thos	Kearney, Mary
Battle, David	Cooper, Hannah	Keefer, T C
Brennen, Margaret	Campbell, Alex	Kendrick, Mrs
Brownlee, Eliza	Courtney, Dennis	Lewis, W R
Blackstock, Annie	Darwin, Thos	Lockerbie, Mrs
Baxter, Caroline	Dorris, Bridget	Miller, Harriet
Burns, James	Farrie, Bridget	Macartney, W J
Broderick, John	Foley, Thos	Martin, Jas
Battle, James	Galbraith, Eliza	McGovern, C
Battle, Patrick	Galbraith, Frank	McArthur, Jane

McArthur, E L C	Stewart, Julia	Williams, Wm
McCleary, Wm	Shriner, Richard	Walton, H D
McDonald, Pleasant	Stuart, John	Wilson, Mrs J
McCleary, A	Small, Thos	Walker, Ben
McCleary, M	Stuart, Mary	Walton, Nettie
McDonald, Jane F	Stuart, Geo	Wilkerson, C M
McArthur, H M	Turner, Geo	Walton, Florence
McFarland, Geo	Tucker, B	Wilson, James
McNeff, Mrs	Tucker, J	Young, Margaret
Ramsay, David	Urlocker, Louisa	
Stuart, Wm	Whalen, Ann	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Ames, Robert	Johnson, Fred	Porter, Geo
Cartmell, James	Kaiser, Arnold	Porter, Harry
Cartmell, Frank	Lockerie, D	Porter, Chas
Cartmell, Joseph	Lockerie, F	Robinson, Albert
Cartmell, John	Mann, Amos	Ryckman, Walter
Ekins, Wm	Martin, Samuel	Shea, Thos
Ekins, Geo	Martin, Dawson	Thatcher, Wm
Fleming, John	McLean, John	Wills, Wm
French, Norman •	McDonald, Jas, Jr	Young, Jas
Holland, James	McDonald, Daniel	Young, John
Hill, John	McNulty, Thos	
Hunt, Jos, Jr	Pearson, Wm	

St. Patrick's Ward, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Occupation	Name	Occupation
Aikens, Henry	Carpenter	Crawford, James	Bridget'n'd'r
Allen, James	Laborer	Clark, John	Laborer
Booth, Thos	Carpenter	Casey, F W	Barrister
Bowman, E B	Miller	Cleveland, Sam	Carpenter
Bradley, Wm	Teamster	Crawford, Edward	Bridget'n'd'r
Burley, Geo	Barber	Dabald, Geo	Peddler
Brown, Francis	Mason	Doyle, Edward	Laborer
Collins, John	Locktender	Dent, Harry	Laborer
Caffrey, James	Herder	Ellis, James	Locktender
Commarford, Thos	Locktender	Ekins, Walter	Mason
Culligan, Patrick	Laborer	Foster, A	Gardener
Cain, Bryan	Stonecutter	Foley, Edward	Pulpmaker
Collins, Anthony	Foreman	Freel, Thomas	Locktender
Cloy, John	Merchant	Grenville, T E	Painter
Collins, John M	Engineer	Grenville, John D	Painter
Clark, Rev Geo	Methodist	Grenville, John	Postmaster

Gartley, Samuel G.	. Knitter	McMannan, Edw'd . Laborer
Griffiths, Wm	..... Carpenter	McCarthy, John Laborer
Gearin, John	..... Laborer	McKeague, Archie . Butcher
Gunning, Michael	.. Laborer	McCarthy, Michael . Locktender
Hillman, J N F	.... Locktender	McArthur, G E . . . Traveller
Hughes, Henry	.... Laborer	McAndrew, Patrick . Engineer
Heysel, John	.... Stonecutter	McCabe, James Trader
Hart, Matthew	.... Gentleman	McIntosh, Edgar .. Butcher
Heenan, John	.... Gentleman	McMann, Fred Sailor
Heysel, James	.... Stonecutter	McGovern, Thos. . Locktender
Judge, Michael	.... Laborer	O'Melia, Michael .. Laborer
Jordan, Maurice	.... Laborer	Preston, A H Restaurant
James, Hugh	.... Gentleman	Pollock, John Laborer
Koeppel, Emil.	.. Barber	Reuter, Jacob Locktender
Kerr, John	..... Laborer	Saunders, W P Diver
Lodato, Augustus	.. Fruit dealer	Sullivan, Rev T J . . R Catholic
Murray, Luke	.... Laborer	Savage, Robert Stonecutter
Mitchell, Jos B	.... Teamster	Stanley, Alfred Painter
Matthewson, D W	.. Locktender	Turney, Thos Pulpmaker
Macartney, W J	.... Druggist	Thompson, John A. Stonecutter
Mawdesley, J W	.... Captain	Ward, James, sr Laborer
Millar, David E	.... Tailor	Ward, James, jr Laborer
Millar, James	.... Tailor	Wilson, John H Baker
Madill, James	.... Locktender	Wilson, A J * Clerk
Monro, Arch	.... Machinist	Wilson, James Grocer
McGarry, Martin	... Laborer	

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Armstrong, L A	Cloy, Geo D	McAndrew, Mary
Allen, Ellen	Crombie, D B	McAndrew, Michael
Beatty, Jas H	Davy, James	McMann, Leslie
Berhalter, Mary	Freel, Cecelia	McDermott, Mrs
Bennett, Catherine	Frazer, W A	McKeague, Mary
Battle, Matthew	Freel, Maurice	McElroy, Eliza J
Battle, David	Foley, Wm	McKeever, W
Battle, Joseph	Gunning, Bridget	Oille, L S
Battle, James	Grenville, W D	Pew, Robert .
Battle, Martin	Hennessey, Maggie	Ripley, Sophia
Battle, Richard	Hawse, John	Roantree, R B
Battle, Thos	Hardy, Mary A	Shriner, John
Battle, Patrick	Jones, Annie	Shaw, G H
Battle, Mrs Cecelia	Keefer, W N	Seymour, A W
Battle, Cecelia	Kearney, Kate	Tracy, St G E
Culligan, M	Lahany, Bridget	Tucker, B
Copeland, Margaret	Leeson, Richard	Tucker, J
Cartmell, Wm	Manley, Frank	Urlocker, Michael
Caffrey, Mrs	Merritt, Thos	Zimmerman, H
Commarford, Mary	Monro, Helena J	
Cronin, Honora	Monro, Wm	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Booth, Herbert	Gunning, John	Macartney, Charles
Booth, Wm	Gunning, M, Jr	McAndrew, John
Commarford, Jas	Gunning, James	McGovern, Thos
Collins, Charles	Hart, Joseph	McGovern, John
Cloy, Herbert	Judge, Patrick	Savage, Barney T
Collins, Frank	Lockerby, James	Walker, Robert
Ellis, Harry	McGovern, Wm	Walker, Geo
Doyle, Harry	Mellor, A H	
Grenville, Fred	Mawdesley, Walkden	

St. David's Ward, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Occupation	Name	Occupation
Bradley, Thos	Locktender	Flannery, Thos	Laborer
Bradley, Alex	Quarryman	Flannery, Michael	Teamster
Bouck, James	Laborer	Forsyth, Thomas	Millwright
Bell, Robert	Cooper	Frazer, W A	Gentleman
Bessey, Howard	Papermaker	Griffiths, Wilson	Laborer
Bessey, Peter J	Carpenter	Hanna, Thos	Locktender
Bell, Thomas	Cooper	Hutty, James	Laborer
Bessey, E A	Laborer	Henderson, G W	Foreman
Bye, James	Papermaker	Hawse, John	Chandler
Beatty, Jas H	Gentleman	Jackson, David	Laborer
Boutcher, Nelson	Laborer	Jordan Michael	Laborer
Batten, Henry	Gentleman	Johnston, R J	M D
Clark, Ralph L	Weaver	Johnstone, J K	M D
Clark, Z	Papermaker	Kergan, John	Locktender
Commarford, R	Carpenter	Laughlin, Robt	Locktender
Commarford, John	Carpenter	Lewis, W R	Tinsmith
Commarford, Wm	Butcher	Mahoney, C	Laborer
Coady, Michael	Locktender	Moisley, John F	Laborer
Caffrey, Jas O	Laborer	Martin, Adam	Constable
Cave, W R	Carpenter	Murray, Charles	Teamster
Collins, Thomas	Miller	Moss, R J	Cotton-mills
Conlon, Thomas	Contractor	Manley, Frank	Dredgeman
Coyle, John	Teamster	Monro, Wm	Miller
Dale, Jas	Cooper	Madill, Thomas	Papermaker
Dawson, George	Knitter	Moran, Michael	Laborer
Darker, George	Carpenter	McPherson, Lewis	Laborer
Dale, James	Miller	McMahon, P	Teamster
Dale, Thomas	Moulder	McCleary, Wm	M P
Dell, Hiram	Laborer	McGill, Wm	Gentleman
Dundas, Thos	Laborer	McLeod, John	Locktender

McClenchy, Alex	Feed store	Small, Thomas	Paper maker
O'Brean, John	Papermaker	Schuman, Fred	Locktender
Pew, Frank M	Cooper	Smith, Henry A	Manuf'ct'r
Poulin, Francis	Laborer	Steep, Peter	Teamster
Paterson, James	Machinist	Thomas, Geo	Stonecutter
Price, Geo	Paper maker	Urlocker, John	Bailiff
Pew, Ben H	Butcher	Upper, Jared	Blacksmith
Royal, M J	Author	Upper, Luther	Paper maker
Roantree, R B	Miller	Wilson, Wm	Teamster
Saunders, Joseph	Laborer	Williamson, Wm	Paper maker
Swetka, Joseph	Laborer	Weldon, J	Farmer
Swinton, Jas	Locktender	Wilson, Thos	Laborer
Stewart, John	Laborer		

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Bell, Mrs Thos	Golden, James	McArthur, G E
Batten, John	Golden, Michael	McNamara, Kate
Craig, John L	Garner, Mrs	McKenny, John
Clark, Henrietta	Gough, Mary	McFarland, Amelia
Curry, H F	Grant, John	McNamara, Mary
Conlon, Thos F	Grenville, John	McNamara, Annie
Conlon, John	Harriman, James	McDonagh, John
Cloy, G D	Jamieson, Jessie	Nihan, Thos, sr
Calcott, George	Keefer, T C	O'Brien, Susan
Commarford, B	Kelly, Margaret	Pew, Margaret
Doidge, Mary	Kirkpatrick, Mrs	Phelps, Oliver
Dobbie, Mary J	Lafferty, Elizabeth	Shaw, H
Donald, Isabella	Long, Margaret	Tracy, St G E
Dougan, Elizabeth	Mooney, Mary Ann	Taylor, Thos
Dougan, W J	Moran, Mary	Wilson, W J
Eastwood, Mrs	Murray, James	Wilson, James
Flagg, Polly	Morgan, Susan	Winslow, Wm
Forgie, James	Madill, James	Williams, G H
Foulds, Thos	McGraw, Barney	Wilson, Susanna
Golden, John	Macartney, W J	Yokome, Levina

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Bessey, Jas H	Fraser, Geo	Mahony, John
Bell, Walter	Griffin, Patrick	McGill, Arthur
Coyle, Arthur	Gough, Wm	McNamara, M
Coyle, Daniel	Hilton, James E	Steep, Albert
Eastwood, Jas	Jordan, Patrick	Wilson, Alex

APPENDIX D

COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE OF THOROLD (INCORPORATED 1850)

Reeve—Wm. James.

Councillors—W. B. Hendershot, Alex. Christie, William Waud,
John Boyle.

Assessors—John Keefer, Henry Hoover, Wm. Ramsay.

Collector—James Parke.

Treasurer—Geo. Keefer, Jr.

Clerk—Wm. Ramsay.

1851

Reeve—W. B. Hendershot.

Councillors—Wm. James, John Grant, James Parke, W. H.
Ward.

Assessors—Jas. Munro, Hugh Patterson, Wm. Beatty.

Collector—J. I. B. Hilton.

Clerk—Wm. Ramsay.

Treasurer—Geo. Keefer.

1852

Reeve—Wm. B. Hendershot.

Councillors—Wm. James, John Keefer, John Boyle, Jas. Gibson.

Assessor—James Munro.

Collector—Hugh James.

Clerk—Wm. Ramsay.

Treasurer—George Keefer.

1853

Reeve—W. B. Hendershot.

Councillors—George Keefer, James Gibson, John Boyle, John
Keefer; Hugh James took his seat as Councillor on the 11th of July,
1853, having been elected instead of George Keefer, who resigned.

Assessor—James Munro.

Collector—John Heenan.

Clerk—Alexander Stanley.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1854

Reeve—Wm. B. Hendershot.

Councillors—John Boyle, John Keefer, Hugh James, George Elliott.

Assessors—W. N. Garden, W. T. Fish.

Collector—John Heenan.

Clerk—Alex. Stanley.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1855

Reeve—Wm. James.

Councillors—John Boyle, Hugh James, Geo. Elliott, John Morley.

Clerk—Alex. Stanley.

Assessors—Robt. Dougan, James Munro.

Collector—Wm. Garden.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1856

Reeve—John Grant.

Councillors—R. B. McPherson, John Morley, C. W. Gisso, B. McMann.

Clerk—John D. Murray.

Assessors—Robert Dougan, W. T. Fish.

Collector—W. N. Garden.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1857

Reeve—John Grant.

Councillors—R. B. McPherson, B. McMann, A. Schwaller, D. N. Moore.

Assessors—Daniel McKenzie, Walkden Mawdesley.

Clerk—J. D. Murray.

Tax Collector—W. N. Garden.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1858

Reeve—James H. Beatty.

Councillors—Jas. Shannon, R. B. McPherson, D. N. Moore, A. Schwaller.

Assessors—W. T. Fish, Hugh James.

Collector—W. N. Garden.

Clerk—J. D. Murray.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

1859

Reeve—John Grant.

Councillors—W. T. Fish, A. Schwaller, John Band, D. N. Moore.

Assessors—H. James, L. C. Camp.

Collector—John Heenan.

Clerk—Walkden Mawdesley.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

Auditors—James Munro, Geo. Keefer.

1860

Reeve—R. B. McPherson.

Councillors—W. T. Fish, James H. Beatty, John Band, A Schwaller.

Assessors—Hugh James, L. C. Camp.

Collector—John Heenan.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.

Auditors—H. Marlatt, James Munro.

1861

Reeve—W. B. Hendershot.

Councillors—W. T. Fish, Geo. Keefer, T. McGiverin, James Beatty.

Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.

Treasurer—Jacob Keefer.

Auditors—James Munro, Alex. Hutcheson.

Assessors—Hugh James, L. C. Camp.

Collector—John Heenan.

Market Clerk—Maxwell Walkenshaw.

1862

Reeve—Jas. H. Beatty.

Councillors—W. T. Fish, P. Donahoe, John McDonagh, Alexander Hutcheson.

Collector—John Heenan.

Assessors—Wm. Ramsay, Robert Dougan.

Auditors—Jas. Munro, R. B. McPherson.

Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.

Market Clerk—Maxwell Walkenshaw.

Treasurer—L. C. Camp (J. Keefer resigned).

1863

Reeve—Amantus Schwaller.

Councillors—W. T. Fish, J. McDonagh, Alex. Hutcheson, Jas. H. Beatty.

Auditors—R. B. McPherson, Jas. Munro.

Assessors—Hugh James, Robert Pew.

Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.

Treasurer—L. C. Camp.

Collector—John Heenan.

1864

Reeve—A. Schwaller.

Councillors—John McDonagh, Wm. T. Fish, W. James, James Munro.

Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.
 Treasurer—L. C. Camp.
 Assessors—Hugh James, Robert Pew.
 Auditors—R. M. Richardson, R. B. McPherson.
 Collector—R. D. Hendershot.

1865

Reeve—Wm. James.
 Councillors—A. Schwaller, John Batten, Jas. Munro, P. B. Owens.
 Auditors—R. B. McPherson, Wm. Ramsay.
 Assessors—Hugh James, Robert Pew.
 Collector—Sampson Hawthorn.
 Clerk—C. P. McGiverin.
 Treasurer—L. C. Camp.
 Market Clerk—Wm. Ramsay.
 License Inspector—Wm. Ramsay.

1866

Reeve—P. B. Owens.
 Councillors—Wm. James, A. Schwaller, James Munro, John McDonagh.
 Clerk—F. Lampman.
 Treasurer—L. C. Camp.
 Assessors—Hugh James, Robert Pew.
 Collector—Wm. T. Fish.
 Auditors—Robt. Dougan, R. B. McPherson.

1867

Reeve—Wm. James.
 Councillors—A. Schwaller, Jno. Beatty, Jas. Lawson, Geo. T. Florey.
 Assessor—A. Stanley.
 Collector—R. B. McPherson.
 Treasurer—L. C. Camp.
 Clerk—F. Lampman.
 Auditors—Robert Dougan, R. B. McPherson.

1868

Reeve—A. Schwaller.
 Councillors—John D. Beatty, Arch. Dobbie, John Carter, Geo. Keefer.
 Assessors—James Munro, Alex. Stanley.
 Collector—J. E. Brown.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—J. C. Lampman.

1869

Reeve—A. Schwaller.

Councillors—James Lawson, John Keefer, George McFarland,
John D. Beatty.

Assessors—Arthur Garden, Alexander Stanley.

Collector—Robert Eddy.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—J. C. Lampman.

1870

Reeve—James Lawson.

Councillors—J. B. Smyth, John McDonagh, Robert Curry,
John Grenville.

Assessors—Rufus S. Swayze, John Hawse.

Collectors—John Hawse, Rufus Swayze.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

1871

Reeve—John McDonagh.

Councillors—Robert Curry, John Grenville, Wm. Field, John
Morley.

Assessors—John Hawse, Martin Jamieson.

Collectors—John Hawse, Martin Jamieson.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

1872

Reeve—John McDonagh.

Councillors—John Morley, John Grenville, Robt. Curry, B. H.
Lemon.

Assessors—John Hawse, Martin Jamieson.

Collectors—John Hawse, Martin Jamieson.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

1873

Reeve—John McDonagh.

Councillors—Martin Jamieson, Robert Curry, Archibald Weir,
John Morley.

Assessors—John Hawse, Robert Eddy.

Collector—John Hawse.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

1874

Reeve—John McDonagh.

Councillors—David Sharp, Archibald Weir, Archibald Dobbie,
Martin Jamieson.

Assessors—John Hawse, Robert Eddy.

Collectors—John Hawse, Robert Eddy.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

THE TOWN OF THOROLD

An act incorporating Thorold as a town was assented to December 21st, 1874, and Wm. T. Fish was appointed returning officer to hold the first election of Mayor, Reeve and Councillors.

1875

Mayor—George Baxter.

Reeve—John Grenville.

Councillors—John Cloy, Wm. Cartmell, M. Campbell, John McGill, Geo. Calcott, Henry Carter, Geo. Grenville, Robert Curry.

Collector—Wm. Ramsay.

Assessors—Martin Jamieson, Michael Hennessey.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—W. J. Stevenson.

John Grenville was unseated as Reeve, and George McFarland elected instead, for 1875.

1876

Mayor—Geo. Baxter.

Reeve—A. Weir.

Councillors—G. Grenville, H. Carter, M. Henderson, B. McManann, Wm. Cartmell, M. Campbell, Thomas Conlon, John Cloy.

Assessors—John Hawse, Matthew Hart.

Collector—John Hawse.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1877

Mayor—L. L. Palmer.

Reeve—Archibald Weir.

Deputy-reeve—R. J. Johnston.

Councillors—Wm. Spink, Jas. Lawson, P. A. Dunn, J. C. Lampman, Jas. Arnold, John H. Wilson, Thos. Conlon, John Cloy.

Assessors—George McFarland, A. Dobbie.

Collector—John Hawse.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.

Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

John Grenville having been elected Reeve in place of A. Weir, deceased, took his seat April 3rd, 1877.

1878

Mayor—B. H. Lemon.

Reeve—Jas. Arnold.

Deputy-reeve—R. J. Johnston.

Councillors—Jas. Lawson, John McGill, Benj. McElroy, Thos Conlon, W. M. Hendershot, P. A. Dunn, Wm. Spink, Geo. Calcott
 Assessors—Geo. McFarland, John Cloy.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—W. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1879

Mayor—John Grenville.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy-reeve—R. J. Johnston.
 Councillors—John Batten, Wm. England, J. D. McDonald
 John McGill, David Battle, John Cloy, B. McElroy, Martin
 Jamieson.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robt. Dougan.

1880

Mayor—John Grenville.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy-reeve—R. J. Johnston.
 Councillors—J. D. McDonald, John Batten, David Battle, M
 Jamieson, John McGill, J. H. Wilson, Wm. England, John Cloy.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1881

Mayor—John McDonagh.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy-reeve—J. D. Johnston.
 Councillors—W. H. Morgan, Jas. Weeks, Wm. Martin, John
 McGill, David Battle, Wm. McCleary, J. H. Wilson, Thos. Conlon.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robt. Dougan.

1882

Mayor—John McDonagh.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy reeve—Wm. McCleary.
 Councillors—Thos. Conlon, J. H. Wilson, Samuel Campbell,
 Henry A. Smith, Wm. J. Dougan, Jas. Weeks, David Battle, Chas.
 Johnson.
 Assessor—John Hawse.

Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1883 *

Mayor—John McDonagh.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. McCleary.
 Councillors—Jas. Lawson, W. J. Dougan, John Stewart, Geo. Turner, Charles Johnson, Thos. Conlon, Andrew Hardie, Samuel Campbell.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1884

Mayor—John McDonagh.
 Reeve—Alex. Fraser.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. McCleary.
 Councillors—John McGill, John Stewart, Thos. Conlon, B. F. Morley, Wm. Williams, Jas. Lawson, George Turner, Samuel Campbell.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1885

Mayor—Alex. Fraser.
 Reeve—Wm. McCleary.
 Deputy-reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Councillors—W. H. Hough, James Lawson, Samuel Campbell, Wm. Williams, Alex. McClenchy, Thos. Conlon, Wm. Pike, J. H. Wilson.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1886

Mayor—Alex. Fraser.
 Reeve—Wm. McCleary.
 Deputy-reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Councillors—James Lawson, Wm. Williams, Wm. Gearin, Samuel Campbell, James Wilson, Alex. McClenchy, Wm. Pike, Thos. Conlon.
 Assessors—John Hawse, James Mawdesley.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1887

Mayor—Wm. McCleary.
 Reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. Williams.
 Councillors—P. J. Bessey, Geo. H. Williams, W. J. Dougan
 Wm. Gearin, L. McMann, F. Brown, A. Hardie, P. A. Dunn.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1888

Mayor—Wm. McCleary.
 Reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. Williams.
 Councillors—Wm. Gearin, A. Hardie, F. Brown, Alex. Fraser
 P. A. Dunn, L. McMann, Geo. H. Williams, P. J. Bessey.
 Assessors—James Lawson, John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1889

Mayor—James Lawson.
 Reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. Williams.
 Councillors—Wm. Gearin, Alexander Fraser, Alex. McClenchy
 Leslie McMann, P. A. Dunn, J. H. Wilson, James Battle, F. T
 Walton.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1890

Mayor—James Lawson.
 Reeve—Geo. Turner.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. Williams.
 Councillors—Alex. Fraser, L. McMann, Alex. McClenchy, Wm
 Gearin, John Stuart, Wm. McGill, James Battle, John H. Wilson.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1891

Mayor—Geo. Turner.
 Reeve—Wm. Williams.

Deputy-reeve—Jas. Battle.
 Councillors—Alex. Fraser, Wm. Gearin, Geo. Mable, Wm. Boyle, A. E. Ripley, Charles Haist, Alex. McClenchy, John Stuart.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robt. Dougan.

1892

Mayor—Geo. Turner.
 Reeve—Wm. Williams.
 Councillors—Samuel Campbell, Wm. Cave, Alex. Fraser, Wm. Boyle, John H. Wilson, John Stuart, Charles Haist, Wm. Gearin.
 Assessors—John Hawse, John Heenan.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1893

Mayor—Wm. Williams.
 Reeve—James Battle.
 Deputy-reeve—A. E. Ripley.
 Councillors—Wm. Boyle, Geo. Turner, Alex. Fraser, Samuel Campbell, James Bye, Thos. Madill, John H. Wilson, Geo. E. McArthur.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—Robert Dougan.

1894

Mayor—William Williams.
 Reeve—A. E. Ripley.
 Deputy-reeve—Thomas Lampman.
 Councillors—S. Campbell, Alex. Fraser, F. T. Walton, J. H. Wilson, James Bye, F. Brown, John Weldon, James McDonald.
 Assessor—John Hawse.
 Collector—John Hawse.
 Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
 Treasurer—W. J. Dougan.

1895

Mayor—Alex. McClenchy.
 Reeve—Wm. McGill.
 Deputy-reeve—Joseph Battle.
 Councillors—John Batten, Wm. Boyle, F. T. Walton, Thos. Foley, J. H. Wilson, P. C. Creegan, Thomas Madill, John Weldon.
 Assessors—B. C. Bennett, M. Hart.
 Collector—John Hawse.

Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
Treasurer—W. J. Dougan.

1896

Mayor—Wm. McGill.
Reeve—Jos. Battle.
Deputy-reeve—Wm. Boyle.
Councillors—Samuel Campbell, Jas. Weeks, St. G. E. Tracy
Jas. McDonald, G. D. Cloy, Thos. Foley, Wm. Monro, Geo. H
Henderson.
Assessors—B. C. Bennett, M. Hart.
Collector—John Hawse.
Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
Treasurer—W. J. Dougan.

1897

Mayor—John H. Wilson.
Reeve—Wm. Monro.
Deputy-reeve—P. C. Creeggan.
Councillors—S. Campbell, Jas. Weeks, Jas. McDonald, T. D
McBride, T. Foley, H. James, W. R. Cave, J. Weldon.
Assessors—John Hawse and Robt. Eddy.
Collector—John Hawse.
Clerk—Wm. T. Fish.
Treasurer—W. J. Dougan.

APPENDIX E

VOTERS' LIST FOR THE YEAR 1897, TOWNSHIP OF THOROLD

Polling Sub-division No. 1, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Lot	Name	Lot
Anderson, Elijah	pt 118	Hagar, Norval B	pt 115-6
Allison, John	.... pt 99, 112-14	Happel, George	.... pt 136
Bouk, Frank	.... pt 118	Johnson, Geo P.	.... pt 116-17
Brown, Thomas	.... pt 92	Johnson, John T.	.... pt 119
Booth, Wm, sr.	.... pt 140	Lynch, Edward	.... pt 12
Batten, George	.... pt 28	Lynch, John	.... pt 12
Booth, Wm, jr.	.... pt 140	Lay, Frederick	.... pt 118
Chambers, Wm	.... pt 136	Mussen, Henry	.... pt 118-9
Chambers, Frank	.... pt 136	Mosier, Lewis	.... pt 118
Chambers, George	.... pt 135-6	Mosier, Harry	.... pt 136
Dougherty, James	.... pt 69, 120	McMillan, John	.... pt 118
Dixon, Joseph	.... pt 119	Middaugh, John	.... pt 118
Daws, Ernest	.... pt 50-1, 74	Morton, John	.... pt 47
Daws, Fred	.... pt 50-1, 74	McDonagh, Wm H.	pt 72-3
Dixon, John	.... pt 137	Misener, Albert	.... pt 178-9
Dixon, Frank	.... pt 137	Newton, George	.... pt 47, 70
Dixon, William	.... pt 137	Newton, William	.... pt 47, 70
Fraser, Samuel	.... pt 51	O'Leary, Daniel	.... pt 119
Fraser, James E.	.... pt 64, 96	Pew, Anson	.... pt 99, 112
Greenfield, James	... 26	Powell, Henry	.... pt 45-6
Gray, Geo	.... pt 116	Pew, Henry L.	.... pt 99, 112
Grehnan, Richard	.... pt 91, 114	Pew, William	.... pt 27
Higgins, Aaron	.... pt 74	Rodgers, William	.... pt 118
Higgins, Henry	.... pt 74	Rodgers, Charles	.... pt 118
Higgins, John	.... pt 74	Smith, Edward	.... pt 118
Hart, John	.... pt 25	Spencer, Robert	.... pt 92-3
Hart, Adam	.... pt 25	Skinner, Raymond	.... pt 116
Hart, William	.... pt 25	Smith, Jonathan	.... pt 118
Henderson, Alva	.... pt 69, 120	Snider, William	.... 45
Hagar, Ward	.... pt 140	Snider, Robert	.... 45
Hicks, William	.... pt 116-7	Snider, George	.... 45
Hicks, John C.	.... pt 116-7	Summers, H N	.... pt 25
Huffa, John	.... pt 118	Shriner, John W	.... 27
Hagar, Gustavus	.... pt 115-6	Shriner, Frank	.... 27-8

Shepard, Walter pt 135	Upper, Alonzo pt 136
Stephenson, Thos . . . pt 90, 117	Upper, Walter A . . . pt 136
Stephenson, Samuel . pt 138	Vanderburgh, Garret . pt 118, 141
Scott, James pt 135	Vanderburgh, H . . . pt 18, 141-2
Stephenson, Chas . . pt 138	Vanderburgh, C H . pt 118, 141-2
Theal, George pt 119	Wilkerson, G A pt 46, 69
Tucker, Baruch . . . pt 118	Williams, George pt 67
Thomas, Wm M . . . pt 139	West, Samuel pt 43
Thomas, George . . . pt 139	Waters, John pt 118
Thomas, Wm H . . . pt 139	Waters, James pt 118
Thorp, Henry pt 118	Williams, James pt 118
Upper, James pt 119	Williams, Frederick . pt 118
Upper, Reuben J . . . pt 119	Wright, Robert pt 118
Upper, Albert E . . . pt 119	Wright, Chas E pt 118
Upper, George A . . . pt 119	Wilkerson, Jacob pt 93
Upper, Walter pt 94-5-6	Wilkerson, Wm A pt 93
Upper, Charles pt 94-5-6	Ware, Chas T pt 91, 114
Upper, Peter pt 118	Ware, Marcus pt 91, 114
Upper, Evan pt 48-9	Wilkerson, Robert pt 47, 70
Upper, Jacob J pt 43-4, 66-7	Zimmerman, Frank . pt 69, 120
Upper, William pt 51	Zimmerman, H pt 69, 120
Upper, John H pt 91	

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Anderson, Ellen	Happell, Elizabeth	Upper, Peter
Allison, Fanny C	Hoover, William	Upper, Sarah
Allison, Jane	Higgins, Euphemia	Upper, Albert H
Allison, Martha	Johnson, James	Upper, Oscar
Brown, Alice	Kendrick, Sarah	Upper, Theodore
Batten, John	Lowell, James A	Upper, Andrew
Clark, Jethro	McHattie, William	Upper, Benjamin
Cloy, John	McDonagh, John	Wilkerson, Charity M
Collins, Mathew	Miller, Gilbert	Williamis, Benajah
Crawford, James	Munro, Mrs Daniel	Wilkerson, Vernon
Dixon, Margaret	Merritt, Wm H	Walker, James
Dixon, Louisa	Middaugh, Louisa	Walker, Benjamin
Dixon, Mabel	Middaugh, Margaret	Wright, Caroline
Fraser, Alexander	Tucker, John	Wright, James
Grisdale, F S	Thomas, Elizabeth	Youngs, Mary
Garner, Oscar	Thompson, John H	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Bulloock, Clifford	Henderson, Harry	Livingstone, Jacob
Grant, Marshall		

Polling Sub-division No. 2, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Lot	Name	Lot
Atkinson, Joseph . . . pt 202		Hansel, Chas E . . . pt 202, 214	
Abbey, Alexander . . . pt 203		Hamilton, Andrew . . . pt 203, 214	
Abbey, R A pt 203		Horton, Arthur 200	
Anderson, Oscar . . . pt 203		Hixon, William pt 179-80	
Abbey, James pt 202		Hannah, William pt 179-80	
Brown, Geo pt 202		Hunt, George pt 202	
Bell, Wm H pt 204, 213		Haines, Reuben pt 187	
Bell, Wm C pt 204, 213		Holditch, Henry pt 198	
Bell, Dilly pt 204, 213		Holditch, William pt 198	
Bell, Joseph pt 202		Johnson, Aaron pt 202	
Bennett, C B pt 202, 203		Jackson, John pt 202	
Bennett, Wm C pt 202, 203		Jackson, Robert pt 203	
Baker, Benjamin pt 202		Jordan, William pt 202	
Buckner, Ernest pt 202		Jordan, George A pt 202	
Buckner, Henry pt 202		Jarbutt, Valentine pt 187	
Bradfield, John pt 179, 180		Kelly, Daniel pt 202	
Collard, James pt 203		Leany, Walter pt 202	
Camp, William pt 202		Lowry, Henry, sr pt 202	
Camp, Samuel pt 202		Lowry, Henry, jr pt 202	
Coulter, Thomas pt 202		Lynch, James pt 202	
Coulter, John pt 202		Lapier, Felix pt 202	
Coulter, Robert pt 202		Lynch, William pt 203	
Camp, Robert pt 203		Lynch, Cornelius pt 202	
Camp, Thomas pt 203		Misener, Edward pt 181	
Chambers, Joseph pt 202		Mulholland, James pt 213	
Cook, Warren pt 202		Madigan, John pt 202	
Coulter, John W pt 205-6		McCoppin, J C pt 202	
Coulter, Frank A pt 205-6		Mathews, George pt 203	
Drennan, Wm H pt 203		Misener, Miles pt 202	
Elliott, Andrew pt 182		O'Leary, B pt 203	
Elliott, George pt 202		Offspring, George pt 202	
Elliott, Andrew H pt 202		Ofield, George pt 202	
Elliott, Frank V pt 202		O'Brien, John N pt 188-9	
Everingham, Wm pt 202		Park, Hugh pt 202	
Everingham, Oscar pt 202		Pew, Isaac pt 203	
Fry, Allan B pt 202		Plant, William pt 196-7	
Grisdale, William pt 202		Redfern, Benjamin pt 213	
Garner, Burton pt 202		Ross, Robert pt 202	
Greenage, James pt 203		Ross, George pt 202	
Grisdale, Robert pt 202		Ross, William pt 202	
Haines, William pt 203		Rock, Patrick pt 202	
Heslop, J R pt 203		Rock, John pt 202	
Horton, Alfred pt 185		Robertson, Wm pt 202	
Hansel, James, sr pt 202		Reavley, Thomas pt 195-6	

Richard, Samuel ..pt 198	Thomas, John E ..pt 183
Robins, Nelson W ..pt 188-9	Thomas, Samuel A ..pt 183
Stevenson, Robert ..pt 203	Thomas, August ..pt 182
Stark, James M ..pt 202	Thomas, Edward ..pt 182
Shuman, Charles ..pt 202-3	Thompson, Geo, sr ..pt 213
Shuman, John ....pt 203	Thompson, Robt ..pt 213
Stark, George.....pt 202	Terreberry, Martin ..pt 205
Sowersby, Thomas ..pt 201	Welsh, James, jr ..pt 214
Smith, Richard ....pt 203	Webster, Samuel ..pt 203
Secord, Frank ....pt 203	Welsh, James, sr ..pt 213
Slough, George ....pt 206	Wilson, Levi .....pt 203
Thomas, William ..pt 183	Watson, John H ....pt 199, 202
Thomas, George A ..pt 183	White, Charles ... pt 203
Thomas, James ....pt 183	Youngs, Richard ..pt 214
Thomas, Robt J ....pt 183	

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Bennett, Mrs M A	Garner, Eastley	Offspring, John
Brennan, William	Garner, Thomas	Offspring, Eliza
Buckner, George	Grisdale, Margaret	Offspring, Eliza
Bell, Alexander	Grisdale, Chatfield	Saunders, Charlotte
Bell, John M	Hare, William	Stiles, Elizabeth
Coulter, Elizabeth	Heslop, George	Stark, Isabella
Coulter, Augusta	Haines, Arthur	Stark, Andrew
Coulter, Jessie	Jordan, John	Saunders, John
Coulter, Jane	Jordan, Elizabeth	Watson, Rebecca
Calcott, George	Kelly, William	Watson, Emily
Campbell, B W	King, Frank	Ward, Josiah
Cook, Charles	Laird, Robert	Walker, Robert
Dorington, Thomas	McCoppен, Geo	Young, Peter
Elliott, Susan M	McCoppен, Cath'r'ne	Young, Walter
Feeney, John	McPherson, William	
Garner, Luke	McCracken, Alice	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Atkins, Joshua	Jackson, Alfred	Pew, George
Abbey, William	Jackson, John B	Shafer, Nelson
Collard, John	Jordan, Walter	Sennett, Nicholas
Dougan, William	Jackson, Richard	Terreberry, Harry
Dale, James	Offspring, George, Jr	Thompson, Geo Jr
Haliday, Thomas		

Polling Sub-division No. 3, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Lot	Name	Lot
Braugh, Christopher	pt 240	Hoover, Andrew	... pt 256
Bridgman, Arthur	.. pt 235-6	Hoover, John W	... pt 256
Bailey, Hugh	.... pt 231	Hagar, Frank	..... pt 223-4
Bailey, George	.... pt 231	Jarbutt, Harvey	.... pt 238-9
Box, Edward	.... pt 222	Kelly, John	..... pt 252
Brooks, George	.... pt 170	McKinnon, Daniel	. pt 177
Bailey, William	.... pt 231	Marks, Thomas, jr.	.. pt 177
Bemiss, Allan S	.... pt 228	Marks, Thomas, sr.	.. pt 177
Bemiss, Harlan	.... pt 228	McClure, David	.... pt 235
Ball, David	.... pt 237	McGuire, William	.. pt 223
Bridgman, Murray	.. pt 246	McCann, F J	..... pt 225
Baldwin, Martin P	.. pt 259-60	Moyer, Lewis	.... pt 233
Bald, James C	... pt 231, 251	Misener, George	.... pt 223-4
Bald, David D	.... pt 231, 251	Miller, Jonathan	.. pt 253
Bridgman, Andrew	.. pt 246	Miller, Lavern	.... pt 253
Dougherty, Samuel	. 170	Moore, James P	.... pt 245
Daboll, George	.... pt 238-9	Moore, Herbert	.... pt 245
Dutcher, Harmon	.. pt 231	Moore, Franklin	.... pt 245
Daboll, Daniel	.... pt 258	Ott, John	..... pt 177
Edmonds, Benj'min	.. pt 254	Page, Aaron	..... pt 176
Fraser, William	.... pt 255	Page, Jonathan	.... pt 232
Glintz, Albert	.... pt 233-4	Page, Frank	.... pt 232
Gainer, William H	.. pt 225, 231	Page, Alexander T	.. pt 232
Gainer, John	.... pt 225, 231	Page, Samuel	..... pt 242
Gainer, Harvey	.... pt 226	Phillips, George A	. pt 259-60
Gainer, Lindley	.... pt 226	Rounds, Charles	.. pt lot 253
Gainer, Jacob	.... pt 226	Reuter, Herbert	.... pt 238-9
Goodwillie, Hiram	.. pt 231-2	Renter, Edward	.... pt 238-9
Goodwillie, John	.. pt 231-2	Reuter, Alexander	.. pt 238-9
Glintz, William, sr	.. pt 234	Rice, Harry D	.... pt 244
Glintz, William, jr	.. pt 234	Stringer, Benjamin	.. pt 229-30
Guey, William	.... pt 233	Silverthorn, Alfred	.. pt 225, 230
Garner, Eugene	.... pt 233	Slawmitz, Henry	... pt 259
Gaiser, John	.... pt 257	Seanlan, John	.... pt 177
Hutton, Benjamin	. pt 227	Shakalton, James	.. pt 177
Hederick, Jacob, jr	.. pt 240	Sharp, Leander	.... pt 176
Hederick, William	.. pt 239	Tom, William	.... pt 224
Hederick, Jacob, sr	.. pt 239	Vanwick, Daniel	... pt 237
Hutton, John R	.... pt 243	Willson, Arthur	.... pt 242
Hurst, James	.... pt 234	Willson, Levi	.... pt 240, 244
Haist, Mangus	.... pt 177	Willson, Charles	... pt 240, 244
Hoover, George	.... pt 259	Wigelsworth, H R	.. pt 277

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Bravin, Foster	Edmonds, James, jr	Platt, Wm
Blanchard, Thomas	Edmonds, James, sr	Platt, Ernest
Burgar, J Hamilton	Fraser, Catherine	Page, Charles C
Burgar, William E	Garnet, Louise	Rice, Margaret
Beattie, Oliver	Hagar, Mary	Rice, Mary
Bald, Hannah	Kelly, Eliza J	Rounds, Oziel
Bald, Katie	McKinley, Peter	Rounds, Charles
Brown, John	Price, Edgar	Somerville, Wm
Carl, Anna	Page, John K	Secord, David
Carl, Levina	Page, Roy	Upper, Catherine
Carl, Homer	Page, Hattie	Wallace, Drucilla

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Everingham, George	Haist, Arthur	Noxel, George
Hemming, John W		

Polling Sub-division No. 4, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Lot	Name	Lot
Bouk, Henry F . . . pt 101-2		Clark, Cameron . . . pt 127	
Brown, Alpheus E . . . pt 128		Dennis, William . . . pt 51	
Bouk, Bruce . . . pt 121		Donaldson, Wm, sr. pt 31-2	
Brady, Murray . . . pt 104		Donaldson, Wm, jr . pt 31-2	
Brown, Arthur . . . pt 130-1		Detler, Thomas . . . pt 52	
Brown, George H . . . pt 130-1		Detler, Egerton . . . pt 52	
Brown, Edgar G . . . pt 130-1		Detler, George . . . pt 52	
Burnison, William . . . pt 59-60		Donahue, Thomas . . . pt 30	
Burnison, Samuel . . . pt 59-60		Donahue, John . . . pt 30	
Beamer, Alfred . . . pt 33, 51		Donahue, Florens . . . pt 30	
Bouk, Lycurgus . . . pt 31-2		Eliff, John pt 103-4	
Campbell, William J. pt 56-7		Ecker, Nicholas pt 134	
Chase, William . . . pt 111		Eller, Remy pt 87	
Clark, Frazer pt 111		Ecker, Levi pt 111	
Carl, William pt 111		Edmondstone, Thos. pt 20-2	
Carrick, John pt 87		Fawell, George pt 58	
Collier, Charles H . . . pt 31-2		Gordon, Robert pt 74-7	
Collier, Henry C . . . pt 19		Guinter, John pt 107-9	
Cowan, Andrew pt 31-2		Guinter, John F 107-9	
Cowan, Fred H pt 31-2		Grant, George H pt 134	
Coulter, John W . . . pt 51-2		Griffith, George A pt 38	
Carter, Lachlin pt 51		Griffith, Michael pt 41-2	
Crysler, David D pt 123-4		Hansel, Andrew pt 21-3	
Clark, Charles O pt 127		Harper, John pt 111	

- Harman, E. pt 111, 134
 Higgins, Richard .. pt 51
 Higgins, Eli..... pt 51
 Higgins, Nelson.... pt 51
 Hansler, Isaiah pt 124-5
 Holcomb, Francis .. pt 64-5
 Holcomb, Hedley .. pt 64-5
 Henderson, William .pt 69, 120
 Jenter, Jacob..... pt 106
 Jacobs, Williams . .pt 63
 King, Arthur 36-7
 Kew, John L pt 53, 31
 Karney, John..... pt 80-1
 Karney, Thomas ... pt 80-1
 Kottmeire, Lewis .. pt 77, 101
 Laws, John W pt 105
 Lobb, Charles C ... pt 63
 Miller, Andrew ... pt 42
 Moore, Russel pt 78
 Moore, Warren pt 78
 Moore, John W.... pt 126
 Merrithew, Albert .. pt 146
 Merrithew, John ... pt 146
 Merrithew, G A.... pt 123-4
 O'Brien, Daniel.... pt 88
 O'Brien, Timothy .. pt 88
 Patterson, Daniel C.pt 132-4
 Patterson, Wm, sr .. pt 111
 Patterson, Wm, jr .. pt 111, 156
 Pitts, Joseph N pt 111
 Pitts, Frederick pt 111
 Pitts, Joseph E pt 111, 134
 Pew, Robert..... pt 51
 Pew, John H pt 51
 Piper, A pt 111
- Reuter, Jacob pt 30
 Robins, Price..... pt 111
 Reece, James pt 111
 Robinson, Samuel.. pt 39
 Robertson, William.pt 41-2
 Smith, Hugh pt 111
 Seburn, Benjamin .. pt 83-4
 Seburn, Hamilton .. pt 83-4
 Swayze, William.... pt 54-5
 Swayze, Marvin pt 85
 Swayze, Charles.... pt 85
 Shaw, Alanson pt 129
 Summers, Frazer ... pt 87
 Swayze, Levi L pt 82
 Shaw, Ransom pt 104
 Summers, Hagar ... pt 53-5
 Summers, Charles B.pt 53-5
 Swayze, Richard .. pt 99
 Smith, Edward pt 34, 52
 Smith, Samuel pt 34, 52
 Smith, James E.... pt 34, 52
 Swayze, Loran pt 52-4
 Swayze, John R.... pt 52-4
 Smith, Adam Gore
 Summers, Drayton.. pt 39
 Townsend, Charles .pt 52
 Townsend, Fred .. pt 52
 Terreberry, Wm H .pt 138, 145
 Vaughan, Richard.. pt 133-4
 Wilkerson, John ... pt 111
 Wells, Samuel C ... pt 77
 Walker, Georgept 98
 Warner, Oscarpt 62
 Wilson, Frankpt 51, 74-5

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Archibald, Thomas | Hansler, Andrew | Miller, Farmer |
| Brady, Rachel | Hawse, John | McArthur, Mrs J |
| Bouck, Eliza | Hopkins, Mary M | Merithew, Nancy J |
| Campbell, Mrs | Kottmeire, Charles A | McCulloch, A M |
| Chase, John | Kottmeire, John | Patterson, Margaret |
| Cooper, William | Kottmeire, Alice | Swayze, Alice |
| Chelew, Joseph | Kottmeire, Christina | Swayze, Theressa |
| Crawford, James | Klager, Christopher | Summers, Jane |
| Griffith, William | Long, Jessie | Urlocker, Emily |
| Griffith, Lloyd | Mallery, Wm J | Urlocker, Charles |
| Hall, James | Miller, Milan | |

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Ashby, John	Griffith, William	Lynn, Albert
Brady, William	McCourt, Joseph	Thorn, Henry
Gilmour, James		

Polling Sub-division No. 5, Part I—Persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly

Name	Lot	Name	Lot
Brown, Amos pt 164		Damude, David J .. pt 169	
Ball, Thomas J pt 218, 221		Damude, David, sr . pt 153-4	
Bradley, Dexter pt 192, 207		Damude, Willis A .. pt 110	
Berg, John H pt 133-4, 163		Dilts, Joel pt 167	
Barrow, Alexander . . . pt 154-5		Dilts, Courtland pt 167	
Bowman, Wm D . . . pt 168		Davis, John F pt 168	
Brown, Frank pt 164		Damude, John, jr . . pt 166-7	
Clark, Albert E pt 168		Davidson, S E pt 168	
Clark, George W pt 168		Damude, John J pt 159-60	
Clark, Frank H pt 168		Dixon, George pt 216-7	
Clark, Wellington . . . pt 161, 193		Damude, E G pt 193-4	
Crowle, F W pt 168		Egertor, Elias pt 44-5	
Clark, Edgar pt 168		Eagle, John pt 163	
Clark, James R pt 168		Forsyth, Clark D . . . pt 163	
Carter, James pt 157		Fulsom, Edwin pt 156	
Clark, Thomas A . . . pt 193, 187		Giles, Alfred pt 163	
Clark, Avery M pt 187, 211		Giles, Arnold pt 163	
Clark, John A pt 212		Gamble, George pt 168	
Clark, William pt 212		Hare, Peter pt 163	
Clark, George pt 212		Hare, Joseph pt 163	
Clark, John W pt 220		Howell, Wm O pt 210	
Clark, Harmon pt 211		Hay, G W pt 221	
Carmichael, Wm . . . pt 159-60		Hill, John pt 207-8	
Carmichael, Henry . . . pt 159-60		Hill, Samuel pt 207-8	
Clark, Walter E pt 211-12		Henderson, D P pt 146	
Crysler, William pt 124-5		Hutton, George pt 217	
Crysler, John A pt 124-5		Honsberger, Simon . . pt 212	
Crysler, John pt 156		Jenter, Henry pt 148-9	
Crick, Charles pt 156		Jenter, William pt 148-9	
Damude, Jacob W . . . pt 169		Jenter, John pt 124-5	
Damude, Jacob, sr . . . pt 169		Kern, Henry pt 219	
Damude, Edgar pt 169		Kern, George pt 219	
Damude, Daniel F . . . pt 153, 192		Klager, Orin pt 166, 172	
Damude, Peter H pt 193-4		Kinsman, Fred pt 168	
Damude, Dexter pt 193-4		Knoll, Philip pt 168	
Damude, M E pt 193-4		King, William H pt 166-7	
Damude, A M pt 159		Klager, Jacob pt lot 166	

- King, Robert.....pt lot 168
 Lane, Robert.. . . . pt 157
 Lundy, Geo W pt 192
 Lundy, Charles W..pt 192
 Lister, James D pt 170
 Lambert, Elmer....pt 171
 Lounsberry, Moses .pt 168
 Learn, Albertpt 192
 Learn, Edwardpt 217
 Learn, Hershey D..pt 209, 218
 Leach, Wm, sr pt 157
 Leach, Wm, jr pt 157
 McClellan, John ...pt 168, 171
 Merritt, Gilbertpt 172
 Merritt, Alpheus pt 135
 Merritt, George E ..pt 172
 McCoombs, Wm A..pt 168
 McCoombs, Harvey.pt 167
 McCoombs, J S....pt 167
 McCoombs, D J pt 167
 Mitchell, Alexander.pt 168
 McSherry, Wmpt 153-4
 McClelland, Chas ..pt 221
 Miller, John A 152
 Miller, Robert J....pt 152
 Moyer, Samuelpt 219
 Moyer, Danielpt 220
 McClellan, Luther..pt 158, 194
 McClellan, Martin..pt 164
 McClellan, G B pt 164
 Mulholland, John ..pt 215
 Misener, Johnpt 157
 Overholt, Alonzo...pt 208
 Overholt, Thospt 157
 Overholt, James B..pt 157
 Overholt, Albert....pt 157
 Overholt, Dexter ...pt 162, 167
 Overholt, Arthur ...pt 162, 167
 Overholt, Matthew..pt 168
 Putman, Harvey ...pt 167
 Price, B W.....pt 168
 Price, J Fpt 168
 Richards, William ..pt 168
 Roy, Andrew J pt 165
 Robins, John H....pt 168
 Romp, J Tpt 168
 Reid, Henrypt 168
 Robertshaw, Geo ..pt 163, 157
 Ritenburgh, Chas ..pt 191
 Robins, John Ipt 191, 151
 Robins, Hyattpt 191, 151
 Robertson, Apt 143
 Robertson, Johnpt 143
 Rhor, Joseph..... pt 159-60
 Smith, Davidpt 193
 Smith, Wellington ..pt 220
 Singer, Alfredpt 221
 Slough, James N....pt 207
 Slough, Arthurpt 207
 Singer, Isaacpt 210, 219
 Smith, Frankpt 219
 Smith, Jonathan... . pt 215
 Seburn, Emmett .. pt 150
 Seburn, William....pt 150
 Southworth, Park...pt 167
 Southworth, Lyman.pt 167
 Swayze, Edgar H ..pt 161-2
 Savigney, John J... . pt 168
 Scallion, William... . pt 163
 Self, H Gpt 168
 Tice, A Mpt 167
 Tanner, William....pt 168
 Terreberry, Charles.pt 205-6
 Terreberry, G W ...pt 218
 Vanderburgh, Geo..pt 146
 Vanderburgh, W A .pt 124, 147
 Wilson, Johnpt 209, 218
 Wilson, William....pt 192, 209
 Wilson, John W....pt 192, 209
 Wilson, Andrew....pt 124, 147
 Winger, Fredpt 167
 Wedge, Levipt 167
 Wedge, Johnpt 167
 Wedge, Georgept 167
 Williams, James... . pt 156
 Winney, James R ..pt 219
 Youngs, W E.....pt 168
 Zeigler, Joseph.... pt 44-5

Part II—Persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections only

Bouk, John D

Bradley, John

Bouk, Peter H'

Ball, Andrew	Feeney, Frank	Reid, Wm
Bouk, Jesse	Gould, Joseph	Robins, Cora
Buck, Lucy	Harcourt, Hon R	Robertson, Agnes
Brown, George E	Hill, Samuel	Singer, Ellen
Brown, Ella K	Kinsman, Lydia	Smith, Julia A
Brown, Elizabeth	Mulholland, David	Smith, Albert
Clark, Maria L	Mulholland, Wm	Sherk, Rosetta
Cunningham, E	Misener, Jane	Tice, Eliza J
Clark, Edward	McCoombs, John E	Vanalstine, George
Chappell, F R	Morris, Stone &	Vanderburgh, Bruce
Damude, Annie	Wellington	Williams, Sarah
Damude, Mary	Ruble, Philip	Zeigler, Louisa
Emmett, J O	Robins, Elizabeth	

Part III—Persons entitled to vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly only

Crysler, Isaac	Kells, Isaac	Offspring, George
Jeffrey, George	Gracey, Thomas	Overholt, Sylvester
Damude, David A	Murray, Charles	Richards, John

APPENDIX F

OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THOROLD

1799

Clerk—John Walterhouse.
Assessors—Andrew Hansel, Jonathan Hagar.
Collector—John DeCow.
Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.

1800

Clerk—John Walterhouse.
Assessors—George Couke, Obadiah Hopkins.
Collector—Jacob Upper.
Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.

[For 1801, and also for the years 1823-26 inclusive, records are lacking.]

1802

Clerk—John Hill, Jr.
Assessors—Abraham Overholt, Asa Walterhouse.
Collector—George Turney.
Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.

1803

Clerk—John Hill.
Assessors—Jonathan Hagar, James Ryan.
Collector—Elisha Edwards.
Wardens—George Couke, Leonard Misener.

1804

Clerk—John Hill.
Assessors—Jonathan Hagar, Elisha Edwards.
Collector—Anthony Upper.
Wardens—Leonard Misener, George Keefer.

1805

Clerk—John Hill.
Assessors—Alexander Brown, Wm. Shotwell.
Collector—John Hoover.
Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.

1806

Clerk—John Hill.
Assessors—Jacob Upper, William H. Lee.

- Collector—Thaddeus Davis.
 Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.
- 1807
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Alex. Summers, Grant Vanderburgh.
 Collector—George Marlatt.
 Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.
- 1808
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—George Keefer, Asa Walterhouse.
 Collector—Hall Davis.
 Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.
- 1809
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Garrett Vanderburgh, Jonathan Hagar.
 Collector—George Keefer.
 Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.
- 1810
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—John DeCow, Obadiah Hopkins.
 Collector—Benjamin Swayze.
 Wardens—Robert Wilkerson, George Couke.
- 1811
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Thaddeus Davis, Jacob Upper.
 Collector—Anthony Upper.
 Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.
- 1812
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Benjamin Birdsall, John Couke.
 Collector—George Hansel.
 Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.
- 1813
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Ebenezer Cavers, Isaac Wilson.
 Collector—Jonathan Hagar.
 Wardens—George Couke, Robert Wilkerson.
- 1814
- Clerk—John Hill.
 Assessors—Alex. Summers, Garrett Vanderburgh.
 Collector—George Keefer.
 Wardens—John Hill, George Keefer.
- 1815
- Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—John Darling, John Street.

Collector—Peter Misener.

Wardens—Israel Swayze, John DeCow.

1816

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—John DeCow, Henry C. Ball.

Collector—Peter Misener.

Wardens—George Keefer, George Miller.

1817

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—Anthony Upper, Hall Davis.

Collector—James Park.

Wardens—George Keefer, Ebenezer Cavers.

1818

Clerk—G. Vanderburgh.

Assessors—John DeCow, William McLelland.

Collector—Ebenezer Cavers.

Wardens—Ebenezer Cavers, Jacob Upper.

1819

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—John DeCow, Jacob Upper.

Collector—Henry C. Ball.

Wardens—George Keefer, John DeCow.

1820

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—Amos Bradshaw, Wm. McLelland.

Collector—Wm. Terry.

Wardens—John DeCow, John Carl.

1821

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—Luke Carroll, Robert Spencer.

Collector—George Marlatt.

Wardens—William McLelland, Ebenezer Cavers.

1822

Clerk—Garrett Vanderburgh.

Assessors—Anthony Upper, Hall Davis.

Collector—Henry Hoover.

Wardens—Jacob Upper, John DeCow.

1827

Clerk—William McClellan.

Assessors—George Marlatt, Josiah Page.

Collector—Amos Bradshaw.

Wardens—John Hill, William Orr.

1828

Clerk—William McClellan.
 Assessors—George Marlatt, Josiah Page.
 Collector—Amos Bradshaw.
 Wardens—John Hill, George Lacey.

1829

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—Wm. McClellan, Henry Hoover.
 Collector—Josiah Page.
 Wardens—John Brown, Isaac Overholt.

1830

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—Wm. McClellan, Jonathan Doan.
 Collector—Amos Bradshaw.
 Wardens—Thomas Topping, Jr., John Hill.

1831

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—Wm. McClellan, George Marlatt.
 Collector—Amos Bradshaw.
 Wardens—John Hill, John Williams.

1832

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—George Marlatt, Wm. McClellan.
 Collector—Henry C. Ball.
 Wardens—John Hill, Hiram Swayze.

1833

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—Amos. Bradshaw, Wm. McClellan.
 Collector—Anthony Upper.
 Wardens—John Hill, John Williams.

1834

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessors—Wm. McClellan, Josiah Page.
 Collector—Anthony Upper.
 Wardens—John Hill, John Williams.

1835

Clerk and Collector—Samuel Swayze.
 Assessors—John DeCow, Wm. McClellan.
 Wardens—James Blanchfield, Wm. Orr.

1836

Clerk—Wm. McClellan.
 Assessor—Josiah Page.
 Collector—George Marlatt.
 Commissioners—Robert Hobson, Benjamin Fralick, Henry C
 Ball.

1837

Clerk—Josiah Page.
Assessor—Samuel Swayze.
Collector—Anthony Upper.
Commissioners—Robert Hobson, Matthew Seburn, Robert Wilkerson.

1838

Clerk and Assessor—Josiah Page.
Collector—Matthew Seburn.
Commissioners—Samuel Swayze, Joseph Goodwillie, Malum Swayze.

1839

Clerk and Assessor—Josiah Page.
Collector—Anthony Upper.
Wardens—John Hill, Andrew Vanderburgh, John Williams.

1840

Clerk and Assessor—Andrew Vanderburgh.
Collector—Sylvanus Cleveland.
Wardens—John Hill, Robert Hobson, Andrew Vanderburgh.

1841

Clerk—Andrew Vanderburgh.
Assessor—Wm. McClellan.
Collector—Robert Hobson.
Wardens—Josiah Page, Thomas Page, Wm. Orr.

1842

District Councillors—Robert Hobson, Duncan McFarland.
Clerk and Collector—John Rannie.
Assessor—Josiah Page.
Wardens—Josiah Page, Thomas Page, Malum Swayze.

1843

District Councillor—Robert Hobson.
Clerk—Ephraim Sternburgh.
Assessor—Josiah Page.
Collector—Ephraim Sternburgh.

1844

District Councillors—Robert Hobson, Duncan McFarland.
Clerk—Ephraim Sternburgh.
Assessor—William McClellan.
Collector—Isaac Kelly.

1845

Councillor—George Keefer.
Clerk—Samuel Swayze.
Assessor—Josiah Page.
Collector—John Rannie.

1846

Councillor—Duncan McFarland.
 Clerk—Samuel Swayze.
 Assessor—Josiah Page.
 Collector—Robert Hobson.

1847

Clerk—John Rannie.
 Assessor—Robert Hobson.
 Collector—Robert Hobson.

1848

Councillor—W. B. Hendershot.
 Clerk—John Rannie.
 Assessor—Wm. Ramsay.
 Collector—Henry Hoover.

1849

Councillor—Dilly Coleman.
 Clerk—John Rannie.
 Assessor—Robert Hobson.
 Collector—Jonathan Doan.

1850

Councillors—Robert Hobson, Malum Swayze, Baruch Tucker,
 John Radcliffe, George Jordan.
 Reeve—John Radcliffe.
 Deputy-reeve—Robert Hobson.
 Superintendent of Education—Dexter D'Everardo.
 Clerk—Henry William Tims.
 Assessors—John Turney, Hiram Marlatt, Josiah Page.
 Collector—Jonathan Doan.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1851

Reeve—Robert Hobson.
 Councillors—John Radcliffe, William Wright, George Jordan,
 Josiah Page.
 Assessors—William Spencer, John Turney, Samuel Swayze.
 Clerk—Henry William Tims.
 Collector—Edward R. Page.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1852

Reeve—William Wright.
 Councillors—John Radcliffe, Robert Elliott, Philip Garner,
 Dennis Rice.
 Clerk—William Pennock.
 Assessor—Josiah Page.
 Collector—James Vanalstine.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1853

Reeve—James McCoppen.
 Councillors—Philip Garner, Geo. Vanderburgh, Robert Hobson, Dennis Rice.
 Clerk—Charles Stewart.
 Assessor—Benjamin Fortner.
 Collector—John McCoppen.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1854

Reeve—Robert Hobson.
 Deputy-reeve—George Vanderburgh.
 Councillors—Dennis Rice, Andrew Upper, James McCoppen.
 Clerk—Charles Stewart.
 Assessor—Enoch Shrigley.
 Collector—John McCoppen.

[At a meeting of the municipal electors, held in the town-hall at Allanburgh, Feb. 23rd, 1854, Robert Elliott was elected Councillor in place of James McCoppen.]

1855

Reeve—William Wright.
 Deputy-reeve—James McCoppen.
 Councillors—Jas. Vanalstine, Andrew Upper, Thomas Russell.
 Clerk—Charles Stewart.
 Assessor—Samuel Hill.
 Collector—John McCoppen.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1856

Reeve—William Wright.
 Deputy-reeve—James McCoppen.
 Councillors — John Radcliffe, James Vanalstine, Obadiah Hopkins.
 Clerk—Charles Stewart resigned on account of ill-health and Philip S. Mussen appointed.
 Assessor—Benjamin Fortner.
 Collector—George Thomas.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1857

Reeve—Robert Elliott.
 Deputy-reeve—Robert Spencer.
 Councillors—William Spencer, Hyatt Summers, Andrew Slough.
 Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.
 Assessor—Enoch Shrigley.
 Collector—Josiah H. E. Page.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1858

Reeve—Robert Spencer.
 Deputy-reeve—William Spencer.
 Councillors—William Hill, Robert Coulter, Hyatt Summers.
 Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.
 Assessor—Benjamin Fortner.
 Collector Josiah H. E. Page.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1859

Reeve—Robert Spencer.
 Deputy-reeve—Robert Coulter.
 Councillors—William Hill, William Spencer, Hyatt Summers.
 Clerk Philip S. Mussen.
 Assessor—Thomas Sowersby.
 Collector—Alexander Page.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1860

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
 Councillors—George Hill, Andrew Upper, Alexander Page,
 Stephen Haney.
 Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.
 Assessor—John Kelly.
 Collector—George Thomas.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1861

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
 Deputy-reeve—George Hill.
 Councillors—Stephen Haney, Alexander Page, Andrew Upper
 Clerk—Isaac P. Willson.
 Assessor John Kelly.
 Collector—James Vanalstine.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1862

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
 Deputy-reeve—Stephen Haney.
 Councillors—John McKinley, John McClellan, Joseph Upper.
 Clerk—Isaac P. Willson.
 Assessor—John Kelly.
 Collector—Benjamin Fortner.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1863

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
 Deputy-reeve—Stephen Haney.
 Councillors—John McClellan, John McKinley, Joseph Upper.
 Clerk—Isaac P. Willson.
 Assessor Thomas Sowersby.

Collector—Benjamin Fortner.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1864

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
Deputy-reeve—Stephen Haney.
Councillors—John McClellan, George Couk, Robert Garner.
Clerk—Isaac P. Willson.
Assessor—John Kelly.
Collector—Benjamin Fortner.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1865

Reeve—Robert Coulter.
Deputy-reeve—Stephen Haney.
Councillors—Robt. S. Garner, George Hill, John P. Abbey.
Clerk—Isaac P. Willson until September 9, 1865, thereafter
C. B. Bennett.
Assessors—Thomas Sowersby, Jacob Gainer.
Collector—Levi Goodwillie.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1866

Reeve—George Hill.
Deputy-reeve—John P. Abbey.
Councillors—Matthew Seburn, Robert M. Wilkerson, Stephen
Haney.
Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.
Assessor—Hiram Marlatt.
Collector—George Thomas.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1867

Reeve—Matthew Seburn.
Deputy-reeve—David Killens.
Councillors—Alexander Page, John Gainer, Joseph Upper.
Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.
Assessors—Thomas Sowersby, Hiram Marlatt.
Collector—James Vanalstine.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1868

Reeve—David Killens.
Deputy-reeve—Matthew Seburn.
Councillors—Leonard Vanderburgh, John Gainer, John R.
Swayze.
Clerk—C. B. Bennett, until April 18, when Robert Spencer
was appointed.
Assessor—Jacob Gainer.
Collector—George Thomas.
Treasurer—John Rannie.

1869

Reeve—David Killens.
 Deputy-reeve—John Allison.
 Councillors—John Willson, John R. Swayze, Solomon Damude
 Clerk—Robert Spencer.
 Assessor—Jacob Gainer.
 Collector—Hiram P. Swayze.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1870

Reeve—Solomon Damude.
 Deputy-reeve—James Brooks.
 Councillors—John R. Swayze, John Gainer, Robert S. Garner
 Clerk—Robert Spencer.
 Assessor—C. B. Bennett.
 Collector—Hiram P. Swayze.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1871

Reeve—James Brooks, who died, and F. M. Hagar was elected
 in June, 1871.

Deputy-reeve—John Wilson.
 Councillors—Robert Wilkerson, Thomas Sowersby, Warre
 Moore.
 Clerk—Robert Spencer.
 Assessor—Philip S. Musson.
 Collector—James N. Vanalstine.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1872

Reeve—John Wilson.
 Deputy-reeve—David Killens.
 Councillors—John Guinter, Robert S. Garner, Walter Upper.
 Clerk—Robert Spencer.
 Assessor—C. B. Bennett.
 Collector—William Clark.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1873

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.
 Deputy-reeve—John Guinter.
 Councillors—John Gainer, James Warner, Walter Upper.
 Clerk—Philip S. Musson.
 Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.
 Collector—Henry McSherry.
 Treasurer—John Rannie.

1874

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.
 Deputy-reeve—John Gainer.

Councillors—Walter Upper, J. J. Damude, Robert Larter.

Assessor—P. S. Mussen.

Collector—Garret Vanderburgh.

Treasurer—Baruch Tucker.

Clerk—Henry Mussen.

1875

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.

Deputy-reeve—John J. Damude.

Councillors—Wm. Mulholland, Warren Moore, Wm. Patterson.

Clerk—Henry Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Collector—Andrew Coulter.

1876

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.

Deputy-reeve—John J. Damude.

Councillors—Warren Moore, William Patterson, George Page.

Clerk—Henry Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Collector—George Thomas.

1877

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.

Deputy-reeve—J. J. Damude.

Councillors—George Page, Thomas A. Clark, Jacob J. Upper.

Clerk—Henry Mussen.

Assessor—P. S. Mussen.

Collector—George Thomas.

1878

Reeve—John J. Damude.

Deputy-reeve—Geo. Page.

Councillors—R. S. Garner, Jacob J. Upper, Geo. Vanderburgh.

Clerk—Henry Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.

Collector—Wm. Mulholland.

1879

Reeve—John J. Damude.

Deputy-reeve—George Page.

Councillors—George Vanderburgh, Jacob Upper, Wm. Gainer.

Clerk—P. S. Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Assessor—John W. Robertson.

Collector—James S. Upper.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.

Collector—William McSherry.

1880

Reeve—George Page.
 Deputy-reeve—Jacob J. Upper.
 Councillors—W. H. Gainer, Drayton Summers, Alex. Abbey.
 Clerk—P. S. Mussen.
 Assessor—Alexander Upper.
 Collector—Henry Cole.
 Treasurer—Walter Upper.

1881

Reeve—Stephen Beatty.
 Deputy-reeve—John Willson.
 Councillors—Frank Shriner, George Vanalstine, Draytor Summers.
 Clerk—P. S. Mussen.
 Treasurer—Walter Upper.
 Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.
 Collector—William McSherry.

1882

Reeve—John Willson.
 Deputy-reeve—W. H. Gainer.
 Councillors—Drayton Summers, George A. Vanalstine, Francis Shriner.
 Clerk—P. S. Mussen.
 Treasurer—Walter Upper.
 Assessor—George Page.
 Collector—William McSherry.

1883

Reeve—John Willson.
 Deputy-reeve—Wm. H. Gainer.
 Councillors—Frank Shriner, Drayton Summers, Thomas Archibald.
 Assessor—Thos. A. Clark.
 Clerk—P. S. Mussen.
 Treasurer—Walter Upper.
 Collector—John Merithew.

1884

Reeve—John Willson.
 Deputy-reeve—W. H. Gainer.
 Councillors—Drayton Summers, Henry Selway, Robert Wilker-
 son.
 Clerk—P. S. Mussen.
 Treasurer—Walter Upper.
 Assessor—Alexander Upper.
 Collector—Thomas A. Clark.

1885

Reeve—John Willson.

Deputy-reeve—Wm. H. Gainer.

Councillors—Thomas Allan, Charles O. Clark, E. Shainholdts.

Clerk—Philip S. Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.

Collector—Thomas S. Reavley.

1886

Reeve—John Willson.

Deputy-reeve—W. H. Gainer.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Francis Shriner, E. Shainholdts.

Clerk—P. S. Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Assessor—Alexander Upper.

Collector—Thomas S. Reavley.

1887

Reeve—John Willson.

Deputy-reeve—W. H. Gainer.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Frank Shriner, E. Shainholdts.

Clerk—P. S. Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Collector—Thomas Reavley.

Assessor—Thomas A. Clark.

1888

Reeve—John Willson.

Deputy-reeve—Francis Shriner.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Charles Lobb, Richard Moore.

Clerk—P. S. Mussen.

Treasurer—Walter Upper.

Collector—Thomas A. Clark.

1889

Reeve—John Willson.

Deputy-reeve—Francis Shriner.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Charles Lobb, Jonathan Bradfield.

Clerk—Until June, P. S. Mussen, died, succeeded by Thomas A. Clark.

Treasurer—Until May, Walter Upper, resigned, succeeded by Baruch Tucker.

Assessor—Robert Stevenson.

1890

Reeve—William H. Gainer.

Deputy-reeve—Francis Shriner.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Charles C. Lobb, Jonathan Bradfield.

Clerk—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—George Page.

Collector—Thomas S. Reavley.
Treasurer—Baruch Tucker.

1891

Reeve—C. B. Bennett.

Deputy-reeve—Francis Shriner.

Councillors—Charles O. Clark, Norval B. Hagar, Isaiah Hansler.

Clerk—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—Luther O. McLellan.

Collector—Jonathan L. Page.

Treasurer—Until September 14th, Baruch Tucker, resigned, succeeded by Thomas A. Clark.

1892

Reeve—C. B. Bennett.

Deputy-reeve—Norval B. Hagar.

Councillors—Isaiah Hansler, Peter McKinley, Thomas S. Reavley.

Clerk—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—Albert E. Clark.

Collector—Charles T. Ware.

Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

1893

Reeve—C. B. Bennett.

Deputy-reeve—Norval B. Hagar.

Councillors—Peter McKinley, Elias Egorter, Harvey Gainer.

Clerk—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—John Scanlan.

Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

1894

Reeve—C. B. Bennett.

Deputy-reeve—N. B. Hagar.

Councillors—Harvey Gainer, John A. Goodwillie, Isaiah Hansler.

Assessor—J. W. Clark.

Clerk—Thomas A. Clark.

Auditors—Charles B. Summers, Thomas Coulter.

Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

Collector—Charles T. Ware.

1895

Reeve—Walter Upper.

Deputy-reeve—Elias Egorter.

Councillors—Isaiah Hansler, Albert E. Clark, John W. Wilson.

Clerk and Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—George A. Merrithew.

Auditors—Charles B. Summers and Charles E. Hansel.

Collector—Thomas Street Reavley.

1896

Reeve—Walter Upper.

Deputy-reeve—Elias Egorter.

Councillors—John W. Shriner, Charles O. Clark, John W. Willson.

Clerk and Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—Robert Stevenson.

Auditors—Charles B. Summers and Charles E. Hansel.

Collector—Warren Moore.

1897

Reeve—Elias Egorter.

Deputy-reeve—Charles O. Clark.

Councillors—John W. Shriner, Edwy Damude, James P. Moore.

Clerk and Treasurer—Thomas A. Clark.

Assessor—John W. Willson.

APPENDIX G

Statement showing the Quantity of Freight passed down the Wellan
Canal in Canadian and United States Vessels in 1895

ARTICLES	CANADIAN VESSELS				UNITED STATES VES'L'S		TOTAL	
	Steam		Sail		Steam		Sail	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Ton'ge	No.	Ton'ge
	209	108,776	151	73,895	205	223,743	101	41,327
Wheat	72,895	68,935	29,345	30,723	201,898			
Corn	16,854	3,724	126,943	17,369	164,890			
Barley	798	162	7,729	.....	8,689			
Oats	1,531	246	16,442	.....	18,219			
Pease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal	2	3,984	.....	4,426	8,412			
Miscellaneous mchdse..	37,356	2,361	67,705	1,324	108,746			
Shingles, wood'wre, etc.	20	.....	863	1,079	1,062			
Sawed lumber ...F.T.B.M.	1,057,146	248,071	9,385,890	14,929,734	25,620,841			
Square timber ...Cub. ft.	1,027,913	2,049,368	.....	35,000	3,112,281			
Staves.....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood	Cords	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the Quantity of Through Freight passed up th
Welland Canal, in Canadian and United States Vessels, during
the Season of 1895

ARTICLES	No.		Tonnage		No.		Tonnage		No.		Ton'ge		No.		Ton'ge		No.		Ton'	
	210	109,401	157	75,086	219	238,165	101	42,982	687	465,6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class 3																				
Cement and water lime.	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,860
Fish	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Iron, pig	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Iron, all other	2,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,554
Salt	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940
Steel	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555
Articles not enumerated	778	.....	491	.....	1,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082
Class 4																				41
Crockery and earthenware	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860
Marble .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860
Nails	1,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226
Paint	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Pitch and tar	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Sugar	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,081
Tin	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436
Mrchndse not enumrted	2,544	.....	2	.....	52,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,397
Class 5																				128
Produce of wood	95	.....	2	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Special Class																				41
Coal	1,104	.....	461	.....	116,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,452
Stone, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,096
Kryolite or chemical ore	.....	.....	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140
Total	13,776	.....	1,740	.....	178,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,100

Canadian steam vessels carried	13,776
Canadian sailing " "	1,740
United States steam vessels carried	178,363
United States sailing " "	36,221

APPENDIX H

AGRICULTURAL PRIZE LIST, 1897

HORSES. *Class 1—Roadsters.*

Pair—1st, James Hall; 2nd, W. G. Somerville.

Single—1st, Lewis Phillips; 2nd, Oscar Upper; 3rd, John Stirzinger.

Three-year Filly or Gelding—1st, Joseph E. Swartz; 2nd, G. & J. Rysdale; 3rd, Samuel Smith.

Two-year Filly or Gelding—1st, G. & J. Rysdale; 2nd, Anthony Collins; 3rd, Jos. E. Swartz.

Yearling Colt—1st, A. & F. Cowan; 2nd, L. S. Bessey; 3rd, Wm. Donaldson.

Foal of 1897—1st, A. & F. Cowan; 2nd, Wm. Donaldson; 3rd, Anthony Collins.

Class 2—Carriage.

Pair—W. R. McKinney & Son, A Merrithew.

Single—J. H. Pew, J. E. Swartz, L. Phillips.

Three-year Filly or Gelding—W. R. Spurway & Son, G. & J. Rysdale, H. N. Summers.

Two-year Filly or Gelding—J. Stirzinger, P. Metler, Thos. Stephenson.

Yearling Colt—John Stirzinger, G. & J. Rysdale, John Boucock.

Class 3—General Purpose.

Pair—John Morton, J. C. Brown, W. R. Fry.

Single—W. Moore & Son, Wm. Donaldson, John Stirzinger.

Three-year Filly or Gelding—M. Brady, J. H. Johnston, Harry Collier.

Two-year Filly or Gelding—A. & F. Cowan, Geo. Dixon.

Yearling Colt—John Weldon, H. H. Kottmeire & Sons.

Foal of 1897—T. Edmondstone, John Weldon, Geo. Dixon.

Class 4—Heavy Draught.

Pair—R. & W. Leeson, Jos. E. Swartz, A. Merrithew.

Single—W. Moore & Son, H. Collier, A. Merrithew.

Three-year Filly or Gelding—Wm. Newton, Frank Wilson, Jethro Clark.

Two-year Filly or Gelding—Geo. Williams.

Yearling Colt—Jethro Clark, Robt. Gordon, Alfred Horton.

Foal of 1897—John C. Brown.

CATTLE. Class 5—Durhams.

- Bull Calf—James Brown.
 Milch Cow—James Brown, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
 Milch Cow, under 4 years—James Brown, 1st and 2nd.
 Two-year Heifer—James Brown.
 One-year Heifer—James Brown, 1st and 2nd.
 Heifer Calf—James Brown, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Class 6—Ayrshires and Jerseys.

- Bull, 2 years and over—Robt. Pew, A. Merrithew.
 Bull, yearling—Thos. Brown.
 Bull Calf—A. Merrithew.
 Milch Cow—Thos. Brown, A. Merrithew.
 Milch Cow, under 4 years—L. Kottmeire, Thos. Brown.
 Two-year Heifer—Thos. Brown.
 One-year Heifer—A. Merrithew.
 Heifer Calf—A. Merrithew.

Class 7—Devons or Holsteins.

- Milch Cow—Thos. Edmondstone.
 Milch Cow, 4 years and under—F. Shriner.

Class 8—Grade Cattle.

- Milch Cow—H. & C. Summers, Thos. Edmondstone, H. & C Summers.
 Milch Cow, under 4 years—Jethro Clark, H. & C. Summers
 Jethro Clark.
 Two-year Heifer—James Brown, 1st and 2nd; S. Stephenson.
 One-year Heifer—Wm. Newton, James Brown, Jethro Clark.
 Calf under 1 year—H. & C. Summers, 1st and 2nd; W. Newton
 Beef Ox or Steer—James Brown, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
 Beef Cow or Heifer—James Brown, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

SHEEP. Class 9—Cotswolds.

- Ram, 2 shears and over—D. R. Swayze, H. Crawford & Son
 2nd and 3rd.
 Ram, shearling—D. R. Swayze, H. Crawford & Son, T. Brown
 Ram Lamb—D. R. Swayze, Thos. Brown, H. Crawford & Son
 Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—D. R. Swayze, 1st and 2nd
 Thos. Brown.
 Two Ewes, shearlings—D. R. Swayze, 1st and 2nd; H. Crawford & Son.
 Two Ewe Lambs—H. Crawford & Son, D. R. Swayze, Thos Brown.

Class 10—Leicesters.

- Ram, 2 shears and over—Thos. Edmondstone, Thos. Brown.
 Ram, shearling—Robt. Pew.
 Ram Lamb—T. Edmondstone, T. Brown, Robt. Pew.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—T. Edmondstone, 1st and 2nd; T. Brown.

Two Ewes, shearlings—Thos. Edmondstone; R. A. Pew, 2nd and 3rd.

Two Ewe Lambs—T. Brown, T. Edmondstone, Robt. Pew.

Class 11—Shropshire Downs or Oxfords.

Ram, shearling—J. H. Johnson.

Ram Lamb—J. H. Johnson, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—J. H. Johnson.

Two Ewes, shearlings—J. H. Johnson, 1st and 2nd.

Two Ewe Lambs—J. H. Johnson.

Class 12—Southdowns.

Ram, 2 shears and over—P. Metler, 1st and 2nd.

Ram, shearling—P. Metler, 1st and 2nd.

Ram Lamb—P. Metler.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—P. Metler, 1st and 2nd; Wm. Donaldson.

Two Ewes, shearlings—P. Metler.

Two Ewe Lambs—P. Metler.

GOATS. Class 13—Any Breed.

To Harness—Wm. Roach.

SWINE. Class 14—Chester White.

Aged Boar—J. Stirzinger, 1st and 2nd; J. H. Snider.

Boar under 1 year—John Stirzinger, H. H. Kottmeire & Son, H. Crawford & Son.

Aged Sow, with pigs under 8 weeks—H. H. Kottmeire & Son.

Sow under 8 months—H. H. Kottmeire & Son, J. Stirzinger, H. Crawford & Son.

Class 16—Berkshire or Suffolk.

Aged Boar—G. A. Merrithew, J. H. Snider.

Boar under 1 year—J. H. Snider; G. A. Merrithew, 2nd and 3rd.

Aged Sow, with pigs under 8 weeks—G. A. Merrithew, Alfred Horton, G. A. Merrithew.

Sow under 8 months—J. H. Snider; Walter Upper, 2nd and 3rd.

POULTRY. Class 18.

Pair Black Spanish—W. R. McKinney & Son, G. J. Sherwood.

Pair Bantams—W. R. McKinney & Son, H. N. Summers.

Pair Polands—Hill & Rose, W. R. McKinney & Son.

Pair Langshans—Hill & Rose, A. H. Preston.

Pair Plymouth Rocks—Wm. Haynes, W. R. McKinney & Son.

Pair Dorkings—S. D. Fuminger & Son, 1st and 2nd.

Pair Hamburgs—G. J. Sherwood, W. R. McKinney & Son.

Pair Brahmas—Geo. Calcott, W. R. McKinney & Son.

- Pair Leghorns, white—W. R. McKinney & Son, P. Steep.
 Pair Leghorns, colored—Hill & Rose, W. R. McKinney & Son.
 Pair Wyandottes, white—W. R. McKinney & Son.
 Pair Wyandottes, colored—J. C. Beatty, Hill & Rose.
 Pair Game Fowls—W. R. McKinney & Son, S. D. Furminster.
 Pair Any Other Breed—W. R. McKinney & Son, 1st and 2nd.
 Pair Turkeys, white—L. F. Pratt, Hill & Rose.
 Pair Turkeys, colored—W. R. McKinney & Son, W. L. Crysle
& Son.
 Pair Geese, common—L. F. Pratt, J. H. Snider.
 Pair Geese, China—L. F. Pratt.
 Pair Ducks, Rouen—C. F. Metler, 1st and 2nd.
 Pair Ducks, Pekin—W. R. McKinney & Son, S. D. Furminster.
 Pair Ducks, any other variety—W. R. McKinney & Son, L. F.
Pratt.
 Pair Pigeons—S. D. Furminster, Robt. Smith.
 Display Canaries—A. H. Preston.

MANUFACTURES—Class 19.

- Pair of Handmade Shoes—James A. Taggart.
 Buggy—Geo. Turner.
 Horse Shoes—Geo. Turner, R. Shriner.
 Collection of Farming Implements—Copp Bros., Stuart & Felker

GRAIN (Produce of 1897). Class 20.

- Winter Wheat, white variety—M. Bradt, L. F. Pratt.
 Winter Wheat, red variety—Geo. M. Brewer, S. Stephenson.
 Spring Wheat—G. M. Brewer, G. & J. Rysdale.
 Buckwheat—J. A. Patterson, G. M. Brewer.
 Oats, black—M. Bradt.
 Oats, white—H. N. Summers, C. S. Metler.
 Corn in Ear, yellow—Geo. M. Brewer, Thos. Middough & Son
Do., white—G. M. Brewer.
 Peas, round—J. A. Patterson, G. & J. Rysdale.
 Peas, Marrowfat—G. M. Brewer, Jas. A. Patterson.
 Barley, two rowed—Wm. Donaldson, S. Stephenson.
 Barley, four-rowed—M. Bradt, J. A. Patterson.
 Timothy Seed—M. Bradt, J. A. Patterson.
 Flax Seed—H. H. Kottmeire & Son, Chas. Swayze.
 Beans, Marrowfat—Chas. Swayze, M. Bradt.
 Beans, common—H. H. Kottmeire & Son, W. Moore & Son.

HORTICULTURAL. Class 21.

- Potatoes, American Wonder—M. Bradt, M. Brady.
 Do., White Rose—H. & C. Summers, Lewis Kottmeire.
 Do., Beauty Hebron, early—M. Bradt, G. M. Brewer.
 Do., Beauty Hebron, late—M. Brady, Lewis Kottmeire.
 Do., Puritan—J. A. Patterson, H. & C. Summers.

- Do., Empire State—M. Bradt, W. R. Spurway & Son.
 Do., Burbanks—C. S. Metler, J. A. Patterson.
 Do., any other sort—C. S. Metler, John Stirtzinger.
 Turnips—L. Kottmeire, M. Urlocker.
 Mangold Wurtzels—J. A. Patterson, Thos. Edmondstone.
 Swede—G. & J. Rysdale, Lewis Kottmeire.
 Onions, red—M. Bradt, J. E. Swartz.
 Onions, yellow—M. Bradt, J. A. Patterson.
 Carrots, table—S. D. Furninger, J. A. Patterson.
 Carrots, white—H. Collier, S. D. Furninger.
 Beets, long blood—S. D. Furninger, R. M. Spencer.
 Beets, Turnip—M. Urlocker, H. H. Kottmeire & Sons.
 Parsnips—M. Bradt, S. D. Furninger.
 Squashes—Geo. Calcott, Jethro Clark.
 Pumpkins—R. M. Spencer, Wm. Donaldson.
 Tomatoes—M. Bradt, S. D. Furninger.
 Cauliflower—G. & J. Rysdale, S. D. Furninger.
 Cabbage, white—R. M. Spencer, W. R. Spurway & Son.
 Cabbage, red—S. D. Furninger, M. Bradt.
 Celery—S. D. Furninger.
 Peppers—S. D. Furninger, M. Bradt.
 Best Collection of Vegetables—G. & J. Rysdale, S. D. Furninger.

FRUIT. Class 22.

- Fall Apples, Cayuga Redstreak—J. A. Patterson, W. Donaldson.
 Do., Snow—M. Bradt, J. A. Patterson.
 Do., Pippins—G. & J. Rysdale, S. D. Furninger.
 Do., any other sort—S. Stephenson, J. A. Patterson.
 Winter Apples, Spitzenburg—Wm. Donaldson, S. D. Furninger.
 Do., R. I. Greenings—Wm. Donaldson, M. Bradt.
 Do., Baldwins—J. A. Patterson, R. M. Spencer.
 Do., Roxbury Russets—T. Middough & Son, S. Stephenson.
 Do., American Golden Russets—R. M. Spencer, M. Bradt.
 Do., Swaar—F. Shriner.
 Do., Northern Spy—R. M. Spencer, Wm. Donaldson.
 Do., any other sort—M. Bradt, S. D. Furninger.
 Pears, Bartlett—J. A. Patterson, S. D. Furninger.
 Do., Flemish Beauties—J. A. Patterson, S. D. Furninger.
 Do., Seekel—S. D. Furninger, L. Kottmeire.
 Do., Duchess—Wm. L. Crysler & Sons, M. Bradt.
 Do., Clapp's Favorite—J. A. Patterson, M. Bradt.
 Do., Winter Nelles—J. A. Patterson, M. Urlocker.
 Do., any other sort—J. A. Patterson, M. Bradt.
 Grapes, black variety—H. & C. Summers, W. L. Crysler & Sons.
 Do., white variety—S. D. Furninger, W. L. Crysler & Son.
 Do., Concord—Thos. Middough & Son, H. & C. Summers.
 Do., Delaware—M. Bradt, S. D. Furninger.
 Do., Niagara—T. Middough & Son, W. L. Crysler & Sons.

- Do., Brighton—W. L. Crysler & Sons, S. D. Furminger.
 Do., any other variety—W. L. Crysler & Sons, S. D. Furminger
 Plums, Washington—J. A. Patterson, M. Bradt.
 Do., Green Gages—M. Bradt, J. A. Patterson.
 Do., any other variety—J. A. Patterson, S. D. Furminger.
 Peaches—S. D. Furminger, T. Middough & Son.
 Quinces—J. E. Swartz, L. Kottmeire.
 Best Collection Fruit—S. D. Furminger, G. & J. Rysdale.

HONEY, DAIRY AND BREAD. Class 23.

- Honey, extracted—N. B. Hagar.
 Honey in Comb—P. Metler, N. B. Hagar.
 Display of Honey—N. B. Hagar.
 Firm Butter—Harry Collier, L. F. Pratt.
 Five lbs. Butter—Harry Collier, J. Stirzinger.
 Collection Canned Fruit—Harry Collier, A. H. Preston.
 Loaf Bread, hop yeast—Harry Collier, S. Stephenson.

DOMESTICS. Class 24.

- Suit of Men's Clothes—James Millar, 1st and 2nd.
 10 yds. Flannel, factorymade—P. Metler, Maria E. Patterson.
 10 yds. Flannel, homemade—J. E. Swartz, N. B. Hagar.
 Blankets—Maria E. Patterson, P. Metler.
 10 yds. Rag Carpet—J. E. Swartz, Wm. Roach.
 Coverlet—H. H. Kottmeire, Stuart & Felker.
 Quilt—Victoria House, P. Metler.
 Pair Knitted Socks in Wool—R. Gordon, M. Bradt.
 Pair Knitted Socks in Cotton—J. E. Swartz, Maria E. Patterson
 Pair Knitted Stockings—M. Bradt, P. Metler.
 Pair Men's Mitts—G. M. Brewer, P. Metler.
 Man's Shirt—P. Metler, G. M. Brewer.
 Ladies' Underclothes—Mrs. Henry Duseau, Maria E. Patterson
 Homemade Bread—H. & C. Summers, C. S. Metler.

FANCY WORK. Class 25.

- Braiding—P. Metler, J. A. Patterson.
 Lace Work—Maria E. Patterson, James A. Patterson.
 Crochet in Wool—Adam Haist, J. A. Patterson.
 Crochet in Cotton—Maria E. Patterson, A. Haist.
 Fancy Knitting in Thread—Eugene Garner, Maria E. Patterson
 Silk Embroidery—A. Haist, Maria E. Patterson.
 Embroidery on Canvas in Wool—Maria E. Patterson, M. Bradt
 Embroidery in Cotton—H. Duseau, Victoria House.
 Embroidery in Wool—J. A. Patterson, Maria E. Patterson.
 Painting in Oil—Maria E. Patterson, A. Haist.
 Penmanship—Eugene Garner, C. S. Metler.
 Portrait, Crayon or Pencil—A. Haist, Eugene Garner.
 Painting on Plush or Satin—Maria E. Patterson, M. Bradt.

- Painting on Earthenware—A. Haist.
 Pencil Drawing—Maria E. Patterson, Eugene Garner.
 Table Bouquet—J. H. Thompson, F. Shriner.
 Ladies' Mitts, Wool—Maria E. Patterson, P. Metler.
 Ladies' Mitts, Silk—James A. Patterson, Eugene Garner.
 Silk Quilt—M. E. Patterson, Victoria House.
 Sofa Pillow—A. Haist, Victoria House.
 Ottoman—A. Haist.
 Collection of House Plants in Pots.—Mrs. A. H. Preston, R. M. Spencer.
 Crazy Work—M. E. Patterson, A. Haist.
 Hand Painting on Silk, Cotton or Velvet—A. Haist, M. Bradt.
 Pillow Shams—Victoria House, M. E. Patterson.
 Floor Mat—Eugene Garner, Geo. M. Brewer.
 Embroidery (arresene)—Stuart & Felker, M. E. Patterson.
 Embroidery on Bolting Cloth—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 Embroidery, Chenille—M. E. Patterson, Victoria House.
 Macrame Work—M. Bradt, A. Haist.
 Darned Net Work—Victoria House, A. Haist.
 Drawn Thread Work—R. M. Spencer, W. L. Crysler & Son.
 Putty Work—J. A. Patterson, J. H. Thompson.
 Mantle Drape—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 Quilting on Bed Quilts—H. Duseau, P. Metler.
 Table Drape—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 Etching Outline Work—A. Haist, Eugene Garner.
 Toilet Cushion—M. E. Patterson, A. H. Preston.
 Tatting—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 White Silk Embroidery on Linen—M. E. Patterson, A. Haist.
 Battenburg Lace—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 Colored Silk Embroidery on Linen—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.
 Collection of Ladies' Work—A. Haist, M. E. Patterson.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

- Baby Show—A. Martin, James Dabald, Jethro Clark.
 Herd Durham Cattle—James Brown.
 Five lbs. Butter not winning any other prize—John Stirzinger.
 Five lbs. Butter made by girl under 18—F. Shriner.
 Lady Driver—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. C. H. Collier.
 Fat Hogs—L. Kottmeire.
 Two-year-old Steer—James Brown.
 Pair Home-made Socks—M. E. Patterson.
 Pen of Leicester Sheep—Thos. Edmondstone.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES—

- Photographs—A. Sutherland.
 Hat Rack—Edward Lynch.
 Rabbits—H. N. Summers.
 Pickles—J. H. Thompson.

APPENDIX I

OLD MILITARY DOCUMENTS

An Old-time Commission:

[SEAL]



By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

To ANTHONY UPPER, LIEUTENANT,

GREETING :

By virtue of the Power and Authority to me given in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty eighth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled : "An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," I, the said Lieutenant-Governor, reposing an especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, Conduct and Constant Readiness to do effectual Service for the Defence of this Province—By these Presents do Constitute, Appoint and Commission You, the said Anthony Upper, to be a Lieutenant of a Company in the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Lincoln and in the District of Niagara, Commanded by——; and you are hereby required to Train and Discipline the Persons of the said Military Forces, and in all things carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Lieutenant of the same, according to the Rules, Order and Directions of the said Act of Parliament of the said province in that behalf made and Provided. You are therefore duly to exercise as well the Officers as the Soldiers in Arms, and to use your best endeavours to keep them in Good Order and Discipline, and also to observe and Obey such Orders and Directions from time to time as you shall receive from your Colonel, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in You.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in Upper

Canada this Second day of January in the year of our Lord 1809
and in the Forty Ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,

By His Excellency's Command,

Lieut.-Governor.

To Anthony Upper,

Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Lincoln Militia.

Lieutenant Upper was promoted to a Captaincy in No. 2 Regiment on the 28th of June, 1820, the Commission being a shorter form than the above, dated at York, and signed by Sir Peregrine Maitland. On the first of June, 1839, he was still further promoted to be Major of the Second Regiment of Lincoln Militia, the same form of commission being used, only that York was now called Toronto, and the signature was that of Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada at that time; it was also countersigned by Richard Bullock, Adjutant-General.

Distribution of the Officers of the 2nd Regiment Lincoln Militia to their respective Companies May 14th, 1810:

CAPTAINS	LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS
John Reilly	John Burch	Robert Brooks
Robert Campbell	Fredk. Markle	Ch. Buchner
John Rowe	John DeCoe	Lewis Clement
Christian Wainer	James Cooper	John McMicking
Elijah Phelps	David Bastedo	Jacob I. Ball

List of Names that took the Oath of Allegiance at Chippawa, before Thomas Cummings, Esquire, September 4, 1812:

James Ryan	James Nevils	Nathan Marlatt
Jacob Vanderburgh	Hall Davis	John Vanderburgh
John Chryseler	Andrew Nevils	John Wilkerson
Andrew Willson	Daniel Davis	Corn'l's Vanderburgh
John Scott	Lavel Davis	Harmon. Vanalstine
Abraham Neills	George Lacey	Fenies Smith
Matthias Emrick	Jonathan Doan	Frederick Glass
Andrew Vanderburgh	Thomas Cane	Thomas Loge
Adam Chryseler	John Kelly	Henry Loucks
Robert Wilkerson	Obadiah Swayze	Saml. Howe
George Marlatt	Hiram Swayze	Alvin Southerlin
James Scott	Darius Williams	James Scott
John Johnson	Isaac Ostrander	Peter Bowman
John Kelly, Sr.	Thaddeus Ostfander	Nathan Arnold
Isaac Kelly	Silas Foles	

Roll of Officers of the Second Regiment of Lincoln Militia:

Thomas Clark, Lieut.-Col.	Abraham Bowman, Lieut.
David Secord, Major	Gilbert McMicking, Q. Master
John Crysler, Captain	John Misener, Ensign
James Macklem, Captain	Robert Campbell, Captain
John Rowe, Captain	John Conke, Ensign
James Lyons, Ensign	Nicholas Smith, Lieut.

I certify that the officers who have here subscribed the oath took it before me at Chippawa, 4th Sept., 1812. THOMAS DICKSON, J.P.

Captain George Turney's Company.

George Turney, Captain	Peter Swiars	Samuel Emery
Gathom Caswell, Jr.	John Silverthorn	Mirzah Hulbut
Isaiah Babcock	William Pew	John Campbell
Jones Fortner	Jacob Nevills	James Pew
William Brock	Robert Pew	Nathanael Douglas
Thomas Heaslip	Isaac Neville	Noah Cook
Andrew Fortner	Joseph Clark	Benjamin Skinner
James Lundy		

Sworn before Thomas Cummings, J. P., 4th Sept., 1812.

Captain Robert Hamilton's Company.

Robert Hamilton, Capt.	Christian Mester	Andrew Williams
Anthony Upper, Lieut.	James Slaght	Matthias Ginvick
William Rambo	Elijah Johnson	George Marlatt
Martin Anderson	John Camplin	Loyal Davis
Paul Weaver	Henry Seammak	John Kelly
Frederick New	Arthur McIntosh	Obadiah Swayze
Gabriel Smith	Antione Edmiller	Kim Swayze
Robert Fralick	Louis Blanchette	Darius Williams
Thomas Bald	William Gilmour	— Ruralstine
Charles Anderson	Joab Hopkins	Corneli's Vanderbur
Isaiah Schram	Joshua Thomas	Pl. Smith
William Swartz	Dougald McLuchlan	Frederick Glass
James Ostrander	Job M. Layton	Thomas Lodge
Adam Bowman	Phrien Moulton	Henry Loucks
John Dorshimer	Robert Walterhouse	George Bill
Thomas Bloomfield	Thomas Fortin	Gilbert Van Wyck
Philip Pitou	William Thomas	Ben Humphreys
Joshua Robins	Andrew Nevills	John Bowman
Adam Dipner	Jonathan Doan	Calvin Cook

Daniel Davis	Adam Killman	John Howell
Thomas Cain	John Williams	Samuel Howell
Reuben Green	John Luty	Alves Sootherlinn
Francis Petty	Robert Willson	James Scott
Peter Bastedo	Abram Frater	Peter Bowman
Benjamin Babcock	Thomas Gilmour	Nathan Arnold
John Gallogham	Cornelius Johnson	John Morrison
William Agler	James Ryan	David Pierson
Robert Hopkins	Jacob Vanderburg	John Skinner
Richard Griffith	John Chrysler	Peter B. Dewitt
Henry Millar	John Scott	

Sworn at Chippawa, 4th September, 1812, before Thomas Cummings, J. P.

Captain Kerby's Company:

James Kerby, Capt.	Philip Metler	William Horton
John McLellan, Lieut.	Henry Hoshal	Aaron Doan
John Wilkison	Job Skinner	Nath. Marlatt
Joel Skinner	William Forsyth	Isaac Ostrander
Peter Wright	Alruhum Nevills	George Chace
Wm. McClellan, Jr.	John Current	George Lacey
Simpson Smith	Jepe Bennett	Thaddeus Ostrander
Colin Skinner	Benjamin Middaugh	John Bannie
Benjamin Corwin	John Bender	Silas Toles
John Vanderburgh, Jr.	Thomas Gainer	William Weaver
Charles Cook	Stephen Skinner	George Shafer
Samuel Hicks	John Took	Haggai Skinner, Jr.
Hugh Wilson	Jonathan Helms	Louis Smith

The above named persons took and subscribed the oath on September 4th, 1812.

Henry Slopen took the oath September 8th, 1812

List of the Men that got Guns at Street's Wharf:

Peter Bowman, Sergt.	Frederick Glass	Henry Louks
John Wilson	John Johnson	Andrew Wilson
Jacob Nevels	David Younglove	John Chrysler
Cornelius Vanderburgh	James Foles	Jacob Vanderburgh
Ezekiel Younglove	James Ryan	Lavel Davis
George Cain	Thomas Logue	John Ryzenburgh
Phenies Smith	John Howell	

*Return of Captain Robt. Hamilton's Company of 2nd Lincoln
Militia for 24th December, 1812 :*

NAMES OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

Capt. Robert Hamilton Ensign John Wilson Sergt. A. Mackintosh
Lieut. Anthony Upper Sergt. William Rolls

The Call to Arms :

ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FORT GEORGE, 11TH FEB., 1813.

SIR : There being reason to believe that the enemy meditate some attempt on the Frontiers, I am directed to desire that you will with all possible expedition, assemble not only the flank companies of your regiment, but as many spirited young men in addition as can be induced to join them, at Chippawa, where quarters will be prepared for their reception.

His Honor Major-General Sheaffe trusts that on this occasion both the officers and men will recollect the very honorable and successful manner in which they have hitherto contributed to the defence of the Province, and that for a little time longer private considerations will give way to public.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Lieut. Col. Clark, (Signed by) ENEAS SHAW,
Com. of 2nd Regt. Lincoln. Adjt.-General Militia

*A List of Arms and Accoutrements of Captain John Chrysler's
Company, 2nd Reg't Lincoln Militia, May, 1813 :*

Names	Guns	Bay- onets	Rounds of Ammunition	Names
John Chrysler, Capt.				Jacob Wilkerson
Anthony Upper, Lieut.				Robert Wilkerson
Peter Bowman	1	1	26	John Hyatt
Jno. Wilkerson	Sergts.			Jonathan Doan
Jacob Nevills				John Kelley
Adam Chrysler	1	1	18	Frederick Glass
Lavel Davis	1	1	26	Abraham Nevills
John Vanderburgh..	1	1	18	Isaac Ostrander
Isaac Kelley	1	1	18	Thaddeus Ostrand
John Bouck	1	1	18	Samuel Swayze
Hall Davis	1	1	26	Harmon Vander'b'rgl
Matthias Emrick....	1	1	18	John Hilton
John Scott	1	1	26	Hiram Swayze

Darius Williams	I	I	29	Obadiah Swayze
John Bowman	I	I	17	George Marlatt
Andrew Wilson	I	I	18	Thomas Lodge
Thomas Cain	I	I	18	George Cain
John Johnson	I	I	18	George Lacey
Jacob Vanderburgh	I	I	18	Hugh Haggerty
John Chrysler				

*Muster Roll of a Detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Lincoln Militia,
under the command of Capt. George Turney, from the 21st of
September to the 3rd of October, both days inclusive, 1813:*

George Turney, Capt.	Simon Deforest	John Kelly
Anthony Upper, Lieut.	John Deforest	Jonathan Done
James Tomsen, Ensign	Frederick Ancker	Hugh Haggerty
Jacob Nevels, Sergt.	Robert Willson	Holly Ewen
James Pew, Sergt.	August Howse	Hiram Lee
Geo. Marlatt, Sergt.	Thomas Millard	John Lee
Jacob Kilman, Sergt.	Robert Pew	John Hyatt
Peter Hoover, Sergt.	Henry Pew	Adam Hutt
Peter Bowman, Sergt.	M.Dorchimber, Sergt.	John Angelman
Benjamin Fralick, Sergt.	Peter Rose	George Metler
Barber Green	Henry Hoshal	Philip Metler
Peter Bastide	Henry Green	Peter Young
Joseph Bastide	John Smoke	Jeremiah Young
John Bastide	Thomas Fortner	John Vanevery
Abraham Bastide	Matha Seburn	John Hoover
Benjamin Thompson	Hall Davis	William Eyckler
Thomas Shadweck	John Bouck	James Fuelen
James Hyatt	Andrew Willson	John Street
Robert Fralick	Robert Wilkerson	Stephen Barber

*Return of Capt. John Crysler's Company 2nd Regiment Lincoln
Militia, Sept. 23rd, 1813:*

John Crysler, Capt.	John Lee	Jacob Wilkerson
Anthony Upper, Lieut.	Hiram Lee	Abram Nevils
Peter Bowman, Sergt.	Silas Tobs	Adam Crysler
George Marlatt, Sergt.	Andrew Wilson	John Wilkerson
Jacob Nevils, Sergt.	John Vanderburgh	Isaac Kelly
John Bouk	John Hutt	John Scoot
Robert Wilkerson	Darius Williams	John Crysler
John Kelly	John Bowman	Frederick Glass
Isaac Vanyleet	George Lacy	Hiram Swayze

Jonathan Done	Salvenas Vanalstine	Henry Stancir
Loyal Davis	H. Vanderburgh	Joseph Badslly
Hugh Haggerty	Thomas Lodge	Matthias Emerick
Hall Davis	Samuel Swayze	John Jonston
John Hilton		

Seven Days' Drill:

STAMFORD, MAY 23rd, 1814.

SIR: I am ordered by Colonel Dickson to direct that you will call out all the men in your Company (except those who are in the King's Service) and appear with them at Queenston, on Monday the 30th inst., at eight o'clock in the morning, with each man provided with an ax and blanket, in order to march to Fort George and serve there seven days, exclusive of the days coming and going.

And I am further ordered to direct that you will come prepare with a nominal list of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of your Company, accounting for those who are in the King's Service.

You will therefore take the necessary steps for putting this order into execution.

Sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID THOMPSON,

To Lieutenant Upper, Commanding Adj't. 2nd R. L. Militia.
Capt. Decau's Company,
2nd Reg't L. Militia.

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A Check List of Capt. Crysler's Company, stationed at Short Hill Mills, July 14, 1814, 2nd Reg't L. Militia.

Anthony Upper, Lieut.	John Vanderburgh	John Johnston
Jacob Upper, Ensign	Jacob Vanderburgh	John Hilton
John Wilkerson, Sergt.	Matthew Seburn	John Crysler
George Marlatt, Sergt.	Hugh Haggerty	John Hyatt
Jacob Nevills, Sergt.	Silas Toles	James Wiley
Robert Wilkerson	Adam Crysler	Frederick Glaus
John Williams	Isaac Vanfleet	Joseph Badgely
Darius Williams	Mones Vanalstine	George Lacy
James Ryan	William Wilson	H. Vanderburgh
Hugh Wilson	Peter Swartz	William Ostrander
Leonard Dennis	John Edwards	Obadiah Rosswell
William Stevenson	Jonathan Doan	John Kelly
Thomas Lodge	John Niver	John Keefer
Cornelius Vanfolenburgh	Henry Koure	Isaac Kelly

*Return of Capt. Anthony Upper's Company, 2nd Reg't L. Militia.
Remainder of 1st and 2nd Class, collated in numerical order,
with arms, Thorold, Beaverdams, Sept. 5th, 1822:*

NO.	NAME	ARMS	NO.	NAME	ARMS
	Anthony Upper, Capt.		8	George Weaver	
	Jacob I. Ball, Lieut ..		9	Thomas Page	
	George Metler, Sergt .		10	Levi Gellis	
	George Marlatt, Sergt.		11	Paul Weaver	
	Peter Hoover, Sergt...		12	George Turney	1
1	James Wiley	1	13	Benj. Merrithew	1
2	Frederick Hutt	1	14	George Keefer, Jr. . .	1
3	John Lorce		15	Henry Sytzer	
4	Joseph Clark		16	John Cole	1
5	John Hudson		17	John Hill	1
6	Stephen Cleveland... .	1	18	Harmonius Slingerland	
7	John Slingerland	1	19	Samuel McCombs... .	1
SECOND CLASS					
1	Henry Pew		6	John Hoover	
2	Andrew Hansel	1	7	Frederick Bouck	1
3	Matthias Oswatt		8	Philip Best	1
4	John Bouk	1	9	Daniel Shriner	1
5	Luke Carroll	1			

Promoted to be Major:

WATERLOO FERRY, 26th DEC., 1837.

SIR: I have much pleasure in acquainting you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to promote you Major in the Second Lincoln under my command, and that you will appear in general Militia orders in a few days. So says the Adjutant-General.

Wishing you my best wishes for your past services, which, in every way, have had my warmest approbation, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES KERBY,

To Major Anthony Upper,
Second Lincoln.

Colonel Com. 2nd Lincoln.

(The foregoing lists contain the names of many residents of the Township during the troublous times, as well as the names of others who settled at a later day.)

APPENDIX J

THE HOUSE OF THOROLD

The family of Thorold is said to have resided in Lincolnshire before the Conquest. But the first direct ancestor, from whom i and all its branches descend, is Richard Thorold of Selby (York shire), whose only son married Johannah, daughter and heiress o Robert de Hough and Marston, county of Lincoln. They resided at Hough, or The Hill, in 1363. Of his descendants several wer knighted, and several held the office of High Sheriff of the county Sir William Thorold, knight, was Sheriff of the county in 1630, and was created a Baronet August 24th, 1642. He suffered for hi attachment to the Crown, and had to pay the (then) large sum o £4,160 to the sequestrators of the Commonwealth for his estates Sir John, who died in 1716, was member for the county.

Sir John, who died in 1815, aged 81 years, was also membe for the county, and it was after him that the Township of Thorole was named.

The twelfth and present Baronet was born in 1842, succeeded his father in 1866, was married to the Hon. A. H. M. Willoughby daughter of the 8th Baron Middleton, in 1869, and has three son and two daughters.

APPENDIX K

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

[**NOTE**—Both the Historical Society and the Publisher wish it distinctly understood that this department is not regarded as an essential portion of the History; and that they assume no responsibility whatever for the preparation of the notes or for any statement made therein. This is a book of History—not of Biography; and these notes, supplied with the portraits, give such information as it did not come within the scope of the Historian to give. A general invitation was issued, and such notes as were handed in are here appended.]

AZUBAH HOPKINS, wife of Jonathan Hagar, was born June 11th, 1789, and died October 22nd, 1847, in the 78th year of her age. She came from New Jersey.

ELIZABETH LEE, wife of George Lacey, was born in October, 1764, and died July 15th, 1864. George and Elizabeth Lacey came to Canada from New Jersey in 1796, and settled on lot 117, Thorold township, where she continued to reside until her death at the age of 99 years and 9 months.

ABIGAIL S. LACEY, wife of Robert W. Hagar and daughter of George and Elizabeth Lacey, was born July 28th, 1801, on lot 117, Thorold Township, and died at Salinas City, California, January 16th, 1884.

NANCY A. DAVIS, daughter of Robert W. and Abigail Hagar, is still living near Salinas City, California.

NORVAL B. HAGAR, son of Robert G. Hagar, and Franklin E. Hagar, son of H. Ward Hagar, both reside in Thorold Township, near the Black Horse Tavern. The last four generations were born within a quarter of a mile of each other. N. B. Hagar was Township Councillor in 1891, and Deputy-Reeve for 1892-3-4.

REV. JAMES W. MITCHELL, M. A., was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, and while yet a child his parents came to Canada. He was educated at Toronto, first at Toronto Academy and later at University College. He graduated in 1859, carrying off the gold medal in natural sciences, and took his course in theology at Knox College. After his licensure he crossed the Atlantic and prosecuted post-graduate studies for about eighteen months at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Tubingen, Germany. On his return to

Canada he received calls to a number of congregations, ultimately accepting that to Knox Church, Mitchell, where he continued nearly fourteen years. During this period there were three marked revivals in the town, and the membership increased three-fold. His next charge was First Church, Port Hope, where he continued between five and six years. The membership here also increased, interest in spiritual things deepened, and the church was renovated at a cost of \$2,500. His third charge was the Presbyterian Church, Thorold, of which he remained pastor upwards of four years. During this period the debt on the church was largely reduced, and the membership considerably increased in the face of a declining population. He demitted this charge early in 1895 to engage in evangelistic work, which he is still prosecuting with cheering success.

THE LATE JOHN MCGILL, blacksmith, was born in Ayr, Scotland, June 21st, 1812, and came to Canada in 1852, settling at Thorold. The first work he did on coming to this country was blacksmithing on the old Suspension bridge for the late John Brown. Mr. McGill died at Thorold Feb. 25th, 1896.

CHARLES O. CLARK, the present Deputy-Reeve of the Township of Thorold, was born in the Township August 16th, 1846. After leaving the public school, he attended for a time the Welland grammar school. In 1885 he was elected to the township council, with which body he was identified for seven successive years. In 1896 he again became a member of the council, and in 1897 was elected to the office of Deputy Reeve.

THOMAS A. CLARK, Clerk and Treasurer of Thorold Township was born in the Township of Thorold in 1838, on the farm where he now resides. After leaving the public school, he attended Fonthill high school, and later the county grammar school in the town of Welland. For a number of years he taught school, and afterward followed farming. His first experience in municipal affairs was acting as auditor in 1870 and 1872. In 1873 he was appointed assessor, and has several times since held the position of assessor and collector of taxes. In 1877 he became a member of the municipal council, and in 1889 he was appointed clerk on the death of the late Philip S. Musson. In 1890, on the resignation of Mr Baruch Tucker, he received the appointment of Treasurer.

THE LATE BARUCH TUCKER of Allanburgh was born at Bridport Dorsetshire, England, December 25th, 1812. After receiving his early education he chose the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and having served his apprenticeship, he emigrated to America and landed on Canadian soil. Wending his way westward, he located in the above village in the year 1833, and followed his trade for four or five years. He married, and by his first wife had eight children. Two died in infancy, the rest, three boys and three girls, growing up

to mature years ; but all are now dead except John of Oakville and Baruch of Allanburgh. He entered into co-partnership with John Rannie in lumber and grist-mill business, a partnership which lasted about 30 years, until the mills were sold by the Department of Canals to allow for the building of the New Canal. He soon after retired from active business in the lumber line. He was a lifelong Reformer. He was once elected councillor, but having no taste for legislation never offered himself for re-election. He was president of the Thorold and Port Robinson Macadamized Stone Road from its inception till a few years before being taken over by the township. In 1874 he was appointed Treasurer of Thorold Township, but the following year was voted out by a partisan council. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He married for his second wife the widow of the late Chas. Richards, who was shot while attempting to arrest the notorious murderer Townsend at Port Robinson. He died May 31, 1891.

BARUCH TUCKER was born at Allanburgh June 17, 1846, son of the late B. Tucker, who is mentioned elsewhere. After a liberal education, he spent a number of years in the mill and lumbering business for the firm of Tucker & Rannie, and in the year 1874, the firm having dissolved, Rannie sold out his store and homestead to B. Tucker, Sr., and on the 1st day of January, 1875, B. Tucker, Jr., came into full possession, and has continued in the mercantile business, having the post-office in connection till the present. He was made a Justice of the Peace about eight years ago, and held the position of Treasurer of the Township of Thorold for a couple of years, having resigned owing to pressure of other business. He is a Reformer in politics and belongs to the Methodist Church. He has been married twice, his first wife being Alice, only daughter of Henry Vanderburgh, Esq., of Thorold Township, by whom four children were born, two boys and two girls, one boy dying at the age of 5 years. His second wife is Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Massie of Port Hope, by whom three children now survive, one boy and two girls.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BATTLE was born in 1824, in the town of Ballymote, county of Sligo, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1842 and settled at Thorold, where he lived for half a century. He commenced life as a day-laborer on the Welland Canal, and all through his after life looked back with pride to the days when he earned the munificent sum of 62½ cents per day, out of which he saved the few dollars which gave him the foundation on which he built up a competency. In the early days of the Welland Canal the subject of our sketch was largely engaged in the towing business, was an extensive vessel owner, and upon the death of the late Mr. John Brown became owner and proprietor of the celebrated "Thorold Hydraulic Cement Works." Having got those enterprises

well under control, he gave his attention to other business matters, and it soon became apparent that John Battle was to be an important factor in the commercial prosperity of the community. So keen was his insight in all business matters that he seemed able to forecast the future, thereby avoiding many losses by dropping an enterprise when it had begun to wane. His many friends testify that money making did not absorb his better nature, and that behind what a stranger might call an unsympathetic exterior there was a heart as tender as a woman's, which never turned from a case of need when properly presented. To Mr. Battle and his amiable wife there were born ten sons and two daughters, all of whom survive except one son. Mr. Battle died on the evening of the 26th of February, 1891, at the age of 67 years.

DANIEL WILLIAMS was born in the Township of Thorold, near Allanburgh, July 12th, 1810. He was the third son of Darius and Rebecca (Howe) Williams, of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Benajah Williams, was a U. E. Loyalist, and when he abandoned his possessions in the United States located at Thorold, on the farm now known as the John Gordon property. On November 6th, 1832, Daniel Williams was married to Susan Snively of Stamford, Rev. Joseph Messmore officiating, and shortly afterwards moved to Dumfries Township, in two years returning to Allanburgh, where in later years he carried on a successful business in the manufacture of shingles. The last twenty years of his life were spent at Thorold, where he died November 18th, 1887.

MRS. DANIEL WILLIAMS was born in the Township of Willoughby August 4th, 1810, and was the third daughter of Jacob and Mary (Shainholts) Snively. Her great-grandfather, Johan Jacob Schnevele, was born in Switzerland in 1659, and he emigrated to Lancaster Co. (Penn.) in 1714, from whence her father came to Canada. Mrs. Williams had a distinct recollection of the war of 1812-14, and could recall several incidents which occurred at that time. Mrs. Williams' father having died while she was still a child, her mother became the wife of Abraham Bowman of Stamford. Mr. Bowman was a U. E. Loyalist, and held a captain's commission in the Canadian militia, and took an active part in the war of 1812. She died at Thorold Feburary 7th, 1890.

GEORGE McARTHUR, the son of Elon and Hannah McArthur, was born at Thorold in 1828, and four years later the family moved into one of the first built substantial houses in the town. Here he brought his bride, Jane Clark, and here he died at the age of 52, beloved by all. For many years he was associated with Mr. John Band in running the Fife Mills. He served on the Public School Board for nearly fifteen years, the last five of which he was Secretary-Treasurer.

MARGARET HOOVER, wife of John Hoover, was born on the 23rd of April, in the year 1786, in Morris County, New Jersey, coming to Thorold Township and settling on lot 14 in the year 1800. She died June 12th, 1858.

ELMINA, daughter of Mrs. John Hoover, was born on the 5th of January in the year 1819, and died in the year 1861.

JAMES MUNRO was born in Thurso, Scotland, in 1821, and came to Thorold in 1845.

ELIZABETH MUNRO was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1823, and came to Thorold in 1844.

JOHN BAND, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, came to Canada in 1845, settling first in Crowland, then at Port Robinson, removing to Thorold in 1848. He learned the milling business with Parke & Cowan, and after a short residence at Ancaster, then at St. Catharines, he returned to Thorold, and erected the Fife Mills, which he conducted for many years. He was a Reformer in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

REV. P. L. SPENCER was born in Portsmouth, England. When a boy, he came in 1853 to Canada, with relatives, and settled in the county of Grey, receiving his early education at the grammar school, Owen Sound. He became a teacher, and, after spending several years in the pursuit of this vocation, he entered Trinity College, Toronto, and prepared himself for the ministry of the Anglican Church. During his divinity course he distinguished himself in his studies, obtaining valuable prizes, and at the final examination standing first on the list of students. He was ordained deacon in 1873, and priest in the following year. Previous to his appointment by Bishop Hamilton to the rectory of Thorold and Port Robinson, he held consecutively the parishes of Burlington, Palmerston and Elora, spending in each place a period of several years. In 1883 he was appointed by the late Bishop Fuller to be Rural Dean of the county of Wellington, a position which he held until his removal in 1887 to his present charge. In 1896 he was nominated by the clergy of the counties of Lincoln and Welland to be their Rural Dean, the nomination being afterwards confirmed by the present Bishop of Niagara, the Right Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, D. D.

JOHN H. THOMPSON is a native of this county, having been born in Wainfleet township August 3, 1853, of U. E. Loyalist stock; in 1867 entered the office of the St. Catharines *Post*, published by Fisher Monro; worked as journeyman printer at Brantford, Toronto, Albany (N. Y.), Greenfield (Mass.), St. Catharines and Ottawa; entering newspaper business at Smith's Falls in 1878; in 1879 sold out to his partner, and established the Stirling *News-Argus*; in 1884 again sold out, and on January 1st, 1885, purchased *The Thorold Post*, which he has conducted ever since. In

January, 1897, he was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Thorold Agricultural Society ; is also on the council of the Board of Trade ; and is Vice-President of the Thorold and Beaverdams Historical Society, which in 1896 appointed him Superintendent of Publication of the History of Thorold, and later constituted him Publisher by special contract. September 8th, 1875, he married Bertha, youngest daughter of the late William Osborn of St. Catharines, the issue being six daughters and four sons, all of whom survive but one daughter. Is a Baptist in religion, and independent in politics.

KEEFER. A history of Thorold could not be written without frequent mention of the name of Keefer. George Keefer, the chief founder of the place, was born a British subject in the county of Sussex, colony of New Jersey, on the 8th of November, 1773. He came to Canada in 1790, at the age of 18 years, accompanied by his brother Jacob, aged 16, settling at what is now the Town of Thorold. He married, and attended diligently to farm and home matters. He attached himself to the militia of the early times, being first Ensign, then First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Lincoln Militia, and served during the war of 1812-14, being then promoted to a Captaincy. He was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippawa, and never failed at the call of duty. When the country had become settled, he entered vigorously into active business and social life, taking a leading part in every movement set on foot for the religious or commercial interests of the people, and leaving a record which time cannot efface. He built mills, conducted commercial enterprises, gave employment to the people, and in many ways was a special factor in the general prosperity of the section. He gave his whole energies to the Welland Canal enterprise, being elected President of the company which first attempted that great work, turning the first sod with his own hand on the 30th of November, 1824. But to write the history of George Keefer would be to write a volume. He died June 25, 1858, in the 85th year of his age. His family history is given on the several pages of portraits which appear elsewhere, while much of his business activity appears incidentally throughout this work. He had fifteen children, two of whom still survive. Nine of them were by his first wife and six by his second. Of these, George, Samuel and Thos. C. were civil engineers ; Augustus and Alexander were lawyers ; Jacob and Peter were merchants and millers ; George and Jacob were justices of the peace ; John was a miller and farmer ; James held a county office in Middlesex ; Charles Henry was a physician, a graduate of McGill college, but died of ship's fever during the first year after his graduation. George was engaged as engineer on the Welland, the St. Lawrence and the Champlain canals, and upon the Grand Trunk Railway. Samuel was Chief Engineer of Public Works, having begun his profession on the Welland and then been transferred to the St. Lawrence Canal. He built the first

suspension bridge in Canada at Ottawa, and the longest one in the world (at that time) at Niagara Falls, for which he received the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. He was the second President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, having succeeded his brother Thos. C. in 1888, when the latter became President of the American Society. He (Samuel) was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England, and of the Society of Civil Engineers of New York. Alexander was elected a member of the Legislature of Victoria, Australia, 1855-60.

THOMAS COLTRIN KEEFER, C. M. G., son of the late George Keefer, was born in 1821, and educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He is an eminent Canal and Railway Engineer; was employed on the Erie and Welland Canals 1838-45, and as Chief Engineer of Ottawa River works 1845-8. In 1859 he gained Lord Elgin's prize for the best essay on "The Influence of the Canals of Canada on her Agriculture," and published "Philosophy of Railways"; in 1850 he was employed on the surveys for the navigation of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, etc., and was sent by the Canadian Government to assist U. S. Consul to report on Canadian trade with the United States; in 1852 went to New York to assist in a second report on the same subject; these reports led to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854; in 1851 made preliminary surveys for the Grand Trunk Railway, and for the railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and was appointed Canadian Commissioner for International Exhibition at London; was nominated Engineer to Montreal Harbor Commissioners, 1853; has constructed waterworks for the cities of Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa, and been largely engaged in harbor and bridge engineering; was some time Chief Engineer of Railways in Upper and Lower Canada; Commissioner to International Exhibition, London, 1861, and Executive Commissioner for Paris Exhibition, 1878, and a member of International Jury for Architecture and Engineering (Officer of Legion of Honor); in 1869-70 published a series of letters advocating the Canadian Pacific Railway; in 1886 was Vice-President of American Society of Civil Engineers of New York, and Chairman of Royal Commission at Montreal on ice floods; in 1887 was President of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and in 1888 President of American Society of Civil Engineers; elected a member of Royal Society of Canada, 1891; International Commissioner for "Deeper Waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic," 1895; is a M. I. C. E., London; created C. M. G. in 1878.

JOSEPH BATTLE, coal merchant, son of the late Mr. John Battle, was born in the town of Thorold on April 27th, 1861. He was educated at the Separate school and Grammar school of his native town, and at St. Michael's college, Toronto. After leaving school he sailed for two years as purser on the propeller *Scotia*, then running

between Chicago, Duluth and Montreal. He then turned his attention to public works. He was a member of the firm which built the Buffalo, Waterloo & Lake Erie railway from Brantford to Waterford. He then drifted to the United States, and in the state of Missouri he constructed eleven miles of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway. Upon the completion of this railway he became interested in a large dredging plant in Southern Illinois, and operated there for a few years. In 1891 he returned to Thorold, and embarked in the coal, wood and ice business; and in 1895 his fellow-citizens honored him by electing him Deputy-Reeve. The following year his townsmen showed their further appreciation by conferring upon him the office of Reeve. In 1897 Mr. Battle was a candidate for the Mayoralty, but through dissensions among some of his supporters was defeated by Mr. J. H. Wilson by a majority of 35. The year following, 1898, Mr. Battle again entered the arena in the contest for the Mayoralty, and the citizens returned him as their chief magistrate. Mr. Battle is connected with the C. M. B. A., the Home Circle and the A. O. U. W. He is President of the Young Liberal Club of his native county, Welland, and is also a member of the Thorold Board of Trade. In 1887 the present Mayor of Thorold was married to Miss Matilda Freel, the issue of said union being two sons and three daughters. Mr. Battle is a Reformer in politics, and in religion a staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic faith.

James Battle, son of the late Mr. John Battle, was born at Thorold on November 29th, 1865. He was educated at the Separate school, Thorold, the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, and Upper Canada College, Toronto. In 1881 he entered the employ of his late father, who was the owner and proprietor of the Thorold Cement Works, his position being that of office boy, and he is now one of the principal advisers in the successful management of the estate. Mr. Battle was elected to represent St. Patrick's ward at the Town Council Board for the years 1888 and 1889; was promoted to the position of Deputy-Reeve for 1890 and 1891, and still further to that of Reeve for 1892, during which year he was chairman of the finance committee, and took a very prominent part in the work of the council. At the end of this time he retired from municipal politics, but has since held several responsible public positions, being a member of the Separate School Board for 1893, and for 1894 and 1895 was President of the Thorold Agricultural Society. He is also a member of the Public Library Board, and is on the council of the Thorold Board of Trade, being Treasurer of that body, in the deliberations of which he takes an active interest.

APPENDIX L

METHODIST MINISTERS—REVISED LIST

Thorold attached to St. Catharines Circuit:

1832. Egerton Ryerson, Joseph Messmore.
1833. James Evans, John Baxter.
1834. Edwy M. Ryerson, John Armstrong.
1835. Thomas Bevitt, Edwy M. Ryerson.
1836. Thomas Bevitt, John Douse.
1837. Joseph Messmore, James Musgrove.
1838. Joseph Messmore, James Musgrove.
1839. Samuel Belton, Samuel Rose.
1840. Samuel Belton, Samuel Rose.
1841. Edmund Shepherd, Thomas Cosford.
1842. John Ryerson, Reuben E. Tupper.
1843. George R. Sanderson, Charles Lavell.
1844. George R. Sanderson, Ephraim B. Harper.
1845. Thomas Demorest, Thomas Rattray.
1846. Lewis Warner, George Young.
1847. John Law, Lachlin Taylor.
1848. John Law, Charles Lavell.
1849. William Price, William Ames.
1850. William Price, Isaac Barber, John S. Evans.
1851. Claudius Byrne, John S. Evans.
1852. Claudius Byrne, William S. Griffin.
1853. George Goodson, Richard Clarke.

Thorold set off as a separate Circuit:

1854. Thomas Bevitt, Edward H. Dewart.
1855. Thomas Bevitt, Richard J. Forman.
1856. John G. Laird, Thomas Cobb.
1857. John G. Laird, James Goodwin.
1858. John G. Laird, James Goodwin.
1859. Samuel Rose, John Potts.
1860. Samuel Rose, John Potts.
1861. Alexander Sutherland, John Potts.
1862. Alexander Sutherland, Daniel Perrin, B. A.
1863. John Wakefield, William F. Campbell.
1864. John Wakefield, Egerton R. Young.

1865. John Wakefield, Egerton R. Young.
1866. J. Herbert Starr, Robert H. Waddell.
1867. J. Herbert Starr, Robert H. Waddell.
1868. J. Herbert Starr, Benjamin B. Keefer.
1869. Lewis Warner, Richard W. Woodsworth.
1870. Lewis Warner, Thomas Cardus.
1871. John S. Clarke, Walter Rigsby.
1872-3. John S. Clarke.
1874-5-6. James Preston.
1877-8. James C. Slater.
1879-80-1. W. R. Parker, M. A.
1882-3-4. John Kay.
1885-6-7. John E. Lanceley.
1888-9 90 D. L. Brethour.
1891-2-3. John Wakefield.
1894-5-6. George Clark, Ph. D.
1897. G. W. Calvert.

